June 15, 1944

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 E. Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Miss Reid:

I am awfully sorry that a very busy schedule of meetings and office work has prevented my replying immediately to your letter of June 15.

If the word affiliation is used in the informal sense, then the South Carolina Interracial Committee can still consider itself affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. Our Board of Directors has voted that the relation between the Council and the state and local interracial bodies be informal and cooperative, just as was the case in the relation of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to such groups. If the term affiliation is used in the strict sense, certain problems arise. For instance, membership in our Council is on an individual basis, and so far as we can see at present, the only way we could legally have a state committee of the Southern Regional Council would be for the state committee to be composed entirely of members of the Council residing in that state. Therefore, one way of making your new stationery "good" is to have all your members become members of the Southern Regional Council.

I am leaving in a few minutes for a trip to Richmond, but as soon as I get back, I shall give some more thought to this question and write to you again. I hope that one of us can come to South Carolina soon and help to iron out this problem.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

South Carolina Committee of The Southern Regional Council

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Orangeburg

2nd. Vice Chairman
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REBECCA REID
Sumter

29 E.Calhoun St.
Sumter,S.C.
June 15,1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Mr. Herbert has referred your letter to me with the request that I secure the information for which you ask.

The letterhead here used is against the law, since the secretary has been instructed to "pigeon-hole" it until further developments. However, I want the matter cleared as soon as possible, so I take this method of sending you the names of our Executive Board and officers and of getting your slant on the matter.

When Dr. Reid spoke at our Annual Meeting in the spring,he expressed the hope that this Committee of South Carolina would affiliate with the Southern Regional Council. At once the motion was made and passed that we do so. The letterheads were printed as above. At the next meeting of the Board we were told that the policy of the Council would admit State groups "on invitation". Hence my instructions to pigeon-hole until or if the invitation comes. Please let me know if we were brazenly premature.

I am trying to secure for you the latest data on local units in the State. I believe there are ten such units, but they are very loosely organized and shift from time to time. As soon as possible I will white you again.

With best wishes for you in your great adventure I am,

Cordially yours,

Rebecca Reid

Rebecca Reid.

October 13, 1944

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 E. Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

My dear Miss Reid:

Thank you for your letter of September 29 and your card of October 10. My delay in responding was occasioned by the fact that I was unavoidably detained on my recent trip north.

It is a matter of deep regret to me that sudden and unexpected developments have made it impossible for me to attend the Conference on Social Work and the Executive Board meeting in Columbia. We talked over the telephone with Miss Minahan this morning and arrangements have been made whereby Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, will make the presentation on the South Carolina Conference of Social Work program, at 3:30 p.m. October 27, and will meet with the Executive Board of your State Interracial Committee at 11:00 a.m. on that same date. We tried to reach you by telephone in order to discuss this change with you. Our telegram was sent because we were unable to do so.

Although it is a great disappointment to me not to be able to participate in these meetings, I am extremely glad that Dr. Johnson can be with you. I shall hope to have the pleasure of meeting and knowing you at some future date.

With best wishes for an excellent meeting, I am

Sincerely yours,

Margaret L. Fisher
Director of Public Relations

MLF:j

enclosure

SC

October 30, 1944

Mr. Marion A. Wright, Chairman
South Carolina Interracial Committee
Conway, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

I appreciate your letter of welcome which came while I was away on my trip to Washington and Columbia, and I am happy to have had the opportunity of getting acquainted with you at the meetings in Columbia. I wish that both of us could have stayed longer so that we could discuss our mutual problems in more detail.

I was very much pleased with the fine spirit shown in both of the Interracial Committee meetings last Friday. I believe that we are well on the way to getting a satisfactory affiliation and working relationship between the SRC and the South Carolina Committee. As soon as I have cleared up the pile of office work which greeted me on my return, I shall write you again about the matter of affiliation.

A package of pamphlets which was sent to me in Columbia in care of Miss Minahan arrived too late for use in the meeting. I have asked Miss Minahan to forward the package to you so that you may use the literature in any way that you wish.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

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Bennettsville

Conway S.C.
Oct.19,1944.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
710 Standard Building
Atlanta,Ga.

My dear Dr. Johnson:

We are most gratified at the prospect of having you with us in South Carolina on Friday, October 27 to meet with the State Executive Board at 11.00 A.M. and lead an open forum at 3.15 P.M. on the subject: "Today and Tomorrow in the South".

This letter should have gone from me immediately on receipt of this welcome information had I not been delayed in securing your office address.

Looking forward to the privilege of knowing you personally, and to future cooperation in the cause to which we are committed I am,

Cordially yours,

M. A. Wright
Marion A. Wright
Chairman (R)

SC

November 1, 1944

Mr. Marion A. Wright, Chairman
South Carolina Interracial Committee
Conway, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

I am not forgetting that I promised to send you some data on the use of photographs of Negroes in Southern white newspapers. I find that our clipping file is out of the office at present being organized and classified by a friend at Atlanta University.

For this reason I am not able to send you very much information at present. However, I am sending such clippings of Negro photos as are available in our latest batch of newspaper clippings. Later on, when we have our complete file ready for use, I hope to tabulate a list of papers using such photographs together with some notes on their methods of handling news about Negroes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosures

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Sumter

RESOLVED that it is the concensus of this meeting that the publication by the white press of South Carolina of news stories, articles, and pictures, fairly presenting the achievements of Negro members of the armed forces of the United States, would be a distinct contribution to the cause of improvement of race relations in this State; and the white press is, therefore, urged to give appropriate publicity to such accomplishments.

RESOLUTION adopted at a forum sponsored by the South Carolina Inter-racial Committee and held at Columbia on October 27, 1944.

M. A. Wright
Chairman

This is being mailed to the edetor of every white newspaper in the State and to each member of the Interracial Executive Board with the hope that they will use their influrnce with the local papers.

Facing Facts in South Carolina

By

Marion A. Wright

Address delivered before

Spartanburg War Education Center

Co-Sponsored by

Converse College and Wofford College

and

City Public Schools

in Cooperation with

Adult Division—State Department of Education

Spartanburg, South Carolina

March 15, 1945

Published by

The South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council

29 East Calhoun Street

Sumter, South Carolina

The South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council is endeavoring to attain through research and action programs, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all people in the State.

The activities of the Committee are financed by memberships and contribution. The membership is open to all interested in the promotion of the program.

FACING FACTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Of course, I am grateful for this invitation. But I should like you to understand that mine is a restrained gratitude. From this subject—Facing Facts in South Carolina—I infer that the program committee felt that there was some dirty linen to be washed in public and looked about for a rash and indiscreet laundryman. By a process of elimination among a very few candidates the mantle fell upon me. I recall that the old pre-Benito Romans were wont to chop off the head of a messenger bringing bad news. Now, I don't think that my innocent remarks on this occasion could possibly be considered as bad news; but, if you should feel otherwise, please remember that I am but the spokesman of your program committee and deal with us all, not with me alone, as you think we deserve.

A few years ago someone with a morbid interest in statistics waded through the then current volume of Who's Who in America. He emerged with the discovery that there were listed in that volume 43 persons who had moved from other states to South Carolina, whereas there were listed 135 persons who had moved from this to other states. Presumably, the same ratio would prevail today. If so, there could hardly be a fact of larger significance for South Carolinians.

Who's Who may not be perfectly compiled. There may be many persons listed on a very slender record of attainments. Many men and women of equal or greater attainments may be excluded. For example, I have just had occasion to go through the Ws in the 1944 volume—went through with the aid of a magnifying glass, a fine toothed comb and a trained blood hound. I regret to report one inexcusable omission. But, making all due allowance for such lamentable error, Who's Who's authority in its field is generally recognized. Generally speaking, one must have excelled to some extent in some field to secure admission to its pages.

A rather bad economic situation is presented when the balance of trade is against us in such commodities as minerals, dairy products, wheat, meats or fruits. That means that more dollars are leaving the State than come into it. But this is a relatively trivial matter compared with having against us a balance of trade in ideas, in brains, in talent, or in genius. If, in fact, as the figures indicate, we are sending out of the State three men and women of exceptional ability for every one that comes into the State, we are depleting our reserves in a really vital sector.

Why should this trend exist? Why should three exceptional men and women, born here and attached by every sentimental tie to this State, reach the decision to wrench themselves loose and send their roots down in an alien soil while only one such person from across the line decides to risk his fortunes and destiny in South Carolina? I suggest that a student of Converse College might serve her State very well by writing to the persons involved and asking one group: Why did you decide to leave South Carolina? and asking the other group: Why did you decide to come to South Carolina? The answers might support an interesting thesis.

But this talk cannot wait on the returns from such questionnaire. This talk has to be made tonight. It has the disadvantage of not knowing what the answer would be and the consequent advantage of opportunity for unlimited speculation. One guess may be as good as another, but I suggest one which seems to be reasonable and at least has the merit of being tenuously related to the subject assigned me—Facing Facts in South Carolina.

Exceptional men and women leave South Carolina, in part, because of the unwillingness of many South Carolinians to do what we are trying to do here tonight—face the facts.

The exceptional man is usually an informed man, he deals in ideas, he applies reasoning to facts and he is under the compulsion to state the conclusions at which he arrives without tincture or dilution. Such inquiry as he conducts is a free inquiry which knows no blind alleys, no taboos. What he speaks or writes is, as he sees it, the truth without sugar coating or palliation.

As one South Carolinian to another, and almost with a sense of treason, I ask: Does there exist in this State a body of public opinion which encourages that kind of expression? Is there applause for scholarship if scholarship turns the light on the disagreeable? Is there approval of research if research reveals our vulnerability?

Spartanburg is close to Asheville. You know Thomas Wolfe. You have read his poignant "You Can't Go Home Again". That is, you can't go home after you have spent yourself and every ounce of your strength and power in writing the truth about your people. You can't go home because a part of that truth is disagreeable and your friends and neighbors—home folk—don't want to be told the truth—don't want to face the facts.

It may be difficult to prove that the mass of South Carolinians shy off from disagreeable truth but there exists evidence that is highly persuasive: Men who run for public office admittedly avoid giving offense to the public—the voters. How far would a candidate get if he reminded the voters: The homicide rate of South Carolina is approximately double the national average. Other states reduced their rates by State police systems divorced, so far as possible, from political control. South Carolina's rejectees under the Selective Service Act were more than twice the national average, largely because of illiteracy and venereal disease. Federal participation in education and public health might have its advantages, even if, alas, some Negroes were benefitted thereby. The Constitution and the courts require that there shall be equity in distribution of school funds between the races, but no one contends for an instant that actually there is equity.

The very fact that men who know the public mind best—candidates for office—studiously avoid touching upon any such controversial matters is fairly persuasive evidence of our indisposition to face the facts.

Of course, that indisposition is not peculiar to South Carolina. It is rooted in human nature and, hence, ubiquitous. The question is one of degree of indisposition. Is it more prevalent or more pronounced among us than in some other American States? Again, one must conjecture.

In Virginia, Virginius Dabney in his editorial columns advocates repeal of Jim Crow laws as to buses. The University of North Carolina Press publishes a volume by Negroes entitled "What the Negro Wants". Georgia repeals the poll tax law—a source of irritation for decades. Those are neighboring and Southern States. New York enacts its own Fair Employment Practices Act. Pennsylvanians are concerned with a model program of conservation of natural resources. California creates a great State library system. And so on. There seem to be the thrill and throb of life elsewhere in the land. But here at home our great issues are the issues of the 1870s. Our political battle cry is still "White supremacy". That in 1945.

Now, the editorial writer must have a public which tolerates his views. Mr. Dabney must have it in Virginia. A state University, dependent upon the public for support, must have a public which tolerates liberal action and attitude. The great University at Chapel Hill seems to have such a public in North Carolina. Those of us on the side lines determine to a large extent the quality of utterance of our writers and thinkers. There is a solemn obligation upon us to see that the atmosphere is provided in which genius may flourish. For it is in the nature of things that genius will seek a congenial soil.

It is, of course, not enough that our people have the willingness to face facts—tolerance for an opposing point of view. Tolerance is a virtue. But uniformed tolerance may amount merely to a complete lack of conviction. We must have the capacity to evaluate facts, to discriminate between fact and assumption, between sound argument and appeal to prejudice. In short, we must have an educated citizenship.

I do not mean education in any merely formal or technical sense, as highly desirable as that may be. And let me here and now, as one gleam in all this fog of gloom, say that you and I as citizens may take pride in the educational progress of our State. While still far below national standards, for the past three decades, by all proper tests, we have advanced much more rapidly in education than the national average. This progress has been due to the willingness of our people, out of per capita incomes far below the norm, to make sacrifices that their children may learn.

No one of us now fails to perceive that education is a never ending process, that knowledge is accumulating and being made available with dizzying rapidity, and that even one with a Ph.D. degree, who lets five years go by without reading, is, judged by the necessities of this age, an illiterate.

Here again we have cause for mixed pride and shame. For the past ten years library progress in this State has been greatly accelerated. But we are still tragically short of our requirements.

South Carolina spends per capita for public libraries one-fourth of the amount spent by New England and one-sixth of the amount spent by the far Western States.

How does this work out in the reading habits of the people? The circulation of books per capita in South Carolina is one-tenth of the national average. It is one-sixteenth of the average of New Hampshire.

Now, making all due allowance for the innate superiority of our people, about which we are reminded every campaign year, is it not reasonable to suppose that when two citizens of New Hampshire meet and carry on a conversation there may be more play of wit, more interchange of ideas, better considered opinions on men and events than when two citizens of South Carolina "pass the time of day"?

But it is not primarily as an aid to conversation that the library is important. Rather it is in the development of the critical faculties—this capacity to judge men and events.

In a democracy the vote of the most ignorant man is fully as potent mathematically as the vote of the most learned and best informed. A lead pencil in the hand of an ignorant man in a voting booth may be as dangerous a weapon as a bomb.

Because ignorance is a fertile breeding ground for demagogy.

On the other hand one who has read widely and deeply is apt to be immune to the poison of demagogs. When a candidate, for instance, blows upon the embers of an ancient prejudice, the well-read man does not throw his hat into the air, but smiles contemptuously and remarks to himself that the device of the candidate is shabby and

threadbare with age. One who is familiar with the demagogs of Greece and Rome may not be expected to be swept off his feet by the comparatively inartistic performance of our local talent.

This State should face the fact that reforms in its Government will come only as there is an elevation in the level of information possessed by its citizens. This means that they must have the material upon which the habit of reading may be fostered. Books, books, books, for our people.

This State has many spectacles of considerable natural beauty. There is none that exceeds in significance the library truck stationed at some rural crossroads.

Should we not face the fact that there is a wide discrepancy between our pretentions and our practices? Let me illustrate what I have in mind.

One of the things of which the State may be proud is its relatively large church membership. In that field and in the contributions which we make to the churches as compared with our incomes, we are considerably above the national average. This is naturally a cause for satisfaction and pride.

Now, if religion teaches anything, it teaches the brotherhood of man—a brotherhood which is not limited or circumscribed by considerations of differences in race and color. Yet the same people who, with so much sacrifice, support their churches, tolerate mouthings of politicians and editorials in some quarters—happily greatly reduced in number—about "white supremacy". We seem strangely unaware that when we talk or write or think about the superiority of one race over another, we are echoing sentiments that lie at the heart of Nazi philosophy.

There are no people more outspoken in their attachment to the principles of democracy than are the people of South Carolina. Now, if democracy means anything, it means equality before the law and equality of opportunity to make a living.

Yet, are we not reasonably complacent in the face of a system designed to exclude Negroes from the polls, from jury service, from holding public office or, indeed, from receiving the same pay as a white man for service rendered?

We live under a Constitution framed by white men and interpreted by Courts composed of white men. These Courts have said that the Constitution means that there shall be no exclusion from a political primary or from jury service because of color, and no discrepancy in salaries paid to teachers because of color. *Our* Constitution and *our* Courts.

Yet we have seen two or three successive Legislatures using all of their cunning to escape the consequences of stitution and OUR Courts.

Even now there is pending in the Legislature a bill designed to spend almost eight million dollars upon the white colleges of South Carolina and only two hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the lone State Negro college.

We profess a devout attachment to Anglo-Saxon principles of fair play. Yet we see public funds distributed between the races for parks, play grounds, hospitals and the like on a basis which cannot remotely be called fair.

Those who seek to justify these discrepancies resort to the argument that Negroes receive benefits in proportion to the taxes they pay.

In the first place, this is pure assumption, which may or may not be supported by the facts.

In the second place, we do not follow that policy to its logical conclusion and discriminate between white children upon the same basis. By such a policy a great

many white children would receive no education because their parents pay no taxes. All pretense of a *public* school system would be abandoned by such a procedure.

In the third place, isn't the proper conception of money that it represents work, and the Negro sharecropper or mill hand may have contributed his full share to the tax dollar which a landlord or company treasurer pushes across the Tax Collector's window?

So there exists this wide discrepancy between our pretentions and our practices. There will, of course, always be a gap between the ideal and the actual. The reach must always exceed the grasp. Even in the exact science of mechanics a tolerance of one-thousandth of an inch is permitted in airplane motors—a negligible failure to attain perfection. But as this margin of error increases the machine becomes inefficient and finally it destroys itself. The spiritual entity is subject to the same law.

We cannot go on being split personalities. We do damage to our own natures by pretending one thing and practicing another. The subjective effects upon us of a policy of subterfuge and evasion may be more damaging to us than would be even the lack of schools. There is a question of morals involved and we can't run away from a moral issue.

Facts are not merely stubborn things, they may be exceedingly disagreeable things as well. They lose none of their disagreeable character by being ignored. Those who ignore them themselves lose character.

A meeting such as this and similar meetings which are being held here and there throughout the State give cause for hope that men and women in private life and with no axe to grind, are moving more rapidly and courageously than are their so-called leaders. But the leaders will always respond to public pressure.

The first duty of a citizen of this State is, therefore, to create here the spirit and atmosphere which will permit anyone to discuss facts, however disagreeable, and to advocate a course of action which may break with tradition but which will square what is honorable and right.

We hear the statement frequently made nowadays that the world is getting smaller. Actually, what we really mean is that the community is getting larger—not that the world is narrowing and contracting about us, but that the influence of any community may now be extended to and felt everywhere throughout the world. The citizen of South Carolina is today, more than he has ever been, a citizen of the world at large.

Heretofore, the institutions, policies and customs of South Carolinians were not matters of particular concern to any other part of the world. We had to take into account only our own opinions about such customs, or, at most, Southern opinion. From this point on our customs are going to be judged before the court of *world* opinion. It is a matter of legitimate concern to people throughout the world that those customs and institutions shall accord with enlightened opinion of civilized man everywhere.

Prejudices and discrimination may have been luxuries which we could afford in a day now past, though I do not think so. But in the world of today and in the world of the future, they constitute excess baggage which we must fling overboard if our presence is to be tolerated by the other passengers.

The times, therefore, as never before, call for men and women who are courageous enough to face the facts and to adjust their conduct and attitudes to accord, not with what is merely historic or traditional, but with what is wise, liberal and honorable.

LAW OFFICES
WRIGHT AND BURROUGHS
CONWAY, S. C.

MARION A. WRIGHT
FRANKLIN G. BURROUGHS

COPY

21st
May
1945

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 East Calhoun St.
Sumter, S. C.

Dear Miss Reid:

Mr. Johnson sent me recently an original and copy of proposed Agreement between the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and the South Carolina Committee On Inter-racial Co-operation. He has executed both in behalf of the Southern Regional Council and I have executed both in behalf of our committee.

If this Agreement meets with you approval will you please execute both as Secretary under my name where it appears, returning the original to Mr. Johnson and keeping a duplicate for your files.

I have heard nothing of any appointment by Governor Williams of the committee which Professor Blanton thought that he would appoint at or before the adjournment of the Legislature. Do you know whether or not such appointment has been made? If you do not I shall appreciate your learning from Professor Blanton.

If, in fact, the appointment has not been made, I believe that it is my duty to arrange to present to Governor Williams the resolution adopted at our recent meeting requesting such appointment. I want to discharge that duty before I give up my office.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

MAW:ha
Enc.

cc: Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

May 30, 1945

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 E. Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Miss Reid:

Thank you for your letter of May 25.

I am enclosing copies of the Affiliation Agreement signed by Dr. Odum and myself. I suggest that these become your file copies when they are signed by you and Mr. Wright. You might return the copy which you now have so that we will have two copies for our file.

I think your stationery is splendid. I am sorry there was some delay in formality involved in getting the thing made official. At least it is done and we too have "great expectations."

Very cordially,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GJ:AP
encl. 2

affiliation

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MRS. ROSAMONDE E. WIMBERLY
Spartanburg
REV. A. J. WRIGHT
Bennettsville

Chairman
MARION A. WRIGHT
Conway

Chairman Emeritus
MRS. C. P. McGOWAN
Charleston

Treasurer
ADELE J. MINAHAN
Columbia

Secretary
REBECCA REID
Sumter

29 E. Calhoun St.
Sumter, S.C.
May 25, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 423, 63 Auburn Ave.N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Johnson: At the request of Mr. Marion A. Wright I am returning the Agreement of Affiliation Between the Southern Regional Council and the South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation, signed as directed.

You will notice from our letterheads that we had already presumed to call ourselves the South Carolina Committee of SRC. This was an adventure of faith.

With best wishes and assuring you of our "great expectations" in this relationship I am,

Cordially yours,

Rebecca Reid

Rebecca Reid
Secretary

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

AGREEMENT OF AFFILIATION BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

This document, when signed by the authorized representatives of the South Carolina Committee and of the Southern Regional Council, shall constitute an agreement of affiliation. The South Carolina Committee shall become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council with the following understandings:

I. The South Carolina Committee agrees:

A. To require all of its elected officers to become members of the Southern Regional Council.

B. To encourage all of its other members to become members of the Southern Regional Council.

C. To promote the program of the Southern Regional Council in South Carolina to the best of its ability.

D. To work toward the goal of becoming a state unit of the Southern Regional Council as soon as practicable by striving to make the membership of the Council in South Carolina and the membership of the South Carolina Committee identical.

E. To use as its official title a designation such as "The South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation--An Affiliate of the Southern Regional Council," or "The South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council," or some similiar means of showing the fact of its affiliation with the Southern Regional Council.

II. The Southern Regional Council agrees:

A. To accept all members of the South Carolina Committee who wish to become members of the Council.

B. To encourage all of its members living in South Carolina to affiliate with the South Carolina Committee in the hope that eventually the membership of the Council and of the South Carolina Committee will become identical and that the South Carolina Committee will become a state division of the Council.

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

C. To assist the South Carolina Committee in planning and implementing a program of action by providing, insofar as its resources will allow, consultants, speakers, informational material, and special literature.

D. To assist the South Carolina Committee financially, insofar as its resources permit, and to increase such support as the affiliate approaches the status of a state division of the Council.

III. It is understood that the executive officers of both organizations will work out to their mutual satisfaction such details as the collection of dues, the distribution of Council literature, and other matters.

For the Southern Regional Council	For the South Carolina Committee
_____ President	M. A. Wright Chairman
Guy B. Johnson Executive Director	Rebecca Reid Secretary
Date April 30, 1945	Date May 1, 1945

SC

June 22, 1945

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Miss Reid:

Mrs. Havens will be delighted to attend the meeting of your state Executive Board next Wednesday. I believe she plans to arrive by train on Wednesday morning.

I hope that you have a good meeting and that there is not too much fireworks on the state versus regional approach to higher education for Negroes.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

South Carolina Committee of The Southern Regional Council

1st. Vice Chairman
MRS. MARION B. WILKINSON
Orangeburg

2nd. Vice Chairman
J. E. BLANTON
Denmark

EXECUTIVE BOARD

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GADSDEN SHAND
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Columbia

Secretary
REBECCA REID
Sumter

29 E. Calhoun St.
Sumter, S.C.
June 21, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

My dear Dr. Johnson:

May I extend, through you, a most urgent invitation to Mrs. Henry Havens to attend our meeting of the State Executive Board next Wednesday, June 27, 1945, at 11.00 A.M. in Trinity Parish House, Columbia, and enter freely into our discussions about the matters that are our common concern. The question of graduate work is pressing its way into all our thinking, and we will have opposing views aired and weighed. A resolution endorsing the "regional school" will probably be opposed by the president of the NAACP (State) who insists they will bring suit in the fall for the right, granted by the supreme Court, of a school within the State. I fear this will mean the pound of flesh with no blood. Mr. Wright is eagerly inviting this discussion, for the Negroes differ more radically than the differences between the races. Thank you for your most helpful letter, which I will for- to Mr. Wright for his meditation before Wednesday.

I am sending this invitation through you to Mrs. Havens in order that she may have the help of your interpretation. Hoping that nothing will prevent her coming, I am,

Cordially yours,

Rebecca Reid

Rebecca Reid.

Copy for Mrs Y

File
SC Com

Columbia, South Carolina
June 27, 1945

Dear Emily:

Am addressing this to you rather than Dr. Johnson for fear he might have left the office before this arrives.

First the dollar is membership for Miss Mary E. Frayser, Winthrop College, Rodk Hill, South Carolina.

She offered it - so I took it! She thinks she has been a member all along - but I had no record of her. (She is quite a gal!)

This was one of the funniest meetings I ever attended, but sort of expected that. Am enclosing agenda and comments on enclosed sheets also resolution and comments.

Surely take off my hat to the Richland County report which will come to us in full. Think Spartanburg can be spured on to do as good a job. Please send am invitation (especially) to Dr. Rosemonde Wimberly, Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina also send to Miss Adele Minahan,1930-College Street, Columbia, South Carolina 1200 copies of "After the War What?"

Will try to talk to Mr. Herbert tomorrow A. M. as this is Wednesday and everyone takes a holiday here.

More on the report-

Always,

Jane

(Mrs Hawes)

IV

1. Some new members and organization affiliates.

2. Affilation read - favorable comment.

3. Asked that no report be made at this meeting.

4. Reports on resolution very satisfactory. Governor will make some announcements after "Governor's Conference" suggested about 12 members for "Post-War" and "Education" and "Law Enforcement."

V

1. Requested Mr. Hinton's report. So that subject matter could be read in the Southern Frontier- excellent.

2. Here the meeting got in confussion but resolution was passed.

3. Discussion of value and objectives of Local units in South Carolina most gratifying and the need for some stressed. This took up about 50 minutes of the 2 hour meeting.

Will make suggestions for SRC. When I get back in office. Hope to have a conference with Mr. Herbert in the morning.

Mr. Hinton says NAACP will start suit in South Carolina in the next 30 days regarding graduate work in South Carolina. (No provisions for Negro graduate by state - but some teachers required to have it for "equal pay" states.)

AGENDA
EXECUTIVE BOARD
SOUTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
June 27, 1945

Mr. Marion A. Wright, Chairman, Presiding

I. Call to Order

II. Introduction of Visitors

III. Reading of Minutes of Last Meeting March 16, 1945

IV. Unfinished Business

1. Reports of Standing Committees; Treasurer, Membership, Institute, Education.

2. Report on Resolution to Affiliate with S. R. C.

3. Report on New Constitution, Mr. Herbert, Mrs. Holley.

4. Report on Resolution Requesting Governor Williams to Appoint an Official Interracial Committee.

V. New Business

1. Reports on Work of the Richland County Committee
Past: Mr. J. M. Hinton.
Future: Miss Adele Minahan.

Discussion of Value and objectives of Local units in S.C.

2. Graduate Work for Negroes; Resolution Mrs. Wimberly.

General Discussion.

Whereas educational differentials unfavorable to the negroes of South Carolina have existed and whereas justice in this respect is long overdue,

BE IT RESOLVED by the South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council in meeting assembled June 27, 1945 that the General Assembly be urged to

(1) Grant to State College annual appropriations suficient to maintain and to improve an accredited college on the undergraduate level for the negro youth of the state;

(2) Consider the matter of a tax-supported Regional Graduate School for negroes with fully accredited law, medical, engineering and other schools which constitute branches of a great university;

and

(3) Communicate with other states and the S.R.C. relative to the above possibility working out with them a cooperative plan.

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(2) Consider the matter of a tax-supported Regional Graduate School for negroes with fully accredited law, medical, engineering and other schools which constitute branches of a great university;

and

(3) Communicate with other states + the annual meeting of the S.R.C. relative to the above possibility working out with them a cooperative plan.

resolution passed by the executive board, June 27, 1945.

Columbia S. C.

South Carolina Committee of The Southern Regional Council

6497

1st. Vice Chairman
MRS. MARION B. WILKINSON
Orangeburg

2nd. Vice Chairman
J. E. BLANTON
Denmark

Chairman
MARION A. WRIGHT
Conway

13-

Chairman Emeritus
MRS. C. P. McGOWAN
Charleston

Treasurer
ADELE J. MINAHAN
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Secretary
REBECCA REID
Sumter

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Orangeburg
MRS. GEORGE E. DAVIS
Orangeburg
MRS. HATTIE DUCKETT
Greenville
E. H. FITCHETT
Orangeburg
MARY E. FRAYSER — paid 7/27/45.
Rock Hill
J. H. GOUDLOCK
Rock Hill
WIL LOU GRAY
Columbia
REV. A. B. HAWKES
Rock Hill
REV. F. CLYDE HELMS
Columbia
R. B. HERBERT — 2-6358 Office
Columbia — 2-9420 Home
MRS. LEON S. HOLLEY
Aiken
L. P. HOLLIS
Greenville
C. A. JOHNSON
Columbia
LONNY I. LANDRUM
Rock Hill
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Columbia

Secretary
REBECCA REID
Sumter

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1945
Southern Regional Council

September 8, 1945

Your name has been included in a list of straight-thinking, forward-facing citizens of South Carolina.

For this reason, the enclosed address of Mr. Marion A. Wright is being sent to you by the State Committee of the Southern Regional Council.

This SRC is a group of people banded together to study facts and forces pertaining to our welfare and do something about them.

"A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples of the South."

If you will share with us in this great adventure, you will be welcomed as a member on commitment to our purpose and the payment of $1.00 membership dues.

We are convinced that such coordinated effort is especially imperative to make real, here and now, in post-war readjustments, those ideals for which the people of the World have made great sacrifice.

We need your help in winning the Peace in South Carolina.

South Carolina Committee of the
Southern Regional Council
29 E. Calhoun St., Sumter, S. C.

Please detach this slip and return, with dues, to the above address.

Name .....

Address .....

Dues Enclosed $.....

Can you use extra copies of this pamphlet?.....

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
S.C. COMMITTEE OF SRC. Nov.3,1945

RE: Delinquent Negro Girls
Mr. M.A.Wright

Resolved: that the South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional C
Council take the initiative in furthering the enactment of the necessary legislation to establish a State Industrial School for Delinquent Negro Girls.

RE: NEGRO VOTING
Pres. M.F.Whittaker

Resolved: By the Executive Board of the South Carolina Collittee of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. that it is felt to be the duty of white members of our Committee to lend their assistance to South Carolina Negroes seeking to register for voting purposes where such Negroes meet all legal qualifications; such assistance to be afforded by accompanying such Negroes to places of registration, observing the treatment accorded them, making a record of their observations, and being prepared to testify, if necessary, to any discriminations which have been observed.

November 21, 1945.

Mr. R. B. Herbert,
310-312 Palmetto Bldg.,
Columbia, S. C.

My dear Mr. Herbert;

This office has been so busy with the annual meeting affairs, I thought it best to write you myself and enclose these two copies of a suggested drafts. I am not much of a typist but I hope that you will bear with me.

These copies were taken from By-Laws that are being offered to other states. Certain changes have been made for the South Carolina Committee and others will have to be made. For instance, Article III, Section 2: your financial committee was instructed to work out a budget for 1946, just what they will decide about dues,etc, will have to be taken in consideration. I will call to your attention that at the annual meeting of the members of SRC, dues were raised from $1.00 to $2.00 per year and the subscription of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER from 25¢ to $1.00 per year. You will remember that formerly, a year's membership dues to the South CarolinaCommittee included a year's subscription to the FRONTIER, this still applies to a year's membership to SRC and as we are all working to make these memberships the same, some thought should be given to this. I will write this to Miss Minahan. Article IV, Section 1: day of annual meeting may have to be changed to something more indefinite, your old By-Laws simply said "Spring". Section 3: you may wish to change the Quorum, but if the South Carolina Committee is going on a membership drive it would be best to keep it low. Article V, Section 1: we have inserted the number of members of the Executive Board you have now. You may think it wise to lower this. Also, you may wish a different term of office, we feel the staggered plan is effective. Section 3: Quorum, will have to be decided by you.

I hope all of this will be a help to you and your committee. If we can be of any futher help, please let me know.

For your information, I would say that I have talked with Dr. Johnson and the SRC will reprint Mr. Wright's talk and the South CarolinaCommittee will get the 2,000 copies at a very reasonable cost. Dr. Johnson wants to make certain changes in

the cover design but he will write Mr. Wright about that.

You had a fine meeting and Forum. I was glad that I could be there. We had a good annual meeting and were sorry that neither you or Mr. Wright were with us. Several of you members were here and probably will be hearing about it.

With kindest regards to you,

Cordially yours,

Mrs. Henry Havens.

an active participant of phil-
ophic organizations.
man of winsome personality,
eel courtesy, and a big heart,
as loved by those who knew
s few men are loved. He was
example of a Christian gen-

fore, be it resolved by the
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92 Graduated At Voorhees

Denmark, May 31—(Special)—In the commencement exercises on Wednesday at Voorhees, a class of 92—44 in the high school, 33 in the junior college, and the rest trades—were given diplomas. "This is the largest class in the history of the school," was the announcement made by President J. E. Blanton. The Rt. Rev. John J. Gravatt, bishop of upper South Carolina, and chairman of the board of trustees of Voorhees school, presented the diplomas to the college class.

The Rev. A. L. Lowry of Augusta, Ga., delivered the commencement sermon, Sunday night, and at commencement time, Wednesday, Dr. Harold L. Trigg, president-elect of St. Augustine's college, Raleigh, N. C., and until September 1, the associate director of the Southern regional council, headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., was the speaker of the day.

An overflow crowd of parents and friends filled Massachusetts hall auditorium. The Rev. E. E. Gaulden, a trustee from Newberry, and a graduate of Voorhees, was also present and on the platform. President Blanton retires June 1, which time president-elect E. H. Clenney will assume his duties. Ended the 50th scholastic year Vooreheees N.&I. school at

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he original name
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Compensation Cases Listed For This Week

The state industrial commission's schedule of workmen's compensation case hearings this week:

Monday, at Aiken—Purnell Cushman against Graniteville company, Jack James against Dunbar Bostwick, Wilbur L. Johnson against Aiken Petroleum company, Thomas C. Addy against Aiken Petroleum company.

Monday at Sumter—Hamp Franklin against Coastal Lumber company.

Monday at Barnwell—Walter B. Davis against Salhakattchie Electric co-operative, Robert Sander against Barnwell Peanut company.

Monday at Spartanburg — Pet Bishop against Arkwright mills, Mary Frances Green against Saxon mills, Berdie B. Allgood against Monarch mills.

Tuesday at Greenville — Lury Green against Sellers Housemoving company, Jessie T. Sherrill against Victor Monaghan company, Paul Loftis against Georgia Hardwood company, J. E. Burden against Morris Construction company, Robert H. Rumsey against Utica and Mohawk mills, Marie E. Jennings against Woodside Cotton mills, William N. Cundiff against Morris Brothers.

Tuesday at Florence—Lorraine H against National Biscuit com-

at Darlington—Raymond
Darlington Veneer
Zimmerman
Construction

Richland Group Deplores Verdict In Lynch Trial

Richland county committee of Southern Regional council has deplored the acquittal verdict in the recent Greenville lynch case as "a great miscarriage of justice and a serious blow to good racial relations in South Carolina."

In a resolution, the committee commended "the judge and officers" but said "the verdict of the jury indicates that the jurors either had no conception of their duty or were carried away by prejudice brought into the case."

"More protection should be given to prisoners," the resolution said. The governor was asked "to call on the sheriffs to adequately provide for the protection and defense of jails."

The resolution said further that "our whole system of law enforcement is imperiled by the evasion of jury duty on the part of very many of our good citizens . . . our citizens should register and serve on juries regardless of personal sacrifices."

County Heads To Meet With Road Offici

State Highway Eng
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JAMES MC BRIDE DABBS · RIP RAPS · MAYESVILLE, S. C.

June 3, 1947

RECEIVED
JUN 6 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In regard to the SRC group meeting in Atlanta June 17 and 18: Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, our executive secretary, will attend; I will come as chairman of the S. C. Division; and Prof. John P. Burgess, from the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, will make the third representative from South Carolina. Mr. Bur gess is a Negro. In his acceptance he writes that you need not bother about lodging and meals for him, as he has a son in Atlanta, and will stay with him. But he wishes to know the place of the meeting and the hour of the first session. I suppose the place is the SRC Atlanta address, and the hour sometime in the morning of the 17th. Noted — BARK.

The SRC release in regard to the Greenville acquittal was all right. I couldn't have bettered it, but I'm sorry you had the trouble of trying to phone me. I haven't any phone. The quickest way to reach me is a telegram, to Sumter, S. C., C/O Bub McFaddin . Bub comes out at least every morning and every afternoon. (Noted.)

I am enclosing a clipping from yesterday's STATE, reporting the action taken by the Richland County chapter of the SRC. You will be interested in this, though I imagine others will send it to you. I understand the C olumbia RECORD had some good things, but I do not see the RECORD. There were one or two things in the STATE, but I have been very busy, and the papers that contained them have been lost.

I felt at the time that it would be well for the South Carolina Division of the SRC to make a release on the matter; but I had no authority--so far as I know--to do it myself. Perhaps the officers have, together, such authority; I shall have to find out, at our executive committee meeting on June 19, so as to be prepared for future emergencies.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs, Chairman,
S. C. Division of the S. R. C., Inc.

Copy of program sent June 12. BARK.

Mr. Rosamond Wimberley Boyd

June 27, 1947

Dr. Rosamonde R. Wimberly
537 Palmetto Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Wimberly:

I am grateful for your letter of June 25 and the information concerning the survey of health and sanitation which was made in Spartanburg.

I regret very much that it was too late for me to arrange the trip to Spartanburg next week. The August meeting would be more agreeable. If agreeable with you, I will mark August 6 on my calender.

I am keenly interested in the results of your survey and possibilities of implementation. I look forward to a visit to Spartanburg.

With kindest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

537 Palmetto St
Spartanburg, S.C.
June 25, 1947

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Would it be possible for you to be with us the first week in July or would you prefer the first week in August to see what we've done about

our health and sani-
tation survey and
to assist us in
formulating recommen-
dations for City Health
Dept & City Manager
& Council?

The Spartanburg
Co. Committee (Interrand)

meets at the Episcopal Church of the Advent the first Wed. in July (the 2nd Wed. will not suit this month although it is regular meeting time). The Aug. meeting will be held the first Wed. too - Circumstances necessitate this change to 1st Wednesdays.

Please advise me your preference and we shall see about accommodations for a week if you plan to be with us

2

that long or for as long as you can remain.

With kindest personal regards,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Dr) Rosamonde R. Kimberly

August 28, 1947

Dr. Rosamonde Kimberley Boyd
537 Palmetto Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina

My dear Dr. Boyd:

One member of the office staff and I have devoted whole time to the schedules of the Spartanburg Housing Survey since they were received on August 18. I am leaving this office at the end of the day, Friday, August 29. Much to my regret, it will not be possible for me to do what I wanted to do with these schedules. Enough has been done, however, for some of the persons working under your supervision to complete the tabulations. These schedules were separated on the basis of Negro communities as follows:

1. North Dean Street.
2. North of Converse College,
3. South of Converse College.
4. Back of Wofford College.
5. Highland West.
6. South Baptist Side.

I made an additional break-down in the following three categories:

1. Occupant - owned.
2. Owned by white persons or rented by white agencies.
3. Owned and rented by Negroes.

The only tabulation that I have been able to make, has been of these six items:

1. Number of rooms.
2. Number in family.
3. Number of beds.
4. Presence of bath, shower or tub.
5. Presence of toilet, inside or outside.

6. Running water, inside or outside.

The purpose of this tabulation was to determine the status of property occupied by Negroes in accordance with ownership. This tabulation is already made but not summarized, and will show standard and substandard houses on the basis of ratio of number of persons to number of rooms and ownership. It is possible to secure many other conclusions from this tabulation. It is also possible to make further tabulations to show the extent of substandard conditions.

In this group there are schedules in which the race of the owner could not be determined. These are listed as not tabulated. There are also incomplete schedules. The number, however, is small and in most cases insignificant.

I was unable to determine whether the units in the local housing projects were included. It will also be well to know whether or not white realty agencies handle Negro owned property in this case. It will be necessary to evaluate and compare the status of houses on the basis of owners by white persons and rentals by white agencies.

There is a small group classified as "City Owned", these are not tabulated. I have already computed the ratio of number of person to number of rooms in some instances and was happily surprised to find that the ratio is seldom than 1.5 to 1.0

If my work at St. Augustine's College would permit me to complete these tabulations, it would make me very happy. I am afraid, however, that this is impossible. I trust that you will be able to secure the assistance of a local person to complete the job.

May I say again that the excellent spirit manifested by you will go a long way toward continuing the splendid inter-racial situation in Spartanburg. If you should ever visit Raleigh, North Carolina, St. Augustine's College will feel it an honor and privilege to receive a call from you.

With kindest good wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director

HLT:EE

South Carolina Division of Southern Regional Council, Inc.

A Council to Attain Through Research and Action the Ideals and Practices of Equal Opportunity for All Peoples in the South

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REV. A. J. WRIGHT
BENNETTSVILLE

RECEIVED
APR 28 1948
Southern Regional Council

Algene Acres
Newberry, S.C.
April 21,1948

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

We are so happy that you are coming to our annual meeting, and thank you for it!

Last year I wrote Mr. Warwick and asked him if there were available any type of display which might be available for use at our annual meeting. I believe you have prepared some type of display of S.C publications, and I think it would be fine to have that on hand. Also, won't you bring over copies of the Digest and "The Condition of our Rights" and anything else which might be sold. I'll greatly appreciate it if you will take charge of these for us, and I shall ask a local member to help. Thank you so much.

Our Board and Advisory Committee will meet at 10 a.m., just before the annual meeting at 11 a.m. We shall be glad to have you and Mr. Flemming meet with us. Don't think it will be much of a meeting as our people are busy and many have to come from quite a distance. However those of us in attendance should be able to go over a few things and thus eliminate them from the membership business session.

Please tell Mr. Flemming that we are so happy that he is coming too, and that we hope you and he will both be able to stay as long as you can. Dr. Mitchell had once said that Mr. Flemming might help some by interviewing some of our newspaper people here in S.C.

We shall look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

ADVISORY COMMITTEE—Mrs. F. Clyde Helms, Chairman

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June 22, 1948

Miss Adele J. Minahan, Treasurer
S. C. Division, SRC
1930 College Street
Columbia 21, South Carolina

Dear Miss Minahan:

That was a very fine check which you sent in for $105.00 and I am sure it represents some good work on the part of the South Carolina Division. As you may have a use for this before the regular monthly report is made up, I am returning it to you herewith.

In checking the name of Miss Margaret Childs against our membership files, I find a joint membership for Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Childs at the same address. Is Margaret Childs the daughter, or would she be Mrs. M. P. Childs? The M. P. Childs have not paid dues for 1948 so I would like to know the answer to this if possible in order to credit the $5.00 properly.

As you will see from your copy, the attached, of my letter to Mr. Dabbs, we have finally worked out a tentative method for handling dues and contributions which are collected locally. Please let me have your reaction to this and any comments or suggestions which may occur to you. It can be made effective immediately if you all approve or if you feel that changes should be made, I am sure we can get together on them without difficulty.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

The South Carolina Conference of Social Work

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MR. ARTHUR B. RIVERS, Columbia
Vice-President
MR. J. HERTZ BROWN, Spartanburg
Treasurer
MR. THOMAS H. DANIEL, Columbia
Executive Board
DR. R. C. GRIER, Due West
MR. SAM M. SMITH, Greenwood
DR. BEN F. WYMAN, Columbia
MISS DEDORAH MAULDIN, Columbia
Executive Secretary
MISS ADELE J. MINAHAN, Columbia

CONFERENCE OFFICE
1930 COLLEGE STREET
COLUMBIA, 21, S. C.

Regional Directors
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Central
MR. EDMUND P. GRICE, JR., Charleston
Coastal
MR. E. H. TATUM, McCOLL
Pee Dee
MR. JESSE W. BOYD, Spartanburg
Piedmont
THE REVEREND E. F. GETTYS, McCormick
West-Central

June 7,1948

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mrs.Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue , N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs.McKoy:

We are enclosing a check for $ 105.00 (One Hundred and Five Dollars) representing donations to the South Carolina Division as follows :

Springs Foundation $ 100.00

Miss Margarette Childs $ 5.00 (73 King Street, Charleston)

We thank you for recent check .

Greetings

Sincerely ,

Adele J Minahan

Treasurer, S.C.Div-Southern Regional Council

✓ Is this the same as Mrs. M.P. Child, same address?
or - is it Mrs. M.P. Childs (same name) - same adr? If so - Mr. & Mrs. M.P. Childs have gone - & have for 8.

Suggested Changes in Procedure for Dues and Contributions

Collected by State Divisions

On Contributions made direct to the Divisions:

That (1) such contributions be retained by the Divisions, but that carbon copy of bank deposit slip, with name and address of donor added, be sent us here for interim information; and that (2) following this, a yearly audit be undertaken by each Division, with copy sent for our files here and for inclusion in our own annual audit. The expense of so small audit would not be considerable, and I do believe it would be a great satisfaction to you besides. Any State Division with membership below 150 could look to the Atlanta office for $10 towards its audit.

As at present, it would continue to be the business of the Division receiving a contribution for its own work, as distinct from simple dues or contributions for the SRC as a whole, to thank the donor. The interest of this office in having the name and address of donors is for identification only.

On Membership Dues paid in locally:

That, similarly, a carbon copy of bank deposit slip showing the full amount of dues received be sent us, together with list of names and addresses of those whose dues are represented (as is done now); with, however, covering check for only the Atlanta half of dues so collected, which is $1 for single memberships, and $1.50 for joint memberships.

On Membership Dues Generally:

We think on the whole it is better for dues to come straight in here, with us sending back to the Divisions what is theirs. We have a clerk and a ferris-wheel of cards that make it easy and cheap to do centrally.

Each Division gets some dues-payments at meeting times. Some are much to be praised for the scratching they do all year long to get dues, direct or indirect. When you get them directly, handle them with a list as before, and send us only our half.

If central accounting for dues is hampering, it could be parcelled out to any Division that feels strong enough to take on the considerable clerical burden involved.

5-C-Misc.-
Childs, Mrs St. Julien

December 1, 1948

Mrs. St. Julien Childs
73 King Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Childs:

Thank you for your letter. It is not too late at all.

What would be best from Judge Waring in the way of an article in New South would be something specially written by him for us, but I should think that would be almost impossible to get. Failing that, we would like his permission to use in New South excerpts from the address we sent you (in which case we would need the address in full), and failing that, his permission to reprint the news account. You have our only copy of it, so when the transaction is approaching an end, please send it back.

As to Judge Waring. He was elected to the Board--of course, subject to his being willing to serve. I have made no approach to him, pending word from you.

Your letter, in its paragraphs about the Charleston Interracial Commission and the Council, gives me concern. I had been hoping that the Charleston Interracial Commission would tie in more and more closely with the Council. Indeed, it seems to me that its members should take out individual membership in the Council and that the Commission should operate as the Charleston Chapter of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council. It does not seem to me that the Council has objectives which depart from what is feasible and right in Charleston. The Council is faithfully non-political and its work is done in local negotiation for improvement. The

consistently moderate and reasonable stands which the Council as a whole has taken are not, it seems to me, beyond what informed people of good will of both races in Charleston do and can stand for.

I am far away from Charleston and know its intricacies hardly at all. I am prepared, therefore, to accept and understand that were Judge Waring a member of the Board, our Charleston work would suffer. From this distance, though, it looks as though there is a brave and forthright man whom thoughtful people in Charleston would wish to honor, and some link with him would be advantageous. I gather from your letter that that is not the case. If you feel pretty secure that your view rightly reflects the present state of opinion in Charleston and, in suitable degree, elsewhere in the state, then I suppose we should do nothing toward getting Judge Waring onto the Board.

As to Clark Foreman, goodness knows the Southern Regional Council is not Clark Foreman's show. He is a member of the Board, elected as such in 1944, but the Board has never leaned over much on his advice. I am sorry I am not near enough to talk with you. Then it would be easy, I know, to agree.

Please do your best anyway to set me straight.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

43 King St.

Nov. 29, 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

What must you and Mrs. McKay have been thinking! My most abject apologies for the long silence since your letters. I was away for two days when your letters came. They were mislaid under an ever accumulating pile of circulars, advertisements, and only yesterday did I get to the bottom and find your letters.

Have you already gotten in touch with Judge Waring? I would be glad to talk to him about writing a piece for the New South,

if you have not already gotten in touch with him.
Do you prefer a separate address merely
quoting from this Lawyers' Guild speech, or
would you as liff have the text of the
Guild speech if that is what he proposed?

About asking the Judge to serve on
the board of directors for SRC., this may
be a sound idea from the statewide view of
the SRC. I do not believe I would want
to ask the judge until and unless our
old local International Committee gets
back its own name and its old status
as a purely local group. In my opinion

it is very desirable to have as many individuals as possible join the SRC, but I do think the Interracial Committee which had only simple, definite, local objectives quite unconnected, at least in the public mind, with controversial issues and (more or less political?) national objectives should be separate and distinct.

A great many Charlestonians can agree that certain local visible conditions, such as schools, transportation, are very bad who would shudder at the idea of endorsing anything which Judge W. or Clark Foreman's organization has pushing.

I know the SRC is not any one person's organization, but the names of those two on the

letterhead would be more than enough to bring the organization and any of its projects, no matter how desirable in themselves, into ill-repute. The International Committee has valuable as a meeting ground for the exchange of information, if for nothing else. We have had very poor attendance for a year, partly because, the chairman Mr. Harris is away from the city a good deal of the time, so that whether the old committee really has any vitality and chance at resuscitation I don't know. But I think it would become an

extremist, solidly Negro organization if it is locally associated with Judge Waring. There are so many of more already here, branches of national clubs, that it seems a pity to make one more out of the Interracial committee, feeble as we have become lately.

I don't know that it is necessary to say it, but I do share the Judge's views as far as I know them, and I think it is good for him to know that some of his own race in S.C. support his stand. Hope this reply is not too late and too obscure to be of use.

Faithfully yours

Margaretta F. Childs

November 2, 1948

Mrs. St. Julien Child
73 King Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Child:

When, as, and if you get in touch with Judge Waring, could you suitably sound him out on whether he would be willing to become a member of the Board of Directors of the Council?

Membership is within the gift of a standing nominating committee which will report to our membership meeting this coming November 10. The Board will have seven or eight vacancies from the third of its members whose terms expire this year, and I have taken the liberty of sending Judge Waring's name to the nominating committee.

The Council, as you know, is rigidly non-political, and it does not seem to me that Judge Waring will be in any way departing from his proper judicial character in becoming a member of the Board.

If the matter requires some quite serious and formal effort I can, of course, ask the president of the Council to write Judge Waring or, conceivably, a committee of a couple of members of the Board could wait on Judge Waring and ask him if he would accept election.

Nice to know soon, but not necessary.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

November 2, 1948

Mrs. St. Julien Child
73 King Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Child:

We in the Council's office here in Atlanta were greatly pleased with the enclosed account of a talk by Judge Waring. In this word or two or that it may not be perfection, but in general tenor we thought it remarkably fine.

We would like to carry something from Judge Waring in New South.

Would you ponder the question and, depending on your decision, (a) talk with him or get someone to talk with him about writing a statement for New South generally along this line. It could be one, two, three, or four typewritten pages. (b) Get his promise to use in New South excerpts from the address here described. In that case we would need the address in full. (c) Get his promise to reprint this news account.

Unfortunately, we have not been able to find the account of the talk supposed to have been in the New York Times. What do you think, and what should be done?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Enclosure

$2.00 to MET for A. Mk.

93 King St.
Charleston 4
S.C.

RECEIVED
DEC 8 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Could you office send 50 of the October, 1947, New South, report on the use of Negro policemen? Would $2.00 be the correct amount? Even if it is over a year old it is still the handiest succinct presentation of the subject.

About the other matter of the Interracial Committee's capitulation, I imagine you must think me for one crazy, as last winter it was formally voted by the six people present to ally our committee with the SRC. I was

(over)

deeply opposed at that time, but politely said nothing as the main advocate of the application was not there present, and I had been absent the month before when she had urged the application. This advocate, most extremely valuable and active in all sorts of other civic work, has not since been back to the International Committee. Another person of the six present told me that she had abstained from voting, that she really did not think the move a wise one.

The International Committee is nearly thirty years old. It is definitely associated

in the small section of the public mind that knows about it with Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, a most respected and generally admired character, absolutely conservative in every respect except her belief & practice that Negroes are fully human beings. We who have come to the meetings are generally united in believing that race relations should be improved, that there are specific areas of neglect and injustice affecting our Negro citizens which it is our duty to seek to correct. To be perfectly honest, the practical results of the committee's meetings in the last 4 years have been almost nil, except for the intangible benefit that there have always been a few white Charlestonians learning of conditions among the Negroes, and always a few

Negroes understanding that a small element of the white population was genuinely, if ineffectively, interested in lessening the inequalities and injustices of the present system.

It may be that there just are almost no "informed people of good will" of the white group in Charleston. Quite possible, in fact it looks that way. But there are some white people of good will. And this remnant which we must seek to learn and get started is a great deal more willing to take advice, suggestions, recommendations, educational material from a strictly

local group. We can try to keep the public informed and concerned at the total lack of school buses for Negro children in Chas. County, the seriously overcrowded conditions in Negro schools, need for Negro policemen here, (later on need for Negro administrators on a Negro housing projects) and many other local conditions, and it does not upset anybody except the narrowest, the lunatic fringe of "Nigger-haters." But it includes to belong to a Southern (or national) association that wants to work for broader and, if you will excuse me, more political objectives, such as

a (with choice of Judge W.) Negro enrollment in Dem. party.

the J.E.P.E., both of which makes almost every white person, blindly furious. Why tie ourselves as a group with that when it absolutely would cut the ground from under our feet in these smaller practical matters that really would make a difference in our day-to-day life, our black Charlestonians? Perhaps I should take our lack of success as a season for change and affiliation with the S.R.C. but it's just too much to think that Interracial committee and should stay alive on its own. Our chairman, Mr.

Harris, is a kind and agreeable person inclined I believe to agree with the last person who has spoken to him. With the long summer recess and the new baby, I have only recently talked to him about our old status. I believe Mr. Harris expects to have us vote again at the next meeting to suggest reconsideration. It did not seem too illegal a step, as the vote that ~~cast~~ made the decision was only by two abstaining.

Judge Waring is very firm. I have written him about the article, and will keep you informed.

This is a disjoint, poorly expressed explanation and forgive me for not putting it into briefer, more legible form. Faithfully yours Margaretta Childs

P.S. Dr. Luther Jackson's piece on Suffrage and voting was excellent, too.

5-C-Misc - Childs, Mrs. St. Julien

South Carolina Commission

bc: Mrs. McKoy
GSM:t

December 13, 1948

Mrs. St. Julien Childs
73 King Street
Charleston 4, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Childs:

Clearly the thing for the Council to do is to do just exactly what you and those who guide the Charleston Interracial Committee think should be done.

One of the things that I most cherish about the Southern Regional Council is its constant anxiety to grow in accordance with the wishes of people in our own communities. If we from here start reaching in and doing things over the heads of the people who live in each city, whatever growth might result would be temporary and, in the end, self-defeating.

So you and the others should do just what seems wisest. Stay affiliated, or dis-affiliate. We are all working for the same purpose, and the organizational labels are of most minor importance.

The Council and, I am sure, the South Carolina Division would like to have more members in Charleston. If you can do anything to encourage that, it would be most helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

South Carolina Division of Southern Regional Council, Inc.

A COUNCIL TO ATTAIN THROUGH RESEARCH AND ACTION THE IDEALS AND PRACTICES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH

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ORANGEBURG

PRESIDENT M. F. WHITTAKER
ORANGEBURG

MRS. MARION B. WILKINSON
ORANGEBURG

REV. A. J. WRIGHT
BENNETTSVILLE

RECEIVED
OCT 20 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mayesville, S.C.
October 11, 1949

Dear Friend:

The annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council, South Carolina Division, will be held this year at the U.S.O. auditorium, Corner Laurel and Assembly Streets, Columbia, on Friday, November 11. The morning session will convene at 10 O'clock, and the afternoon at 2:30. The morning session will be inspirational and instructive; the afternoon will be given over to business, which includes the annual election of officers.

We have obtained as speaker for the morning session, Mr. Morris B. Abram, brilliant young attorney of Atlanta. Mr. Abram has been a Rhodes Scholar, and was on the prosecution staff of the International Military Tribune, Nurnberg, Germany. From our members who have heard him, we have the finest reports of his charm, intellectual ability, and forcefulness. His specialty is the human quality of law. You will not want to miss him.

Nor will you want to miss the afternoon session, where you will be brought up to date on the work of the SRC, and given a chance to share your judgment in the formation of SRC policies. There will be several of our members fresh from the annual regional meeting in Atlanta, November 9 and 10, and they will bring us the essence of that meeting.

We celebrate on November 11 the armistice of an old war. In the struggle which now engages us there is no armistice; every victory - and we are winning them - is an added responsibility. Will you share it with us?

Cordially yours,

J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs, Chairman

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Mrs. Alice Anderson, Rev. E. A. Adams, Dr. J. A. Bacoats, Mrs. Rosamonde W. Boyd, Earle R. Britton, Mrs. W. T. Cassels, Rev. Maxie C. Collins, Franz Daniel, Mrs. Beautine DeCosta, Mrs. Louise J. DuBose, Laura Ebaugh, A. C. Flora, Mrs. Phyllis Gibbes, Wil Lou Gray, Mrs. Madge Harper, Rev. A. W. Hill, J. M. Hinton, Mrs. J. Roy Jones, Leila Johnson, Vonnie Lance, Mrs. Norman Lynch, John H. McCray, Mrs. Sarah McCullough, Mary Helen Oetzel, J. F. Potts, Josephine Pinckney, Mrs. Corrie Plyler, Dr. W. M. Ratliff, Julia R. Reynolds, Mrs. Hyman Rubin, Dr. J. J. Seabrook, Edwin G. Seibels, Gadsden E. Shand, Mrs. Andrew J. Simkins, Mrs. Albert Simons, Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Mrs. J. R. Thornton, Marion A. Wright.

State Divs — S.C.

March 20, 1950

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Miss Reid:

Sorry not to see you here today but I had a delightful talk with Mr. Dabbs.

I can't get to your meeting on March 30 for which I am sorry; but, I trust South Carolina to work out a good program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Mr. Dabbs is calling a meeting of the Executive Board, S.C.Division of Southern Regional Council, for Thursday, March 30,1950, 10.30 A.M., at the First Baptist Church,Corner Sumter and Hampton Streets,Columbia.

You are urgently requested to attend.

R. R.

Rebecca Reid,Secretary

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1950

S.C. Div

November 1, 1950

Mr. J. Obert Kempson
Drawer 189
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Kempson:

I am glad to have your letter of October 26, and glad you and the others are working on Practical Aims.

Here is a list of things that would be good for any Southern state or community:

More industry
A more equalitarian pattern of farm land ownership
Wider use of the ballot
Election and appointment of Negro office holders -- particularly on policy boards (school boards, prison boards, hospital boards, etc.)
Equal schools
Negro police officers
Housing, urban and rural
Vigorous measures for public health
Equal treatment in the courts.

Most of these needs come to the surface when a town does a self-survey. Greenville has led the way on this, most resultfully. Rock Hill is s tarting one about now. Why not Orangeburg and Hartsville and Ninety-Six (Six Mile, too, for that matter)? Truly, that is the practical way to get things done. And it's democratic. It's troublesome, but it's painless.

Otherwise, I would work hardest for equal schools everywhere and for a public opinion in the State that would press toward a more democratic pattern in farm land ownership and operation. I don't see how we are ever to achieve read freedom in the South as long as a huge proportion of our people are caught in the dependency of ten-

ant farming or sharecropping.

Another useful thing to work at is the opening of professional associations. In South Carolina, the State bar and the social workers have led the way, but your teachers' associations are (widely) separate, and the dentists and doctors and nurses are separate.

Still another is to work at fair and dignified handling of news about Negroes. I realize that many papers are doing a lot better in the last year. But there are still many papers that have not changed, and few have changed enough. In a year's time your Division, by diligent committee visits to local editors, could sharply improve all of the papers -- except, of course, those two, three, or four which will cherish monumentally their bad habits.

Here comes a period of intensive war preparation. You will have already felt around Columbia the increasing strains in matters racial of this new time. I suggest that all over the South we should now revive in vigor our habit of meeting locally on an interracial basis. The object would be to do what can be done now and to build acquaintance and preparedness for still greater strains to come.

Lastly, let's do some thinking about how to get our two school systems to inform our two sets of children about each other.

Do send me what you finally recommend.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

S. C. DIVISION

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Drawer 189
Columbia, S. C.

October 26, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. James M. Dabbs, President of the South Carolina Division, has appointed a Committee on Practical Aims to formulate goals for the next year or for a more extended period of time.

Since you are well acquainted with the Council's program in South Carolina, I was wondering if you have any suggestions which you might make and which we could incorporate in our report. As you no doubt know, our annual meeting will be held Nov. 9.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. Obert Kempson

J. Obert Kempson,
Chairman
Committee on Practical Aims

JOKAEG

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1950
Southern Regional Council

SC 9
So. Carol. Div

November 22, 1950

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Route #1
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

We got in one or two newspaper clippings that showed that the joint message to Governor Thurmond was completed and went through to him. It was kind of Miss Reid to take on the negotiations. I am delighted that it was the South Carolina Division which signed it.

I have not seen a full text of what Byrnes said, but the fullest account I have had is to his credit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

CC: Miss Rebecca Reid

State Div - SC

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1951
Southern Regional Council

South Carolina
Women's Council for the Common Good

PRESIDENT
MISS MARY E. FRAYSER
BOX NO. 41
WINTHROP COLLEGE
ROCK HILL

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MISS MILDRED HUGGINS
TIMMONSVILLE

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HOWARD JACOBS
549 HUGER STREET
CHARLESTON

SECRETARY
MISS MARY B. CALVERT
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA

TREASURER
MRS. CORRIE T. PLYLER
127 SOUTH HARDEN ST., APT. 3
COLUMBIA

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

CHILD CARE
MRS. T. J. MIMS
P. O. BOX 1143
GREENVILLE

CONSERVATION
MISS JUANITA NEELEY
WINTHROP COLLEGE
ROCK HILL

CIVIL DEFENSE
MRS. TOM L. WILSON
P. O. BOX 333
ROCK HILL

EDUCATION
MISS MARGUERITE TOLBERT
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
COLUMBIA

FINANCE
MRS. GEORGE K. WAY
WINNSBORO

HEALTH AND REHABILITATION
MRS. W. R. WALLACE
YORK STREET
CHESTER

INSTITUTES AND FORUMS
MRS. W. D. WORKMAN
4350 TRENHOLM ROAD
COLUMBIA

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
DR. MARY BURTS
ALABAMA STREET
SPARTANBURG

INTER-RACIAL PROBLEMS
MRS. GEORGE E. DAVIS
ORANGEBURG

LEGISLATION AND COUNTY COUNCILS
MRS. PAUL H. LEONARD
900 LAURENS STREET
COLUMBIA

PUBLICITY
MRS. EUGENE SPEARMAN
1511 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA

PUBLIC LIBRARIES
MISS ESTELLENE P. WALKER
STATE LIBRARY BOARD
1207 CALHOUN STREET
COLUMBIA

SCHOOL LIBRARIES
MISS NANCY JANE DAY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
COLUMBIA

STATE AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT
MISS RUTH ROETTINGER
WINTHROP COLLEGE
ROCK HILL

STATUS OF WOMEN
DR. ROSAMOND BOYD
442 UNION STREET
SPARTANBURG

YOUTH CONSERVATION
DR. T. B. STACKHOUSE
1511 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA

March 11th 1951

Dear Dr. Mitchell

Progress in the goals of S.R.C. is being made in South Carolina but it is slow. The dominant class is conservative and in the coastal area it is panic-stricken.

In an attempt to make certain prominent business men understand what the survey proposed would mean, I was deeply troubled to find that the publishing of names of co-chairmen, white and Negro was anathema to them.

The enclosures make a total of only $57.00 raised — the rest I sent to Dr. Dabbs and at his request am sending now the belated to your office.

An honest answer to the Civil Rights Controversy is wonderful.

A hot subject now is the question of a constitutional convention and the revision of State Constitution. The Women's Council for the Common Good is all for same.

Your friends and mine in Virginia are well, altho the Texas contingent.

With regard to you and Mrs Mitchell

Yours sincerely

Mary E. Frayser

Box 41, Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina
March 1, 1951

Dear Council Members:

The session of The South Carolina General Assembly and the U. S. Congress offer opportunity for securing the passage of legislation desired by the womanhood of this state.

Will each member of the Council interview its county delegation in regard to the state legislation it advocates? And write its U. S. Congressman and our U. S. Senator in regard to federal legislation desired.

Have you received a copy of the 1951 "United We Stand"? If not, a postal to Mrs. Paul H. Leonard, Legislative Chairman, 900 Laurens Street, Columbia will bring you a copy. It lists five major state legislative goals, two of which are being considered by The General Assembly this week, namely The School Appropriation and the Marriage bill. The Mullins P.T.A. wired Representative J. C. Hooks of Marion:

> "We urge you to support the passage of the general appropriations bill as brought out by the Ways and Means Committee. Also urge passage of the premarital bill."

The State reported that a number of such wires were received last week by legislators. One from your organization to a member of your county delegation would help.

THE FIVE MAJOR LEGISLATIVE GOALS OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1951 ARE:

1. An adequate appropriation for school buildings, pupil transportation and increase in teachers' salaries.

> "The General Assembly has a great opportunity to do for South Carolina Schools what a previous legislature did for our roads. Because our people wanted to ride in comfort we got out of the mud. Now let's show the same spirit in pulling South Carolina out of the educational mire. Low literacy and low per capita income are this state's devastating twins. Cure the low literacy, and low per capita income will take care of itself. Every dollar wisely spent in improving our schools will come back to us many fold, not only in the personal benefit derived by the individual, but in dollars and cents to the state and its people." *

2. The passage of the pending marriage bill providing needed protection for men and women and the on coming generation. Thirty-nine states have strong marriage laws. South Carolina has a weak one.

3. Amendments to South Carolina's Child Labor Law. Only five states make no provision for issuance of employment certificates to minors. South Carolina is one of the five.

4. Amendments to the present child-placing and adoption laws to make the deeding and indenture of children unlawful.

5. An adequate appropriation for the eight state-operated cancer clinics and for a state operated cancer hospital or nursing home. One person dies every five and one-half hours in South Carolina from cancer.

Again you are urged to use your influence - this time for legislation. The foregoing items and all others in "United We Stand" need your support. The editor of your newspaper will doubtless publish an article quoting the five major goals, and commenting on them if you ask him to do so.

Yours truly,

Mary E. Frayser, President
S. C. Women's Council for the Common Good

(*from the State of Feb. 26, 1951)

State Div - S.C.

April 28, 1952

Mr. Allen D. Edwards
Department of Sociology
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 24th. I wish we had more local groups who would take the time to check their members with us.

I have tried to check our membership files as thoroughly as I can. The attached list gives you the names of the current members. Three of the members on your list have been dropped for non-payment of dues since 1949. We have sent them notices several times but had no reply. Four of the people you list are not on our records anywhere. I do not know whether they were once members and their records lost or destroyed (although we keep the cards after the members are inactive) or whether there has been some mistake. If you could find out when they became members and when they last sent payments (approximately) I'll be glad to look again and reinstate them if the payment was made in 1951.

Please let me know if I can be of further help. If any other memberships come in from Rock Hill, I'll be glad to notify you.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

MEMBERS OF SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IN ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

The following are current members of SRC

Rev. B. J. Anderson	719 Crawford Road
Rev. Grady Beard	Rt. 2, Box 52
Prof. Audra Brazelton	Winthrop College
Rev. H. D. Brown, Jr.	311 E. Main St.
Mrs. M. W. Chisholm	435 S. Trade St.
Mrs. Annie M. Cloud	324 Allen St.
Dr. D. M. Duckett	424 S. Trade St.
Dr. Allen D. Edwards	Winthrop College
Miss Mary E. Frayser	316 Aiken Ave.
Dr. J. H. Goudlock	Friendship College
Dr. F. W. Gregg	1135 Myrtle Drive
Rev. H. B. Hawkins	557 Hampton St.
Dr. Dorothy Jones	Winthrop College
Mrs. J. P. Kinard	704 College Avenue
Dr. W. R. Laney	459 S. Trade St.
Rev. J. H. Lewis	Rt. 2, Castle St.
Prof. R. W. McGirt	450 S. Trade St.
Mr. Prince Riley	425 S. Trade St,
Mrs. Johnnie M. Roberson	324 Allen St.
Miss Dorothy Sears	722 Crest St.
Rev. Maurice V. Shean	434 Charlotte Ave.
Mrs. Ben Strozier	P.O. Box 609
Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Suritz	532 Forest Lane
Mr. W. J. Roddey, Jr.	532 Aiken Ave.

These members have been dropped - have not paid dues since 1949

Mrs. Frances Davis	414 S. Trade St.
Mr. E. P. Gist	120 Wilson St.
Mrs. J. W. Milling	422 E. Main St.

Rev. J. A. Reeder, Rt. 2, Castle Heights was a NEW SOUTH subscriber - his subscription expired and has not been renewed.

The following people on your list are ones for whome I can find no record - they are not in either the current files or dropped files.

Mrs. T. S. Gilmore	164 W. Black St.
Mrs. Jessie Lowrance	366 E. Main St.
Mrs. Sallie V. Moreland	Clinton College
Rev. Pierce Cooke	St. John's Court

State Divs - S.C.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 12, 1953

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Route 1
Mayesville, S. C.

Dear Mr. Dabbs;

I am typing up a new list of the officers of our State Divisions and would like to be sure that the South Carolina officers we have listed are correct. I thought perhaps some of the officers were changed at your annual meeting.

Chairman--yourself
1st V. Chairman--Paul Webber, State College
2nd. V. Chm.--A. J. Clement, Jr., 32 Bogard St., Charleston
Corres. Sec'y.--Mrs. Marian P. Finlay, 1717 Green St., Columbia
Rec. Sec'y.--Miss Jennie Young, 1208 Bull St., Columbia
Treas.--Miss Rebecca Reid, 29 E. Calhoun St., Sumter

If any of these officers have been replaced, will you please let me know?

Sincerely,

Emily Calhoun

Emily Calhoun
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

This is correct, except that, strictly speaking, I am acting chairman, having outlasted my constitutional limit. J. M. Dabbs.

COLLEGIATE BRIEFS FOR CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

Published by and for college students

Christian Action Council
1420 Lady Street
Columbia 1, S.C.

December, 1954 Vol. 11, No. 3

CHRISTIAN ACTION SEMINAR

Dr.A.C. Miller, Executive Secretary of the Southern Baptist Christian Life Commission, and Rev. John Linton, Director of the Canadian Temperance Federation will be two of the leaders of the Christian Action Seminar.

This Seminar will be a leadership seminar in Christian Action and Citizenship for college students.

It is to be held at Presbyterian College, February 4-6. Be sure your student religious group on your campus is represented.

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

"(1) The churches exist to serve God's purposes in the world. (2) The churches, though in the world, should not be of the world. (3) The churches should consider what God requires of them rather than what the world thinks it wants of them. (4) The world's standards of evaluation and tables of measurement do not provide the basic criteria for judging the churches. It is not required of them that they be successful by the world's standards, but only that they be faithful. The event is with God." Ross and Barnes, "Notes on The State of the Churches."

GUIDANCE CENTER AT PC

An unusual Guidance Center, which emphasizes "Career Opportunity Counseling" has been established at Presbyterian College, host college for the Christian Action Seminar. During the Seminar some special attention will be given to "Christian Vocation."

CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIAN VOCATION IN POLITICS

James Reston, political analyst of the NY Times, has thus commented about November's elections in the U.S. "There is much less to this election than meets the ear. Despite all the noise on both sides, neither the economy nor the foreign policy nor the efficient conduct of the Government is likely to be changed a great deal. Fortunately, the candidates don't believe their own charges; don't have faith in their own predictions; don't have the courage of their prejudices; and will probably be saved from the consequences of their duplicity by their lack of sincerity."

DATING DO'S - - AND DON'TS

An informative leaflet on "Dating Do's and Don'ts for Girls" has been published by the American Social Hygiene Society. (Single copies free from Christian Action Council, 1420 Lady St.,Columbia) One of the constructive suggestions is, "Don't drink alcoholic beverages, not even a little - on a date."

THE PRESIDENT SAYS

President Eisenhower recently said: "Our democracy cannot survive without its religious foundations."

THE CHRISTIAN LIBERAL ARTS

"The liberal arts believe in and promote reason.... believe in the possibility of objective truth....glorify liberty, the freedom of the spirit....regard the soul of man as inviolable, as an end in itself....ground themselves in God and His providence....lead up to the infinite peace and rest of the vision of truth. The Christian liberal arts are therefore the desired corrective for this age." Charles Malik, ambassador to the U.S. from Lebanon.

YOU DON'T WANT TO MISS IT!

The Christian Action Seminar will consider political affairs and citizenship, alcohol problems, human relations. Through expert leadership, films, and small group discussions, it can be a really important [illegible]

GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA GROWS

The BIG IDEA refers to the Self Survey of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population of the Greenville, South Carolina Area. The fact finding was conducted by more than 200 citizens of both Negro and white races during the summer and fall of 1949. Committees compiled reports and made recommendations.

The Community Council, working with citizen groups throughout, made these findings available to the public, thus encouraging the translation of the recommendations into action.

The Big Idea began to pay off in specific improvements even during the study, and many additional improvements have come about since. It is difficult to say how many of the results directly came from the study. Perhaps it would be better to say the study contributed to a "climate of opinion," which nourished the findings, stimulated thinking, physical improvements and long range planning. It is this "climate of opinion," undoubtedly, which has made many things possible, and which will continue to influence our people and bring about progressive changes in our community.

The study has been reproduced in two forms: "Everybody's Business," a mimeographed, detailed 85-page booklet, and "Greenville's Big Idea," a smaller, illustrated, printed summary of 32 pages.

"The Big Idea Grows" is an attempt to bring up to date the tangible results of Greenville's Self Survey, realized within four years of the completion and publicizing of the citizens' findings.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL
112 W. McBee Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina

THESE THINGS HAPPENED WHILE THE STUDY WAS BEING MADE:

1. General interest was taken in improving recreational opportunities. An option was taken on land for a State Park.

2. The Greenville American, Negro Newspaper, was published January 1950 to November 1951. It was then combined with the Atlanta World, giving subscribers a larger weekly paper, with sections devoted to local Negro and community news.

3. A maternal care project was begun by the Auxiliary to the County Medical Society.

4. Blinker lights were installed at Negro school crossings for safety.

5. Interest was shown in improving educational opportunities throughout the county.

6. Negro doctors began attending meetings of Greenville Medical Society.

7. A Negro chapter of the Red Cross Gray Ladies was formed, volunteers to serve in Negro wards of the Greenville General Hospital.

8. The YWCA Branch Program for Negroes began experimentally.

9. Better housing was proposed and slum clearance projects got underway.

10. A new elementary school was planned for the Nicholtown area.

11. There was increased awareness of the unhealthy conditions under which many Negro families have had to live.

12. The City Health Department condemned several slum houses.

13. Daily newspapers improved noticeably in handling news about Negroes: the word Negro is now properly capitalized; newsworthy pictures of Negroes are used.

14. City Council appointed a special committee to investigate employment of Negro policemen.

15. Intangible gains of the study:

    a. brought people together, not as people of two races, but as citizens with a common purpose;
    b. strengthened Recreation-Education Division of Community Council;
    c. promoted leadership and purpose in the Negro community itself;
    d. opened channels of communication between white and Negro citizens;
    c. gave citizens specific proposals for community social improvement.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE STUDY WAS COMPLETED?

JULY 1953 - JULY 1954

(1) The Fourth Annual Human Growth and Development Institute was held in September of 1953 and for the first time was interracial.

(2) The Social Workers Luncheon Club, which meets monthly, is interracial.

(3) A Negro Farm Bureau was organized.

(4) New Maternity Shelter built. This institution was formerly for all white; will now accommodate Negro women in one ward. Negro babies have been served here for some time.

(5) Happy Hearts Negro Park received funds from County Legislative Delegation to help operate a similar program.

(6) Negroes continue to be represented on more and more community boards, commissions and committees.

COMPLETION OF SURVEY TO JULY 1953

Community Participation

(1) Two Negro YWCA members were elected to the YWCA Board for the first time.

(2) Community Council membership meetings are now open to all citizens of the community and a Negro is on the Council Board for the first time.

(3) The Annual meeting of Community Chest is open to all citizens. Three Negro citizens are now serving on the Community Chest Budget Committee.

(4) The number of places where interracial meetings are held has been increased. Prior to the study, Negro and white had met together in a few places, but only after the study were places opened broadly. Among the places where such meetings are held at present, are churches (Christ Episcopal, First Baptist, Fourth Presbyterian and others); schools, agencies (Salvation Army, YWCA, Phillis Wheatley, Community Council); public auditoriums (new County Court House, City Hall, County Office Building).

(5) A Negro Business and Professional Men's Club has been organized for the purpose of fostering civic and social betterment of community life.

(6) In a recent Polio drive to select the "most beautiful man," a Negro was given the greatest applause for being most popular among some thirty candidates for the "most beautiful man" contest. This recognition came from an audience made up of mostly white people.

Community Participation (continued)

(7) On July 18th, 1953 at the Parker High School Auditorium, before an all-white audience, a Negro girl won first place among 41 participants on the USA Talent Show contest conducted by a local radio station. The applause meter record determined the winner.

(8) The solicitation of Negroes in the Community Chest Campaign has been largely merged with solicitation of other business and professional divisions of the campaign. The term "Negro Division" has been done away with at the request of the Negroes.

Education

(1) The State General Assembly set up an educational Finance Commission to direct an extensive program to promote the improvement of schools and their physical facilities. Emphasis is being given to the providing of equal facilities for Negroes. Such conditions as double sessions are to be eliminated.

(2) The School District of Greenville County, Number 520 has been created replacing the former system of 82 separate school districts in the county.

(3) Bus transportation for Negro and white children is now on the same basis. For example, at the beginning of the 1951-52 school term, five buses were transporting county students to Sterling High School and one school bus was transporting students between Lowndes Hill Section and Nicholtown School, both for the first time.

(4) Free textbooks are now provided all school children in the county.

(5) There is improved instruction and supervision of education throughout the county.

(6) A new lunch room and rest room have been built in the Brutontown School and the West Greenville School in the Parker District.

(7) A new elementary school of 26 rooms has been completed in the Nicholtown area of Greenville.

(8) Up to January 1, 1953, $1,729,407.28 had been allocated to Greenville County for the purchase of sites and the construction of additions or new buildings for Negro schools of Greenville County. These funds have been made possible through the South Carolina Sales Tax. Some of the major projects, either underway or to be completed in the near future, are: a High School in the southern part of the County in the Fountain Inn Simpsonville Attendance Area; an Elementary School in the Ellen-Woodside Attendance Area, the St. Mark's Elementary School in the Taylors-Greer Area, and the Travelers Rest Elementary School. Eight additional rooms will also be added to the Gower School in Greenville.

Education (continued)

(9) A full physical education and health education program for the entire County is now being conducted for all Negroes with special emphasis being placed on the opportunities after school.

(10) Much interest has been shown in adult education work with the objective of increasing these opportunities whenever possible.

Health

(1) The Gower Street School P.T.A. and City Health Department jointly sponsored a clean-up campaign in that neighborhood.

(2) Greenville General Hospital Board made available staff privileges to doctors, based on medical qualifications and ethical standards.

(3) Two Institutes on Human Growth and Development were planned jointly, the courses being offered Negro and white simultaneously, but at different locations.

(4) Work progressed toward an enlarged General Hospital which will provide many additional facilities and services to Negroes.

(5) The application of physicians to the Greenville County Medical Society is acted upon according to qualifications and ethical standards, without regard to race or creed.

(6) The Human Growth and Development Institute for September 1953 will be non-segregated; previous Institutes have been on a segregated basis.

(7) The three local Negro dentists are helping provide dental care for children who are unable to pay.

(8) Greenville General Hospital has had 40 beds for Negroes; these will be increased, during the coming year, to approximately 70, including semi-private and private accommodations for the first time.

Housing

(1) The City Council took a strong stand relative to Negro housing to make possible a low income Federal Housing Project of 348 units called Field Crest Village. The Project was completed during spring of 1952.

(2) The Roosevelt Heights Housing Project of 300 units was completed during 1950.

(3) The local Housing Authority completed the Slum Clearance Survey which disclosed that of all slum dwellings needing replacement 85% are Negro and 15% white. An effort is being made to improve the slum areas either by a complete re-development or renovation of buildings so they will conform with the City Code, which is considered adequate.

Housing (continued)

(4) A local Negro citizen is developing a restricted Negro residential area which was very much needed.

Industry and Employment

(1) A local radio station was hired for commercial time for the first time in connection with the opening of a new Negro business.

(2) Another Negro cab company with six cabs and its own radio system is now serving the population.

(3) Greenville now has a Negro lawyer who came to the city late in 1951.

(4) A Negro has been employed as Field Representative by a national distributing company to cover several states, including South Carolina.

(5) Four Negroes have been regularly employed as announcers by a local radio station.

(6) A local white-owned business promoted their Negro delivery man to a skilled job in their plant.

(7) During the past four years three Negro postal employees were employed for the first time.

Law Enforcement

(1) Newspapers are favorable to the appointment of Negro policemen, but no action has been taken by the Police Commission.

(2) City Council passed an anti-mask bill.

(3) The Council of Church Women has secured considerable support in its request to establish two rehabilitation camps (one for Negroes, one for whites) for youthful and inexperienced prisoners who are sent to the county prison camps.

(4) The County Delegation appointed a Rehabilitation Board and will approve a sum of $5,000 as extra funds to be used in beginning the rehabilitation program.

(5) The County Delegation has a special Committee studying the entire penal system of the County. Much improvement in the handling of prisoners may come from this study.

(6) The City Civil Service Commission, the City Council, and other responsible groups have no objection to Negroes being appointed as policemen providing they meet the qualifications expected of others who pass examinations.

Recreation

(1) Four Recreational Training Institutes (Social Recreation, Conduct of Playgrounds, and Crafts) have been offered by the Community Council and City Park and Recreation Department. Joint planning for the concurrent institutes was established as a method of work.

(2) The Recreation-Education Division of the Community Council located a site for a Negro State Park in Greenville County; the County Legislative Delegation provided funds to purchase this 300 acre site; a five-year plan of development of the park is underway, with first year funds appropriated by the State Legislature. The park was named Pleasant Ridge State Park. The water dam has been completed and will provide a large area for swimming and boating. Picnic areas will be available, along with some shelters. A new house has been built for the superintendent, who is a Negro, formerly of Greenville. Although funds have not been provided by the Legislature for further development of the park during 1952-53, an effort is being made to secure funds to continue the development plan that has been started. The State Highway Department has promised to pave a road into the park from the main highway.

(3) A new Negro commercial theater was opened January 1951, showing a better class of pictures.

(4) A Negro USO for servicemen was opened in September of 1951. Plans for enlarging and improving the facilities were announced in January of this year.

(5) The first Negro Recreation Supervisor was appointed by the city, February 1, 1951.

(6) The City Parks and Recreation Department enlarged the playground staff. A new lighted softball field was opened, and plans made to develop recreation areas on land made available by two housing projects.

(7) YWCA Branch program began operation under a full time professional leader, paid from Community Chest funds. A building is rented for the Branch Headquarters.

(8) The Study of Phillis Wheatley was completed, as recommended in the Self Survey.

(9) The number of Negro Boy Scout troops increased to 30 from approximately five.

(10) Negroes are being admitted to several large community cultural and religious programs, for instance: Don Cossacks Chorus, Horace Heidt's Amateur Program, etc. Negro citizens are bringing Negro artists to the city - Hazel Scott in 1951, Marian Anderson in 1952 (a non-segregated audience with excellent attendance).

(11) Happy Hearts Park provides a small combination wading-swimming pool. Limited leadership is employed.

Recreation (continued)

(12) Negro P.T.A. groups were stimulated to sponsor Recreation programs in Freetown, Oscar Street, Brutontown.

(13) The Public Library Board purchased a building on East McBee Avenue and established a much improved Negro Branch Library.

(14) The first out-door swimming pool (20 x 40 feet) was built at the Phillis Wheatley Center and opened for use in June, 1953.

(15) The City Council purchased a 49 acre tract of land on which will be developed the first large City Negro Park. A large out-door swimming pool will be ready for use about September 1, 1953. Many other recreational opportunities will be available at this park. The house at the park is serving as an indoor recreation center.

(16) The City Recreation Department opened the Mayberry Park Community Center Building for use on May 23, 1953.

(17) The Greenville Kiwanis Club and the YWCA, in cooperation with the City Recreation Department, sponsored during August 1953 the first Negro Day Camp for girls.

(18) The County Legislative Delegation approved $500 for leadership at Happy Hearts Park for the summer of 1953.

Religious Resources

(1) Several churches have sponsored week-day activities with volunteer leadership.

(2) A Negro Council of Church Women has been formed.

(3) The Episcopal Church has increased activities at the St. Philips Negro Church.

(4) Presbyterian Churches of the city have joined together in buying land, raising money for the construction of a Negro Presbyterian Church in Nicholtown, and supplying a Negro Presbyterian minister during the past year. This will be continued for the present time through the joint support of all local Presbyterian Churches.

(5) White and Negro Baptist leaders are completing plans for establishing a school for the training of Negro ministers and church leaders in upper South Carolina. A group in the First Baptist Church is providing funds for the education of a Negro minister.

(6) Several Negro churches have improved their physical plants by making additions to their church and educational space.

Sanitation

(1) Two downtown businesses, one a department store, have provided rest rooms for Negroes.

Transportation

(1) White and Negro citizens appeared before City Council requesting city bus transportation for 600 local students attending Sterling High School.

(2) Southern Railway improved Negro rest room and drinking facilities.

(3) Extra buses are now being run during peak hours in Nicholtown and Fieldcrest Area.

Welfare

(1) The Mental Hygiene Clinic opened, serving white and Negroes.

(2) A State Industrial School for delinquent Negro girls was built near Columbia.

(3) A volunteer sponsored Day Nursery has been operating in the Fieldcrest Village housing project. This program was initiated by the Tenants Association members who live there.

(4) Several Negro citizens have been active in raising money for a Negro Day Nursery program. It is hoped that another Negro Day Nursery will be opened during the coming year.

(5) A full time day nursery is in operation at the Allen Temple Methodist Church.

Miscellaneous

(1) Modern problems and social studies classes in local white high schools have studied the contents of the study, emphasizing the process. They have heard speakers on phases of the findings and visited Negro groups and facilities for first hand information.

(2) Impetus was also given to people in other communities:

a. Through Southern Regional Council bulletin.
b. Through newspapers and magazine stories appearing in the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Christian Science Monitor, daily newspapers throughout the country, Community Chests and Councils of America magazine, National YWCA magazine and many others.
c. Through Conferences with leaders from other towns, held informally at:
   1. Blue Ridge Institute, Blue Ridge, N.C., 1950-53
   2. YWCA Regional Meeting, Atlanta, Ga., 1951

3. Piedmont Regional (South Carolina) Conference of Social Work, Clemson, S.C., 1950.
4. Southern Sociological Society, Atlanta, Georgia, 1950.
5. Southeastern Conference Community Chests and Councils, Edgewater Park, Miss., March 1951.
6. National Conference of Community Chests and Councils, Milwaukee, Wis., February 1952.
7. National Meeting of Community Welfare Council Leaders, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1953.

d. Through requests that have been received from leading libraries throughout the nation asking for copies of the study to be on file in the research departments. Several graduate students have written for more information on the study.

THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

is interested in maintaining up to date records on all community wide improvements in the fields of health, recreation, education, and general welfare. If the list of improvements listed on the preceding pages is not complete please call the matter to the attention of the Community Council Office. You are also asked to help keep this list up to date in the future. The Council plans to issue annually a report similar to this one and will, therefore, need your help in keeping the list of improved services and opportunities current.

Telephone: 2-1589
112 W. McBee Avenue
P.O. Box 1085
Greenville, South Carolina

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OFFICERS 1953

President: Mrs. David Wilson

First V. President:	Marvin Cannon	Secretary:	Harold J. Weekley
Second V. President:	Dr. Aaron Rutledge	Treasurer:	J.B. Hodges

FBR

January 6, 1955

Mrs. E.H. Spearman, Ex. Sec.
South Carolina Division of SRC, Inc.
3315 Colin Kelly Drive
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

On going back over some old correspondence I discovered a postal card from you in which you said you were to have a meeting of the full Board on December 1st at 2:00 p.m. Would appreciate it very much if you would send us minutes of the meeting.

I think it would be helpful to us if you would keep in closer touch with the Central Office. We usually get a note from most state people fairly often but beyond that of course there is the formal requirement of a monthly report from the state offices to the Central Office so that we may keep abreast of developments across the region.

I hope that you had an enjoyable Christmas and New Year holiday and I look forward to hearing from you shortly.

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR/rnf
Dictated by Mr. Routh
Signed in his absence

FBR

January 14, 1955

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Ex. Sec.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S.C.

Dear Alice:

Thank you for your two communiques.

Regarding your membership meeting, certainly you have our go-ahead signal on this. I note that your membership dues were set at $3.50 ($2.00 for New South and $1.50 for your treasury). In view of the necessity of raising $1800 during this first year period, I should think that would make your job far more difficult. But certainly the state organization has every right to set its dues at a level which it thinks best.

Thank you for your letter of January 10th with the enclosed correspondence between you and Mr. Foster, and you and Mrs. Ogelsby. I have read it with interest and I am continuing to digest it. I don't know just when it will be possible for me to be in South Carolina but as you say it would be to our advantage to talk this thing through. I do feel that you and Mr. Foster have reached agreement after reading the more recent letters of correspondence. I would gather from reading Mrs. Ogelsby's letter and also the comments both you and Mr. Foster made about her that she is a professionally trained person and I assume that you will probably use her in other capacities as well as for secretarial work. I will make further comments on this matter after I have more fully digested the contents.

Trusting that this finds you well.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR/rnf
cc: CHP

FBR

February 8, 1955

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Ex. Sec.
South Carolina Division of the SRC, Inc.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S.C.

Dear Alice:

It certainly meets with our approval for y'all to supplement the service of Mrs. Oglesby with additional secretarial help, or also with additional professional consultant help;* so long, of course, as you stay within the proposed budget, or provide for the raising of additional sums.

Regarding the Fisk Conference being subsidized, I know very little about this and suggest that you write to Dr. Johnson or Dr. Valien and ask them for particulars. If you are asked to pay for meals and lodging, they should be paid out of your travel budget for this was a professional meeting which you attended on Council business.

Certainly being with you at the conference was enjoyable and I think that the conference itself was quite worthwhile.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Development

FBR/rnf
cc: Foster
CHP

* needs central office approval as to whom is hired, prior to agreement with consultants.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

FEB 15 1955

February 12, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Under a separate mailing we are sending you the minutes of our December 1st membership meeting and also a copy of the By-Laws as adopted at that time. You will see that the recommendation of the Executive Board to the members was not carried; neither was the original as suggested by your office adopted. The members preferred a cross between the two. I do not feel entirely sure how this may work out.

With the above in mind we shall appreciate your close scrutiny. If you feel that these by-laws need clarifying or amending in any way, I am sure that you will be very frank with us.

As you probably know our Executive Board has not yet been reformed. We have done considerable work in contacting persons whom the Nominating Committee believe will be effective members. However, since this process requires considerable individual, face to face interpretation, it is moving rather slowly.

In line with your request marked "urgent" and dated February 4th, let me say that I have already sent the list of our Board of Directors which includes the officers and their addresses. However, I am inclosing another such list.

Our organization in the past never used an executive committee. Rather, our board has been known as the Executive Board, not as a Board of Directors.

Personally, I like the classifications suggested by your officers, executive committee, and board of directors. You will see from the by-laws adopted by us that the last two classifications are not used. No doubt, in practice, the officers will on numerous occasions act as an Executive Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Alice N. Spearman

Alice N. Spearman

Inc.

Dictated by Mrs. Spearman
Signed in her absence

FBR

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

February 24, 1955

Miss Audra Braselton
830 College Avenue
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Miss Braselton:

The annual membership meeting of the Southern Regional Council, held in 1953, conditionally adopted new by-laws and authorized the Executive Committee to put them into effect at a later date. The Executive Committee did so in April, 1954.

The new by-laws converted the Southern Regional Council into a Board of Directors made up of fifty persons elected by the 1953 membership meeting; plus officers, plus two persons from each state organization affiliated with SRC. Which is to say that SRC proposed handing over its members in the states to state organizations.

In the Summer months of 1954, the South Carolina Division of SRC, (of which, of course, our Rock Hill friends were members), prepared matters for taking on paid staff and for assuming the task of billing and increasing its own state-wide membership. Along about October 1st, it employed Mrs. Alice Spearman as its Executive Director, and opened an office a bit later at 1508 Lady Street in Columbia, where the telephone is 6-8808.

The South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council some months ago altered its name to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. I assume that at each stage of this change that called for action by members of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council that all members were notified. I know that we supplied the South Carolina Division earlier with our current list of its members.

It seems to me that the group in Rock Hill should be the Rock Hill chapter of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

You certainly should not cease to function, though I could see circumstances in which you might consider that the official committee appointed by the Mayor of Rock Hill would be deemed largely to take the place of the Rock Hill chapter of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. But I shouldn't think so.

Except that we are all good friends, I don't know of any special organizational relationship between the group in Rock Hill and the Atlanta office of SRC. You are part of the SCCHR which is affiliated with the SRC.

We will give you any suggestions, or do you any favors you ever ask us to do. Only exception will be in case the SCCHR said that your request was outrageous or rebellious, which is unlikely.

All members of the SCCHR are subscribers to New South and, presumably, have been receiving it, and will continue to receive it. Of any dues paid by Rock Hill or other South Carolina members prior to November, 1954, one-half was retained in this office as subscriptions to New South, and one-half was returned to the treasury of the South Carolina Division of SRC. After that date, any dues collected by the South Carolina organization have been retained entirely by that organization except for deduction of New South subscriptions to this office.

I send you five leaflets which briefly explain the new arrangement, plus a copy of the by-laws as now in force.

Do be in touch with Mrs. Spearman and your own state office. She will cherish and help you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.
cc: Mrs. Alice M. Spearman

bc: CHP
FBR

Copy of incoming ltr attached

COPY

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

830 College Avenue
Rock Hill, S. C.
Feb. 19, 1955

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

At the recent meeting of our local inter-racial group, formerly considered, I believe, to be a branch or chapter of the Southern Regional Council there arose a discussion of our relationship with the Southern Regional Council whose headquarters are in Atlanta and with the state division.

Some of the specific questions asked include:

Are we now a part of the Southern Regional Co ncil?
If so, what is our proper name? Responsibilities?
If not, do we cease to function in conjunction with the major organization?
What is the relationship between the Atlanta office and the state office?
Does the regional organization plan to make any use or offer any services to the local organization?
What becomes of the dues paid?
How is the state and regional work to be financed?

Perhaps you have some literature which will help answer these and other questions about the organization and structure of the Council as it is now set up. If so, we will be glad to receive it. Thank you.

Sincerely,

/s/ Audra Brazelton

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

March 25, 1955

Miss Mary E. Frayser
Box 41
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Miss Mary:

Nice to have your letter.

The main answer is that the Rock Hill group should play its proper, and perhaps a leading, role in the work of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. If the SCCHR doesn't stay ahead of you, get ahead of it!

We are still the Southern Regional Council. Each state organization could take any name it wished, and most of them turned up as Councils on Human Relations.

The enclosure you were going to send me didn't come; instead I got a copy of the letter to Mr. Verner.

I'm coming to something that Mr. Edwards is having at Winthrop Tuesday, April 19, and hope to see you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.
bc: Mrs. Alice Spearman
FBR

COPY

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Box 41, Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina
March 23, 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have reread Changing Patterns, memorandum No. 1 and a circular letter from your office.

As a result, see attached quotations. *

The Rock Hill S.R.C., now Human Relations Council, asked questions, namely, "What do you wish us to do?" and "How shall we do it?"

It desired explicit answers.

The fourteen items quoted and the Tennessee and Kentucky response give them.

It, or some similar summary, is needed by local councils and individuals in South Carolina.

What do you advise?

It isnot easy to get members for S.R.C. in this area.

And yet it is certain "That the South is moving -- not always smoothly, but with seeming inevitability toward an increasingly integrated society."

As practical means to the desired end, I have thought of sending the attached quotations with an invitation to some leading citizens. Have you suggestions; if so, may I have them? I am mailing copies to Mrs. Spearman, Mrs. Paul, and Mr. Dabbs for their advice. It is wonderful work you are doing. Many are grateful.

Is your office S.R.C. or H.R.C.?

Yours sincerely and devotedly,

/s/
Mary E. Frayser

*Not received in central office

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

6-8808 R
3-2713

April 4, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Referring to our letter to you of February 12th, we have not had a response from you as to our By-Laws. It was our understanding that State By-Laws must be approved by the Central office. We hesitate to have copies made and sent our membership, until we have your approval in writing.

Since we are tentatively planning a membership meeting this month, we shall appreciate any criticisms or suggestions for improvement which you may offer.

The question is being raised by the Rock Hill unit and by several independent groups in other communities as to their relationship to the State organization. It has occurred to me that some loose arrangement should be provided in our By-Laws, such as a representation of the chairman and one other member elected by the local group. Your reaction, please. If By-Laws in any other states cover relationship with local units, please lend us your file copies for a few days for study.

You will be hearing from us relative to membership meeting, as plans progress. With every good wish and hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Cordially yours,

Alice

Alice

FBR

April 12, 1955

Mrs. Alice Spearman
S.C. Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Have received your monthly reports for October, November and December and look forward to receiving the ones for January, February and March. You mentioned in your last letter that we had not sent back approval of the by-laws submitted to us sometime in February and I must admit in all honesty that I can't even find a copy of them in the files. I do not recall having seen them or having received them. It is possible that they were lost in the mail or that somehow or other they were lost in this office, perhaps while I was away on a trip. Would you please, therefore, send us another copy of your proposed by-laws so we may give them careful consideration.

In the future, it would be awfully helpful to us if the monthly reports could be in by the 4th or 5th of the following month. We are going to send out a monthly newsletter which will be based upon the reports that we receive from the various states. For this information to be useful, we must have it early and it would be unfair to any state to leave it out. Would you please send us the number of members you now have as of April 1st. Also the amount of money you have raised from October 1, 1954 to April 1, 1955.

Please let me know when your annual meeting is going to be held and I shall be glad to make plans to attend it. The last we heard it had been postponed but now other definite date had been set.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rnf

YOUR SYMPOSIUM ADDED SINCE THIS PLAN WAS MADE, AND THE A.M. SYM. HAS BEEN CONDENSED FOR AFTERNOON INTRODUCTION TO WORKSHOPS. HOWEVER THIS WILL GIVE YOU THE SCHEDULE ETC. A.N.S.

South Carolina
Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

April 19, 1955

Dear Friend:

To help coordinate and give impetus to the development of human relations in South Carolina the Council is scheduling an open meeting. The plans for it are as follows:

Thursday, May 5
USO - 1030 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C.

Registration: 10:00
Sessions: 10:30 - 12:45
2:15 - 4:00

You are cordially invited to attend.

The morning session will feature an address by Rev. Maurice Shean, member of the Rock Hill Council on Human Relations, on "BY WISDOM, THE HOUSE SHALL BE BUILT." There will be special music by choruses from Allen University and Benedict College.

The symposium will present facts as to benefits being realized in South Carolina communities from constructive cooperation in human relations.

The afternoon session will consist of several workshops on the following subjects:

"The Community Organizes for the Task at Hand"
"Offering Job Opportunities to All"
"Youth Meets the Challenge of a New Day"
"Religion Furnishes the Power and Education in Our Democracy"

These workshops will be held concurrently.

We shall expect you for this significant meeting.

Faithfully yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

HUMAN RELATIONS

MINORITY GROUPS AND THE SENIOR SOCIETY

Differing Characteristics
Identifiable
Sufficient in Number

Race: Negro, Indian, Orientals

Religion: Catholic, Jew, Mormons etc, Sects

Nationality: Immigrants, Mexicans, Porto Ricans

Ethnic: "Okies", Migrant Laborers, etc etc.
Catch-all

Park: Contact
Conflict
Accomodation
Cooperation
Assimilation.

Prejudice
Discrimination

European minorities strive for independence -
US minorities strive for assimilation -
US for it - "Americanization" except for Negroes, Chinese etc.

April 29, 1955

Mrs. Alice Spearman
3316 Colin Kelly Drive
Columbia, S.C.

Dear Alice:

Thank you very much for your recent note and I shall be glad to participate in the symposium as you request. I know the work of Dr. Epley for he now heads the department in which I once taught and from what you said of his talk used material that we prepared in our department for graduate classes. I am glad that you got down to Miami for the Southeastern Adult Education Association meeting and that you found it profitable.

As to the by-laws, I think they are well done and have only minor suggestions to make.

(1) Under Article II "Purpose" I think we should stress the educational aspect of the program for tax exemption by the Federal government is largely based on the educational programs of the organizations which receive exemption. This is especially true for tax exemption for the donors to the organization.

(2) I would suggest that you change the name of the "Executive Board" to "The Board of Directors." Then when the time comes to elect an Executive Committee there will not be confusion in terminology between the Board and its chief committee.

I expect the invitation you are sending me will tell where the meeting is to take place, the time, etc., etc., so shall look forward to receiving it. Not quite sure yet how I shall come but shall probably fly up for the meeting and probably could spend one extra day with you if you think that will be beneficial.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rnf
Air Mail
Spec. Del.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

April 19, 1955

Dear Fred,

Your letter of Apr. 5 has been unanswered waiting for things to gell (sp?)! Our By-Laws call for 2 wks. notice for mtgs... Today and tomorrow in S.C., we are getting out around 500 invitations to a meeting for May 5-7th. You will be sent one.

In accordance your request Apr. 12, I'm enclosing another copy By-Laws adopted 12/1/55 - subject to SRC approval. We can make necessary modification on May 5-7th so let us have your ideas.

Am enclosing program of mtg here in Miami. Did you, Grace, Harold + George receive invitations? I requested they be sent + really expected to find you here. If this is a sample we may expect help from adult ed. Talk with Rick Franklin about it. Have publicized SRC as much as possible - quietly of course. They have seemed glad to know about us - Genevieve R McIlwaney, Coordinator Adult + Vet Ed State Dept of Ed, Tallahassee Fla. will help in organizing Fla. I feel sure. Have other names + addresses you'll want. Will give you when you come to S.C.

Original ~~pattern~~ purpose for May 5-7th to acquaint S Carolinians (who want to move) with each other + help them gain confidence thereby. Planned to aim for a real spring board mtg after rulings are handed down. However, I'm so thrilled you can come

that I think it will be wonderful to have you appear on our symposium. Can you

THE WORLD FAMOUS **Columbus** HOTEL—MIAMI, FLORIDA

so will put you to work — too good an opportunity for us to miss.

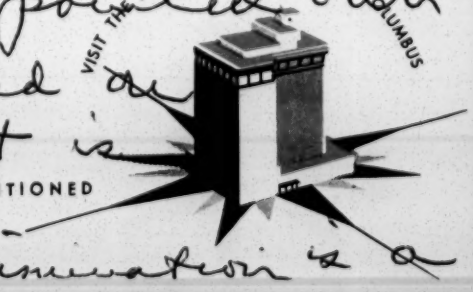
Following an address by Father Maurice Shean we shall hold a symposium and allow questions from the floor following. Shean will lay a background for compliance.

We've asked Dr. Nicholas Mitchell of Greenville to talk in the symposium on the broad needs and problems of Ed — including Federal aid — 10-12 minutes.

Won't you follow him with an analysis of what we mean by a minority — who constitute some of our minorities, etc. Perhaps you might secure a copy of Dr. Epley's talk. It was excellent + just what we'd need in S.C. He analyzed Prejudice + pointed out that since it is based on deep rooted feelings it is hard to overcome. Discrimination is a

(over)

VISIT THE MAGNIFICENT TOP O' THE COLUMBUS



NOW MORE THAN EVER MIAMI'S FINEST HOTEL — COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED

PAGE (s) MISSING

way of behavior — hence more easily changed. You see the implications. While obvious, I think this type thing helps people to see that we can't wait for generations for people to "feel right". But by changing practice, they learn by doing —

Excuse scribble.

Let us hear.

Appreciatively,

Alice

P.S. Will coop. about reports — ans. Q ?s etc. soon. A.

14th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Southeastern Adult Education Association

Miami

April 17, 18, 19 - 1955

PROGRAM

Sunday Afternoon, April 17

2:00 P.M. Registration (Lobby, Columbus Hotel)
4:00 P.M. Meeting of Symposium Participants (Santa Maria Room)
5:00 P.M. Reception honoring Dr. Paul Essert, President of the Adult Education Association of the United States, and SAEA Officers (Lounge, Lobby Floor)

8:00 P.M. **First General Session**
Presiding: James L. Burnsted
Invocation: Dr. William Henry McMaster, Professor Emeritus, Religious Education, University of Miami
Welcome: Hon. Abe Aronovitz, Mayor of Miami
Daniel F. Westfall, Assistant Superintendent, Dade County Schools
Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Vice President, University of Miami
Introduction of Dr. Essert: Rick Franklin, University of Miami
Message from AEA: Dr. Paul Essert
Introduction of Speaker: Ernest B. Pugh, CIO, Virginia
"Past, Present and Future" Dr. Nicholas P. Mitchell, President of SAEA
Report on Study Conference and other regional projects: Dr. Andrew Hendrickson, Ohio State University

Monday Morning, April 18

9:00 A.M. **Second General Session**
Presiding: Dr. Nicholas P. Mitchell
Invocation: Rabbi Alfred Waxman, West Miami Jewish Center
Symposium: "How Do We Face Current Issues"
Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Moderator
Mr. Thomas D. Bailey, Florida State Superintendent of Education
Dr. John Beery, University of Miami
Dr. William Cooper, Hampton Institute
Dr. George Dean Epley, University of Miami
Mr. Richard W. Ervin, Attorney General, State of Florida
Mrs. Mabel Norris Reece, Editor, Mt. Dora, Florida
(Note from Dr. Williams) The panel members will present their points of view on the problems and give time for discussion of each problem. The panel hopes that the SAEA members will do their part to make the forum a lively one by asking questions, in writing, during the forum.
Preview of Educational Smorgasbord: Dr. Lucy Morgan, University of North Carolina

Monday Afternoon, April 18

1:00 P.M. Tour of Villa Vizcaya and other points of interest

Monday Evening, April 18

6:00 P.M. Meeting of Smorgasbord hosts and hostesses and buzz session people (Santa Maria Room)

7:30 P.M. **Third General Session**

Presiding: Dr. Nicholas P. Mitchell

Invocation: The Rev. John F. Monroe, O. P., Chaplain, Barry College, Miami

Annual Business Session
- Committee on Resolutions
- Committee on Nominations
- Committee on 1956 Conference

Introduction of Speaker: James H. Fling, Tallahassee

"Creating a Free Society" Dr. Coolie Verner, Professor of Adult Education, Florida State University

Educational Smorgasbord:	Dr. Lucy Morgan
TV	J. Eugene Welden
Leadership Training	Miss Wil Lou Gray
Community Organization	Miss Earle Gaddis
AV Education	Miss Charlesanna Fox
Utilizing Volunteers	~~Dr. Eunice N. Tyler~~ Spearman
Methodology for Handling Hot Issues	Franklin Bacon, Jr.
Community Recreation	Mrs. Elba Wheeler
Workers Education	Ernest B. Pugh
Gerontology	Dr. Lucy S. Morgan
Literacy Education	Mrs. Genevieve R. McHenry
Citizenship	Mrs. Louise K. Hamil
Civil Defense	Edgar P. James
Adult Art Education	Miss Marylou Kuhn

Tuesday Morning, April 19

9:00 A.M. **Fourth General Session**

Presiding: J. Eugene Welden

Introduction of Speaker: Miss Charlesanna Fox, Asheboro, North Carolina

"The Changing South" Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell, Director, Institute of Social Sciences, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Buzz Session: Mrs. Louise K. Hamil, Mobile, Alabama

Reports

Summaries and evaluation: Malcolm Knowles, Administrative Coordinator, AEA and Richard Beckhard, Conference Consultant

Note: All General Sessions in Pan-American Room, Mezzanine. Others as noted.

SAEA Officers 1954-55

President: Dr. Nicholas P. Mitchell, Greenville, South Carolina
First Vice President: James L. Burnsted, Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Second Vice President: James E. Arnold, Knoxville, Tennessee
Secretary-Treasurer: Franklin Bacon, Jr.

Executive Committee

Mrs. Louise K. Hamil, Alabama
Rick Franklin, Florida
J. Eugene Welden, Georgia
A. H. Cloutier, Louisiana
Miss Erle Gaddis, Mississippi
Dr. Lucy S. Morgan, North Carolina
Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman, South Carolina
George Connor, Tennessee
Ernest B. Pugh, Virginia

Local Committee for Miami Conference

James L. Burnsted, Public Schools, Fort Lauderdale, Chairman
Gilbert Balkin, B'nai B'rith, Miami
Mrs. Helga Eason, Miami Public Library
Rick Franklin, University of Miami
L. W. Henderson, Miami-Dade County Schools
Michael Jancsik, Miami-Dade County Schools
Mrs. Genevieve McHenry, State Department of Education, Tallahassee
Dr. Frank Sessa, Miami Public Library
Seymour Samet, American Jewish Committee, Miami

Conference Consultants

Richard Beckhard

Dr. Andrew Hendrickson

Conference Registration $3.00

Flowers, courtesy of City of Miami Parks
Program Production, Miami Public Library

COLUMBUS HOTEL, MIAMI

BY-LAWS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, an affliliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in South Carolina, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in South Carolina in all efforts toward the development of the human resources of the state, toward community development and in the development of improved race relations; to promote a program which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in South Carolina; to reduce race tensions; the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives. This purpose is in agreement with the purpose of the Southern Regional Council as stated in its corporate charter.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person, who is in accord with the purpose, may become a member of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council. Regular membership for an individual shall be $3.50; for husband and wife $5.00; sustaining membership shall be $10.00 or over. Student membership shall be $1.00, which shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council for six months.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. Meetings of members may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Board at any time. Notice of every meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least two weeks before such meeting.

Section 2. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

Section 3. There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organization's purpose and approved by the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive director, and other executive staff members. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the staff members shall be unpaid. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within thirty days after the election of the Executive Board. The old officers shall continue to serve until the new officers are elected.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 30 members, serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year, and one third shall serve only two years. The first Executive Board shall be elected at the first membership meeting, after adoption of these By-Laws or voted upon by mail in such manner as may be provided by the Executive committee. Thereafter one-third shall be elected annually at a membership meeting and by a mail ballot prior to the meeting, as the board may determine. Nominations for the exact number of vacancies or a larger number shall be made by the board. Additional nominations may be made upon petition of any ten members filed with the Executive Director two weeks before the membership meeting. The Board may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so appointed shall expire at the next regular election. The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members. The chairman, and one other of the Executive Board elected by the Executive Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Note: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director for State Organizations, SRC, in a communication dated January 5, 1955 has suggested that the last paragraph under Article VI Executive Board as given above be deleted and the following sentence substituted:

> "TO insure bi-racial representation the Chairman and one other member of the Executive Board, elected by the Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc."

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The Executive Director and other executive staff members shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions. They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive staff shall be members without vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any membership meeting by a majority of members present provided a copy of the proposed amendment is sent out with notice of the meeting, or may be amended by a vote taken by mail by the majority of members who vote within a period of two weeks.

ARTICLE X

Affiliations

The organization may become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

May 2, 1955

Mrs. Alice Spearman
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

The other day I was at a meeting of the Texas Commission on Race Relations to which Mrs. William H. Hogue came most helpfully.

In driving back to Houston in a car along with her she gave me three South Carolina names of people she thought might well be interested in the work of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Maybe all of them already are members.

Waller G. Wilbur, Charleston. She said that he is godfather to a daughter of Mrs. Hogue's.

Mrs. Leonard Prouty, Ridgeland, South Carolina. Good, strong liberal.

Mrs. M. E. Crouch, Charleston. Retired school teacher, informed and liberal.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.
GSM/eab

cc: FBR ✓

COPY

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET - COLUMBIA, S. C.

320 Beltline Boulevard
Columbia, South Carolina
May 2, 1955

Governor George Bell Timmerman, Jr.
State House
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Governor Timmerman:

Your speech delivered several weeks ago before the South Carolina Education Association was heard by many people - both those attending the convention at Township Auditorium and those who listened to the address by radio. Furthermore, a still larger group, living in South Carolina and in other states read this speech as it was reported in the press.

I am one of those who sat in the auditorium on that evening and heard you in person give your opinions on the matters of education, segregation, finances, industrial expansion, and parental rights. Since that night I have reviewed rather carefully the newspaper account of your speech, and I find that several of the matters you touched upon bear further discussion. It is for this reason, therefore, that I am writing this letter. I am assuming, of course, that you as the chief executive of South Carolina are interested in what the citizens of this state believe about matters of importance to us all. In this case I am one citizen, speaking for himself primarily, but also speaking for any others who hold similar views.

Let me begin by saying that I am not a foreigner; I am not an enemy of the state; nor am I resolved to revolutionize the society in which I live. I am white and am a southerner - by ancestry, birth, schooling, and residence. I have always lived in the South (Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina), except for the three years I spent in the U.S. Navy during World War II. I am now a voting citizen of South Carolina, having moved here in 1953 because I felt then - and still do feel - that South Carolina is a state of the future, a place of real challenge and opportunity.

Furthermore, I have devoted my entire life to the improvement of education in the South. I have taught and have held supervisory and administrative positions at all levels in the public schools of Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, and South Carolina. Education is my life.

With this in mind, I must say sincerely and respectfully that I disagree emphatically with several of your views on matters referred to in your recent speech and in others delivered during the current year. I will list below some of these views and my reasons for disagreement with them.

You have said: "The opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the school segregation cases upholds for the first time in judicial history that equality of treatment is discrimination."

It is my considered judgment that it was not the intent of the Court to say, nor did it say, that "equality of treatment is discrimination." Rather did it say, in effect, that segregation is in and of itself discriminatory and therefore

a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

You have said that the Gressette Committee recommendation followed by action of the General Assembly to abolish the compulsory attendance law "had not weakened ourselves in this respect."

Apparently it is the firm belief of most educators and leaders in state and national government that compulsory school attendance (at public or private schools) has been the backbone of our democracy. Most of them believe that individual parental prerogatives in this respect were not and still are not adequate. The time may come in the future when education is so treasured that compulsory attendance laws may no longer be necessary but it my opinion that that time has not arrived and that the recent action taken in this matter here in South Carolina was done specifically to maintain separate schools rather than for any other reason.

You have sharply attacked the integrationist and have said that he is "seeking to abolish parental rights in education, utilizing men of talent and little character to bombard the public with a barrage of false propaganda designed to lynch the character of a fourth of our nation."

It is without evidence to say that those who, in 1955, for moral, civic, and legal reasons, believe that segregation is outmoded and should, therefore, be abolished, are men of "little character," attempting to "lynch the character of a fourth of our nation." It is my opinion that many men of great stature are sincerely convinced that the May 17 ruling of the Supreme Court was both timely and sound.

You have said (in your inaugural address) that to advocate and work toward gradual integration of the races in the schools is cowardly. Here, again, a broad generalization - an accusation, in fact - lacks evidence to support it. History and civilization are full of gradual changes of all kinds. Man seems to be so constituted that changes in his society are made only through gradualism. It is my opinion that desggregation and integration will be realities in the future, but I do not believe that such a drastic change should be made overnight. I would, therefore, advocate a gradual adjustment to the ruling of the Supreme Court with respect to integration of the races within the schools. The name "coward" attached to persons who sincerely hold such views is not palatable, to say the least. One's only consolation is that cowardice itself does not necessarily precede or follow name calling of any kind.

You have said: "No precedent, no parallel, can be found for compulsory integration. It is new. It is novel. It is contrary to the divine order of things. Only an evil mind can conceive it. Only a foolish mind can accept it."

It seems to me there are many parallels and precedents. Every state that has enforced compulsory school attendance (for separate or integrated schools) has practiced compulsory integration. When we put together in the same school and in the same classes children who differ widely in educational, social, mental, emotional, physical, and cultural backgrounds and achievements, we are faced with extreme differences - whether within one race or among different races. Schools are constantly striving for better ways of integrating these

differences or of educating in spite of the differences. Compulsory integration does have parallel and precedent. Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia do have school systems in which the races are integrated. The other seventeen states, now practicing segregation of the races in their schools still practice compulsory integration within each race by requiring that boys and girls of widely different socio-economic and cultural background go to the same schools in spite of these differences.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the phrases, "evil mind" and "foolish mind", quoted above, have been ill used and are without foundation.

You have said: "Never before has anyone seriously proposed that the children of two biologically different races be compelled to mix socially." I suppose you are referring to the Negro and Caucasian races. If so, it should be pointed out that science has not concluded that there are fundamental biological differences between the Negro and the Caucasian. The blood which was available for your use and my use as Navy lieutenants in World War II was not labeled either "white" or "Negro." The only distinguishing labels were by blood types, which are determined irrespective of race. I am fully aware that biological differences exist among us all, but variety in this respect is not limited to comparison of one race with another. Variety in many ways is apparent among members of the same race. Therefore, we do not eliminate biological differences by putting one race in one school and another race in another school.

On other point which might be quite pertinent. All peace-loving and law-abiding citizens believe that the laws of the state and of the nation should be respected and obeyed, in spite of the fact that every law seems unjust or unnecessary to some people. In the present case, the highest court of our land has said that the practice of segregation of races in the schools is unconstitutional. This court is referring to the Constitution of the United States, which you and I have sworn to defend. Our oath of allegiance to this constitution does not allow us the luxury of unholding it if and when we think it suits our purposes and tastes, but to uphold it and obey it as it exists, having been amended and interpreted through the years by our duly chosen bodies.

As we maneuver and manipulate in order to circumvent these duly constituted agencies of law, how can we explain and justify this action to our children and to our children's children? Can we on Monday tell them to obey the law and have respect for the agencies of law and order, and then on Tuesday tell them they don't need to obey the law, that it is right to circumvent the law as long as they don't get caught? Our recent action in South Carolina and in several other southern states seems to be an attempt to circumvent the law, but so to do it that we "won't get caught."

Education takes place in many ways. Our children can be educated to deceit and chicanery, as well as they can be educated to integrity and loyalty. This education, of course, is not confined to the schools or homes. These children learn from everything that see and hear. In this crucial matter which faces us all in 1955, our children will learn much by observation of our words and deeds. We certainly have an obligation to them in this respect.

Earlier in this letter I said that I am speaking for myself in this matter, but it might be interesting to know how many other white citizens of South Carolina share the same or similar views. You, as Chief Executive of our State, are in a position to encourage expressions on both sides of this and other questions of great import. Only through such processes can a state and nation continue to thrive. At the present time, persons holding views similar to my own on the current issue are reluctant (even fearful) to express their views in public because of possible embarrassment, ridicule, or reprisal. As a consequence, we read and hear only one side of this issue. Certainly, our citizens should feel free to express their opinions if such expressions are made in a reasonable manner. It is in this spirit that I thus am expressing my views on this matter. I am deeply sincere about this, and certainly I want to do nothing to cause unnecessary strife or trouble.

I will appreciate your serious consideration of my views in this matter, and I will be delighted to discuss it with you at your convenience.

I am not sending a copy of this letter to anyone else, in the hope that you will be kind enough to acknowledge it and send an answer at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Chester O. Travelstead

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OPEN MEETING

U.S.O.

1030 Laurel St.
Columbia, S. C.
May 5, 1955

Registration : 10:00 O'clock

Morning Session
10:00 - 12:45

Presiding, Rev. J. Claude Evans — Ch't Meth. Advocate — (see H. McC address)

Invocation Rev. Odelle Reuben

Music Choruses from Allen University and Benedict College

Address, "BY WISDOM THE HOUSE SHALL BE BUILT"
Rev. Maurice Shean

SYMPOSIUM, "Facing Current Issues"
Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman, Moderator
Dr. Guy Wells
Dr. Chester Travelstead
Mr. Fred Routh
Mr. W. E. Solomon
Mr. A. R. Suritz — Michael J. Suritz Rock Hill, SC. applied to U of Miami for admission

General Discussion:
(The audience may ask questions, in writing, during the the period).

Preview of Afternoon Session

Afternoon Session
2:15 - 4:00

Presiding; Rev. J. Claude Evans

Workshops: "The Community Organizes for the Task at Hand"
"Offering Job Opportunities to All."
"Youth Meets the Challenge of a New Day"
"Religion Furnishes the Power"

Summaries — Howard McClain —

Announcements — Harold Cole — 1301 Hampton St. Columbia. -BSU-

Adjournment

FBR

May 9, 1955

Mrs. Alice Spearman
The S.C. Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alicia,

Thanks for your letter of May 6 with the enclosed clipping. I'm amazed that the reporter so completely confused the terms segregation and desegregation but all-in-all feel it is a rather fair presentation of what was said. I'm pleased that such a good coverage did get in the paper for certainly this is an educational process and using this mass medium of communication will help bring about a widely spread knowledge of the fact that good, responsible people are meeting together seeking compliance with rather than defiance of the Supreme Court decision and the best traditions of America.

Please let me know when you are going to have that meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors. I note that you wrote Dick Foster asking him to call the meeting and think it is a very good idea.

I enjoyed being with you in Columbia and think that the meeting was very much worthwhile. People coming together as we did there do more to open communications between the two racial groups and the various segments of society than half a dozen textbooks in the bield. You are to be commended for the fine role you play in the meetings.

I think that it would be profitable for you to get the board to appoint a Program Advisory Committee or a Program Planning Committee in or near the Columbia area to work with you in planning the program of the South Carolina Council. It is unfair for one person to bear all the load, it is impossible for one person to do all the work. The more that people are participants in decision-making and execution, the deeper is their commitment to the work to be done and the organization involved.

Looking forward to seeing you at Camp New Hope in the relatively near future.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rnf

3 Cy - FBR

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

MAY 21 1955

May 20, 1955

Mr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George: ATTENTION: Mr. Fred Routh

The nominating committee will meet tomorrow and bring its slate of officers for the Executive Board to our first Executive Board meeting scheduled for Sunday, May 29, at 2:30 o'clock, at the Y. W. C. A., 1505 Blanding Street, Columbia, S. C.

We shall be delighted to have you, Fred, and/or any others with us. However, we do not contemplate anything momentous for this organizational meeting. Probably will schedule a significant one for the earliest agreeable date.

We should look at the matter of negro staff. If details of the Kentucky, use of consultants are available, please let us have them. Informal discussion has indicated that John Potts, President of Voorhees School and Junior College, would make a good chief consultant. He is available, but I fear does not have as much time as we shall want and need.

Fred told me of the possibility of funds for a full-time worker. That would be wonderful! Do you remember meeting Mrs. Naomah Maise, at Daytona? She is the Executive Director of the National Council of Negro Women. I am not sure that she is a South Carolinian, but know that she lived here and attended school in Cheraw, S. C. She is a former Y. W. C. A. person -- My, what all of us owe to the "Y"! There's nothing like hitching ones' wagon to a star. But, if funds for a full-time person become available, I certainly wish we might sell her on the idea of this pioneer work for a couple of years, anyway. That may be entirely too far-fetched. However, we are keeping eyes and ears open, and making inquiries also.

TBA

I moan the passing of a great spirit, that of Dr. Bethune. So glad we were there in April!

When you come over next time, I'd like to tell you about some reports from Charleston. Mrs. Albert Simons can and will block our substantial progress there. Unfortunately, she is unwilling to serve on the Board or even to become a member -- principally her reaction to the Waring dinner. She sent me the enclosed clipping from "The News and Courier" (please return) with comments.

About our representation on SRC Board -- pardon our delay in replying to your inquiry of April 18 concerning same -- I can find no record and no person to straighten us out on the matter. Mrs. Paul thinks she is our representative; and I think Mr. Clement is. If Mrs. Paul is, we shall not need to name another person; if Mr. Clement is, we shall need to do so since he is now residing in New Jersey. What do you suggest?

Sincerely yours,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

I will ✓ attend the Camp New Hope meeting on June 1-2-3.

I will arrive by bus to Chapel Hill at 4:10 p.m.

Signature Alice M. Spearman

Is Dr. Wells driving? I'd gladly be his passenger.

I (will) ~~(will not)~~ need to be picked up.

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

T C O H R

Executive Board Meeting

May 21, 1955

Scarritt College
Nashville, Tenn.

A G E N D A

1. Minutes - Approval of minutes of Jan. 15, 1955 Board Meeting, as mailed to members of the Board.

2. Reports
   a. Executive Committee — 5 Feb
   b. Office Space Committee
   c. Committee to "observe" State Legislature.
   d. Interorganizational Conference at Fisk University

3. Consultant plan to carry on the work of TCOHR. ok'd — enlarge — by Pres. & period committee — Where should activities be concentrated?

4. Resignations.

5. Election of new members for Board. ——

6. Permanent officers, discussion, decision.

7. Central Office: plans and action.

8. Help and support by Board members. Local branch organizations? Organization of "Joint Committees" in larger communities? What has been done in Tennessee cities?

9. Finance Committee. Purpose and activities.

10. Membership Committee.

11. Other business

12. Decision of time and place for next meeting.

Adjournment

McDaniel doesn't get New South —
Paid dues — check.

Mrs. Boardfield – Memph.

Mrs Kentzman Memph.

Mrs. Todd – Nash.

Mr: Mc Daniel – Memph.

Mr: Roberston – Knox.

Mrs: Mickle – Memphis

Mr. Milly – Chat.

F.W. Beckman Knox.

Dan May –

CHP

GTH

JBR

Lottie Birch Memp.

Resignations –

Copeland – Oak Ridge.

Galloway – Nashville –

Rogers – Nash – gail shoe Corp.

Pendle Committee –

Mrs. Allen – Memphis – [illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible]

Wilson Chattanooga – [illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible]

Dr. Jno. Davis – Dyersburg – [illegible] – [illegible]

Mr. Felix Morris – Corporate –

Geo. Vaughn – [illegible] – Chattanooga –

Mrs. Ella Robinson – Nashville –

Pierce Hall: [illegible] – school for blk.

Memphis – Memphis Women – Sowers:

Mrs. Leslie – Lexington – Sowers:

Mr. Nat Martin Bolivar –

Mrs. Gordon Estes E.T.S.C.

Mrs. Simmons – Lexington –

Mr. Tom Brown.

Please return to: S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY ST., COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE SUPREME LOYALTY

"To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I might bear witness to the truth." John 18:37.

(A baccalaureate sermon preached before the graduating class of the University of South Carolina, June 5, 1955.) By: John H. Marion

Some months ago, before a group of newspaper reporters who had been invited to meet him in a New York Hotel, a young man named Harvey Matusow made a startling confession. He boldly told these men that he was a liar and a perjurer. At one time he had been a member of the Communist party and then, some years ago, had turned his coat and testified in court against thirteen of his former Communist comrades. But now, having determined to be a better boy, he declared that his testimony on that previous occasion, while perhaps not entirely fabricated, had nevertheless been shot through with lies.

Now whether Harvey Matusow at that time was telling the truth, or whether his confession itself was a hoax, it is no part of my purpose now to surmise. Yet one fact the record makes clear: at one time or the other Mr. Matusow plainly did violence to the truth. Instead of viewing the truth as something sacred and commanding to be revered and obeyed, he saw it and dealt with it as a kind of private convenience -- a tool to be used when it furthered his personal ends but also one to be cavalierly waved aside when it turned out to be expensive.

In a way, of course, it was not a very surprising disclosure. It is safe to guess that millions of people, as they read about it, gave a knowing smile and said, "What else could you expect from a former Communist who, for all we know, may still be one?"

I

Yet the Matusow episode -- as a symbol of something far bigger than

itself -- is not one that our nation can afford to shrug off with an air of casual cynicism or smug superiority. For if signs can be believed, the Matusow method of viewing the truth and dealing with the truth is not one on which the Matusows of our day have any monopoly. Unimportant as that shifty young man may be in himself, the story in which he figured brings sharply into focus one of the most deadly and ominous maladies in our time.

Today millions of men, although they could never be fairly accused of being liars in the old-fashioned, face-to-face sense, are nonetheless daily exposed to the subtly corrosive weathering of an age of expediency: an age for which, all too widely, the truth has become not a principle of action, not an austere mistress to be served with undeviating devotion, but a coldly utilitarian tool -- a convenience to be used whenever it fits one's purpose but also a tool to be scrapped whenever a devious dodge or pleasant fiction will serve one better.

We are met this morning, to be sure, in an atmosphere in which the full measure of that fact may be hard to take. A university, by its very nature, stands officially committed to the truth. Only as men find and serve the truth, it declares, and only as their lives are guided by its light, will their individual character be shaped and fortified aright and the security of our civilization be assured. But while the universities of our day do set high standards for the imparting and learning of truth, yet the world at large into which their graduates go can hardly be called a world where equally proud and superior standards prevail for the daily practical handling of the truth.

On two nearby pages of a New York paper recently, for example, there appeared two prominent automobile advertisements. One said in part: "Complete and official figures show that in 1954 ...more people bought Chevrolets than any other car." The other contained this statement: "In 1954, more Fords were bought by the motoring public than any other make." Now I have no way of knowing which claim was true, but clearly one was not.

What's more, that way of treating the truth today could hardly be called either unique or unpopular. As a generation, by all the signs, we are far better at finding the truth in the laboratory than we are at defending the truth in those dusty arenas of the market-place and polling booth where our blood may flow and our bank roll shrink if we do defend it.

"The first casualty in every war," someone has said, "is the truth" -- and so it is. Yet it may be doubted if a shooting war is any more fatal to certain basic, creative and life-giving facts than are those daily, sometimes bitter battles in which millions are now engaged for the winning of dollars, prestige and promotion, and in which at times, to protect some hallowed custom or their personal pride, men blandly consider the truth to be expendable.

Now it may not be too hard to understand why many a hard-pressed individual, caught in the testing fires of these modern battles, decides that he must give his supreme allegiance to something besides the truth. But in so deciding, I contend, the person who takes that stand imperils not merely his own integrity and power but the safety of that society in which events today are loudly calling men to play a finer, more courageous part.

In our Scripture lesson a moment ago we got a glimpse of a calm yet powerful teacher -- a Man whom many of us own as Master -- standing unabashed before a Roman ruler. So far as Jesus' own supreme loyalty was concerned, there was no doubt in his mind -- even though the cross loomed up starkly ahead -- what that loyalty had to be. "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world,that I might bear witness to the truth." And whatever else those words may mean, this much, I think, they say to you and me today: The truth is not a commodity -- a cleverly manageable commodity -- on which we can safely trade in the cheap attempt to save our own skins, to feather our own nests, or to safeguard some agreeable way of life that may be out of accord with the truth. Rather, truth

of any kind -- mathematical, historical, scientific or spiritual -- is always rightly to be viewed as something to whose eternal pattern our lives must be subdued and by whose royal dictates we ourselves are to be commanded.

That being so, the question I raise this morning is: Just what, in practical terms, are those of us today who acknowledge the kingship of truth summoned to do in obedience to the truth?

II

For one thing, to put the truth on top in our scale of values will call upon us, on many occasions anyway, to refuse to keep silent when some vital, embattled, and saving truth demands expression.

There are countless people in our world today, it seems, who take the attitude that nobody can ever be hurt by any kind of silence. In the current Reader's Digest, for example, the late Mr. Calvin Coolidge is quoted as saying one time: "I have never been hurt by anything I didn't say." Yet surely that remark, on any precise evaluation, turns out to be about as silly a statement as anybody could make.

No one doubts of course that a person can avoid all kinds of bumps, headaches and difficulties by the simple expedient of keeping his mouth shut. Nor can anyone deny that there are literally thousands of occasions on which it is better to hold our tongue than to say what impulse or anger, or even superior knowledge, may prompt us to say. On the other hand, not to speak some particular truth when that truth needs and cries out to be uttered may be, and often is, a far worse way of hurting ourselves and others than any other method we could possibly adopt.

For in general there are two distinct ways, it might be said, of betraying the truth. One is to speak a falsehood outright, and the other is to keep the truth so veiled or covered up that what is not the truth wins the battle by default. And there are plenty of times, -- crisis periods in a nation's history, they may be -- when, of those two ways of

bearing false witness, the second is far more deadly than the first.

As Americans, I venture, we are living in such a critical period now. Out of what appears to be a morbid fear of upsetting the national applecart, countless folk are turning thumbs down today on free and honest controversy -- open debate on certain topics where free discussion appears to them to endanger our security. All over our land today (despite the spanking lately given to the junior senator from Wisconsin), there are people -- many of them powerful people -- who still contend that the more facts and truths a man stores in his head, the less right he has to open his mouth about them.

A famous actress named Charlotte Cushman used to welcome guests to her Newport home by saying, "This is Liberty Hall -- everyone does as I please!" And likewise, in a fear-born distrust of freedom, there are those among us now who would turn America into a vast Liberty Hall where none can freely speak unless he speaks what they please. You are going to meet with their type, young people, on many crucial fronts in the days to come. The harder you seek to carry with you into your community life certain insights and facts you've gained in these past four years, the more loudly will ring in your ears those voices that say, "Some truths you know you dare not speak or live by, as free, unfettered men."

Now I think I understand in part what prompts some people to plead for silence of that kind, for the truth is no respecter of old landmarks and dead orthodoxies round which the sentiments of men tend to become entwined. But I am also persuaded that the people who take that hush-hush position are forgetting something of vital and far-reaching importance -- a fact that our republic at its best has never forgotten. And that is that controversy -- open, honest controversy -- is a part of the process by which a people arrives at the truth. It was part of the process by which our Founding Fathers -- Jefferson, Madison and all the others -- hammered out the principles of our national government. It's a part of the process by which

we make our social decisions now, and if we ever get to the point where controversy ceases to be a part of America, then we might as well fold up shop as a great democracy and start looking for the most soft-handed dictator we can find.

I don't think, let me say, that most Americans are ready yet to do that. But if that disaster is not to overtake us while we sleep, then the best-educated individuals of our day must each one determine to be a free, unkept, unintimidated witness to the truth as he sees it. Said Harvey Matusow, that day in New York when he confessed to being a perjurer, "It's a good racket, being a professional witness." What he meant was clear. It was a good racket, being paid to say what the man who could pay him most wanted him to say. And so it is, in some respects at least. But let no one think that the Matusow way of being a paid or professional witness is the only way of being a kept man or kept individual in the service of what is false. It is possible to be a kept witness -- on Main Street in the full light of day -- merely by the simple expedient of keepting our mouth shut when for the sake of the nation and the deeper spiritual health of our community we ought to open our mouth and speak.

If you say to me now that leaders who dare to be unkept individuals may often be wrong, I agree. If you say that free enterprise in the field of ideas means that many strange and maybe radical ideas will be given a platform, I also agree. But the only democratic, realistic and Christian way of deciding whether or not those ideas are good is to get them debated, in the free open market of opinion by all concerned. The man who stands for that process may often be wrong, to be sure. But it's far better that he speak his mind and thus help to open up all issues to the full light of truth -- better for him to do that than to walk the way of the pussyfooter and thus contribute to a state of misty confusion or peaceful stagnation by hiding whatever light he has beneath a bushel.

"Ye shall know the truth," said Jesus, "and the truth shall make you

free." But a people gain and maintain that freedom, let us bear in mind, only when they dare to put behind them all fear of speaking the truth or of letting the truth be heard.

III

Once more, if in our practical living we are to keep the truth on top in our scale of values, we shall need to stand ready to measure our personal attitudes and social systems, not by what is traditional merely, but by the test of truth.

That of course is not the most common or popular way of determining the worth of any policy or pattern to which we or our nation at the moment may be devoted. The most common way is to ask, How long have we had this thing? Does it meet the test of time? It was said of an Anglican vicar in an old English poem:

> Habit with him was all the test of truth;
> 'It must be right,' he said, 'I've done it from my youth.'

We smile at the vicar perhaps, yet most of us do tend to accept and tag as right whatever we've been told from our youth, and without further ado to brand everything else as wrong.

But on second thought we all see plainly that mere habit is no sound test of any practice, whether private or public. In the world of science, for example, pioneers of the laboratory -- inventors and researchers -- have time and again come up with a new discovery that has quietly made obsolete some social habit blessed up to then with the approval of generations of people. Because they've dared to believe that God always has more light to reveal today than men discovered yesterday, our scientists have given us scores of vaccines and medicines, labor-saving machines, and new and faster modes of travel. In effect they've turned the old vicar's principle around and said:

> Things aren't good because we've done them from our youth;
> The world might be far better if we learned far more of truth.

Today a social custom widely followed from our youth is severely under fire. We live in a region deeply disturbed because Americans in growing numbers, asserting that what is true of the world of physical science is no less true of social science, are bidding us rethink the basic worth and justice of a deeply ingrained social habit -- the system of racial segregation.

Now far be it from me to say that merely because you and I have known that system from our youth, it must therefore be wrong. There are traditions that are born of truth, coincide with truth, and serve the truth. There is a great tradition in South Carolina that fits that pattern -- the antique and noble tradition of magnanimity, courtesy, honor and devotion to the old principle of freedom of thought. But if in obedience to that great tradion -- a far older one, by the way, than our tradition of legal segregation -- we are to evaluate aright today the racial pattern that is now so widely called in question, we shall need to bear one curcial fact in mind. Segregation, like slavery and every other social habit, is going to be judged and dealt with, in the end, not by whether we like it, not by the fine characters of the many indubitably fine men who helped to start it, and not by the fact that millions of us have known it from our youth. It is going to be judged in the end by that fairest and sternest of all judges -- the Truth itself.

What that means therefore, in practical terms, as we seek to define and make plain our own supreme loyalty in this tense, confusing moment of our history, should not be hard to see. It means that, beyond and above our private feelings, we shall concentrate not so much on <u>who</u> is right as on <u>what</u> is right. It means that we shall seek, so far as we can, not to bend the truth to our customs but in fidelity to whatever facts we see to conform our traditions to the truth -- the truth about man, the truth about God, the truth underlying the basic principles of an impartially democratic state.

That such a course may prove to be none too easy goes without saying. That it may get in the way of our achieving daily that benign and soothing "peace of mind" that Dr. Norman Vincent Peale so highly recommends can also be taken for granted. But, regardless of what particular stand we take, the vitality and progress of our nation are rarely bought at bargain prices and we must often choose, if truth be the polestar by which we steer our lives, between peace of mind and the moral and spiritual health of our civilization.

Some years ago an American magazine published an article on the gangsters and underworld characters in our larger cities, and toward the end of it the author pleaded with American young people to stand for whatever was honest, upright, fair in our civic and national life. Some weeks later the magazine received a letter from a teen-aged American boy -- a letter which it later published -- in which the boy poked fun, in a flip and cynical way, at what the writer had said and all the fine ideals he had asked American youth to live by. The boy confessed frankly that, in view of all the money he saw gangsters make, and the gay, good times that some unscrupulous characters seemed to have, he himself was considering giving himself to a pleasant and profitable career in the underworld. He wound up his letter by saying something like this: "Your writer, Mr. Editor, talks sentimentally about living by fine principles and thereby becoming a great man and a great citizen. But, quite frankly, Mr. Editor, I don't want to be great -- I want to be comfortable."

But there's only one small catch to that philosophy, young people, and that is this: When a person sets out, consciously or unconsciously, to be comfortable at the price of greatness, both he and the state in which he lives are more than likely apt to wind up as neither comfortable nor great. John Wesley did not build a great church on a personal passion for peace of mind. Sr. Winston Churchill did not lead the British people through a major and successful war against tyranny on the assumption

that "tea and crumpets" are more important than "blood, toil, tears and sweat." Thomas Jefferson and George Washington did not build strong and secure the foundations of a great republic by amiably saying to themselves and others, "Now come on, fellows, let's don't aim to be great -- let's aim to be comfortable."

And so, side by side with that American boy's remark let me set that quiet word of Jesus with which we began. "To this end was I born .... that I might bear witness to the truth." If our first goal in life, or our supreme ambition for the state, is to keep everybody comfortable (above all, to keep ourselves comfortable) then we can take (though not safely take) the nonchalant way of that teen-aged boy. But if our supreme loyalty is to the truth and to our better selves, and if in obedience to the summons of that loyalty we dare to try to be great -- and to make as great as possible whatever we touch -- then like Jesus we must say, whatever our circumstance and whatever the cost, "To this end was I born, and for this cause I came into the world, that I might bear witness to the truth."

##

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Committees as listed in Mrs. Spearman's ltr dtd 6/8/55

Executive Committee

Claude Evans, Chairman
John F. Potts
A. R. Suritz
Howard McClain
Rebecca Reid
Paul Webber

Program Committee

John Potts, Chairman
Howard McClain
Carl Pritchett
Marian Paul

Membership Committee

A. R. Suritz, Chairman
W. E. Solomon
Adele Minahan

Finance Committee

James M. Dabbs, Chairman
Maurice Shean
E. C. Jones

Personnel Committee

Rebecca Reid, Chairman
A. C. Redd
Gadsden Shand

Nominating Committee

Bishop Frank M. Reid, Chairman
Harold Cole
Gil Rowland

FBR

June 8, 1955

Judge Richard Foster
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Dick,

Just a wee note to say thank you very much for your able and faithful performance of duty as chairman of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

It has been a real pleasure to know you and to have worked with you and I know that you will maintain a continuing interest in the work of the SRC and the South Carolina Council.

My best regards to your good wife.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rnf

June 20, 1955.

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Alice:

There is actually no direct connection between Sears and the Rosenwald fund. The Rosenwald family made the vast majority of its money from the controlled interest of stock they held in Sears, Roebuck and Co., and two of Rosenwald daughters are friends of ours. I will discuss this matter with George Mitchell and advise you further. I think it may be wise to have a committee of your board consider what they can do to help bring about better job opportunities for Negro people. I would certainly check with Tartt Bell, 617 West Market Street, Greensboro, North Carolina, of the American Friends Service Committee, who has had much experience in this field and I would be glad to cooperate with you.

Josephine Wilkins' address is 387 Milledge Avenue, Athens, Ga.

Looking forward to seing you in Nashville, best wishes,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/vc

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 15, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Perhaps we can talk about this matter further in Nashville. However, I do want to raise certain questions on which you may be able to secure some answers before coming there. As you no doubt know, the N. A. A. C. P. in South Carolina is working to help make possible increased job opportunities for Negroes. Sears is opening new storesin a number of places.

What I should like to know is, what connection (if any)are there or have existed between Sears and the Rosenwald Foundation? Further, I should like to know where the offices are which are immediately near here. I should like to know to whom these local managers are responsible. --They could stand some human relations training, if I may judge by the one in Spartanburg.

It would be fine if it were possible to contact "superiors" who would work cooperatively on this.

Looking forward to seeing you in Nashville, I am,

Cordially yours,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

P. S. Mr. Routh, please send me the street address of Josephine Wilkins, in Athens, Ga.

A. N. S.

JUN 17 1955

LAW OFFICES
OF
RICHARD J. FOSTER
OFFICES 7 & 8
NEW CITY CURB MARKET BUILDING
ELFORD STREET
P. O. BOX 1325
GREENVILLE, S. C.

OFFICE PHONE
5-3011

RESIDENCE PHONE
3-0053

June 16, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thank you so much for your letter of the 9th.

I expect to continue my interest in the Southern Regional Council and we hope to have a good organization going in Greenville some time soon. Please drop by to see me whenever it is convenient for you to do so.

With kindest regards,

Dick Foster
Dick Foster

RJF:mt

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 22, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

We wish to acknowledge the receipt of the following books, as of today:

10 "The Negro and the Schools," - Harry S. Ashmore,
5 "Schools in Transition," - Williams and Ryan
1 "The Strange Career of Jim Crow," - C. V. Woodward

Thank you very much. We hope to use them to advantage.

Sincerely yours,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

/ig

Fred:

Kack and I thought you want to see these during this week. No word from Florida.

Ruth

June 27, 1955

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

JUN 27 1955

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 24, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Enclosed you will find report for March of the Executive Director, in South Carolina, of SCCHR.

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

Fred:

Have not heard from person you mentioned as possible candidate for Executive Director. Can you contact him or send me address? Thanks.

Paul

Wednesday evening : 6/23/55

JUN 24 1955

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 20, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

RE: STATEMENT, DR. GEORGE D. JOHNSON

The Statement made by the executive committee, SRC, for release Sunday, March 6, 1955, was left with Dr. George D. Johnson, at the time of an interview — president of S.C. assn of school Boards.
The request was made that he read this Statement carefully, use the double space for indicating reactions of agreement, disagreement, etc. You will note his comments throughout this Statement, also we are sending a copy of the other comments which he added. We have found this a helpful device. Inasmuch as Dr. Johnson's point of view is typical of a person in a key leadership role in South Carolina we felt that you would be interested in reading his comments.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Secretary

ANS/ig

COPY

157 Pine St.,
Spartanburg, S. C.

I'm afraid that the more you prod people about this issue the more bitterness you cause. I was talking to a superintendent in eastern North Carolina about this issue. He said the people in his district had decided they wanted segregation, and are determined to keep it. I think that is largely true of most areas where the Negro population is large.

I hope this rambling letter hasn't bored you too much. I'm so sorry I can't go along with you as to method. I believe my thinking is more realistic and yours more idealistic. In time all bitterness, antipathy, and even embarrassment will disappear, but I don't think the time is ripe.

Sincerely,

(Signed) George D. Johnson,
M. D.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

FOR RELEASE 6:00 P.M., SUNDAY, MARCH 6

STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Nine months have passed since the Supreme Court held segregation in the public schools unconstitutional. Although the Court has not yet handed down its implementation decrees, school segregation is already disappearing in four of the 17 states chiefly affected, as well as in the District of Columbia and in states where segregation has been permissive. How quickly and harmoniously the remaining states bring their practices into accord with the law of the land will depend on the quality of leadership, public and private, displayed by the South in the months ahead.

We believe that this is a time for Southerners to take stock, to look realistically at the challenge confronting the region and at our resources for meeting it wisely and well. As one effort in this direction, we here summarize our collective view of the impact to date of the Supreme Court's decision.

* * *

School desegregation is proceeding successfully in some 80 out of 129 border-state counties where separate schools were formerly required by law. The significance of this fact -- indeed, the fact itself -- has been obscured by the widespread publicity given disturbances in a few localities. It is less sensational. but far more important, that this many counties have adjusted successfully in so

short a time to the principle of the school decision. Their experience currently demonstrates to the world that American democracy has the vigor and capacity to solve its thorny racial problems. Where the Negro population is small The entire country owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the hundreds of private citizens and public officials whose allegiance to the law of the land made this progress possible.

Although these communities are in border states, they are nonetheless places where segregation has been embedded in law and custom for generations. What can be done in Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia can be and ultimately will be done in those states where ~~political stratagems~~ custom now deny Southerners of good will the opportunity to work similarly toward compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

* * *

In the upper South lower north and the Southwest, several states are preparing soundly for early compliance. But others pursue a policy of "wait and see" that might better be described as "look the other way." (Depends upon how you look at it.) But the North has more bitter segregation than in the South Planning and even consideration of the desegregation process is discouraged on the ground that no action is now required and none may be required for a long time. Such an attitude promotes paralysis of public thought, and thereby forfeits a valuable opportunity for advance discussion and planning to insure smooth transition to integrated schools. Custom changes slowly despite a lot of talk

The Court has said unequivocally that legal segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional. Its implementation decrees will hardly fail to make this ruling effective. Nor is it reasonable to expect the Court to allow an indefinite period of delay. This interim period is precisely the time for joint fact-finding and planning by all elements of the community.

* * *

In four of the deep South states -- South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana -- the official leadership is busily creating dangerous illusions and /What are they?

enacting defiant measures. Some political leaders in these states are assuring the people that the schools will remain segregated indefinitely, if not forever, even though public education may be abolished in the process. These threats and the legal stratagems devised to carry them out are better adapted to hoodwink the people than to preserve segregation. The author is misleading us here.

Most of these measures impose heavy penalties on any local authorities or school systems that choose voluntarily to comply with the Supreme Court ruling. Ironically, the proponents of these measures are the same spokesmen who repeat over and over that most Negroes and virtually all white persons will defend segregation at any cost. Obviously they do not believe their own words.

Moreover, leading Southern authorities on constitutional law who have examined these circumventing measures have agreed that they are dodges and will not stand in court. Also most leading Southern authorities on const. Law say that the Supreme Court had no legal grounds for its decision.

There are truths that need saying in the deep South. There is a wide range of information that should be made known through every medium. Views of every kind need to be freely and fully aired. Instead, there is presently a concerted attempt by official leadership to stamp out independent thought and stifle all dissent with respect to school segregation. Consequently it is imperative that responsible Southerners confirm the fact that vast numbers of us will not defy the United States Constitution, the teachings of our religion, and the prevailing opinions of the free world.

This article is beating the drums for desegregation - Why shouldn't the opponents do likewise?

Despite all the bluster of the demagogues, most Southerners recognize that segregation is on the way out in time. Not all of them are happy about it, but they see it as an evident reality. Few would actually be willing to jettison their public schools and throw their educational systems into a dark age of confusion and chaos.

Those who advocate such a course do irreparable harm to the progress of the South and to the cause of freedom throughout the world. But fortunately they

will not have the last word. In the end, the people of the region will reject those who would lead them down the blind alley of rebellion. There are thousands of Southerners, white and Negro, for whom the demagogues do not speak, and whose voices have been little heard above the din of controversy. Ultimately these responsible Southern voices will repudiate fraudulent leadership on the school segregation issue. Speaking together, they can give the region a new confidence in its capacity for democratic growth.

You mean the governors of the Southern states?

* * *

We in the Southern Regional Council reaffirm our belief that the vast majority of Southerners accept what is now the law of the land, want to have done with bitterness and obstruction, and are willing to meet on equal terms with their fellow citizens and find the best ways to move ahead. The Council strongly recommends local planning by citizens of the two races as the soundest means of preparing for compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

I think this is incorrect

time and more time

3/1/55
rnf

I disagree with this article. I do not think of Timmerman, Byrnes, Pat Griffin of Georgia and most other leaders in the south as demagogues. I think they express the feeling of most southerners. The Negro has made remarkable progress, thank God, and with our continued help he'll make more. I don't think we can by erroneous and misleading articles like the above hasten the exit of a custom of two hundred years.

I believe time, patience, tolerance, time, will accomplish more than a sociological decision in Washington can. I don't think the Supreme Court should decide how we should conduct our schools in S. C. but, of course, they have.

Nothing in my lifetime has so lowered the esteem and respect of so large a group of people as has this decision by the court. Our nation found that prohibition did not work and I think they will find that desegregation now is not practical. If a showdown ever comes the counties with the largest Negro population might close schools - the counties with the smaller number most likely would not.

I'm sorry you and I do not agree on this issue. You must remember that we are not arguing whether segregation is right or wrong. We are faced with a situation - it is clearing by itself. I don't think the proponents of desegregation serve any purpose but to get the dander up of more conservative people.

MISS MARY ELLEN JACKSON
DIRECTOR OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

CARL R. PRITCHETT, D.D.
PASTOR

HARVEY R. DICKSON
CLERK OF THE SESSION
R. B. McCALLUM
CHAIRMAN OF DIACONATE

First Presbyterian Church

Anderson, South Carolina

July 16, 1955

JUL 18 1955

Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear George,

It was a great pleasure to see you recently, even though briefly, at Fisk University. It is a joy to reflect upon the fine contribution you are making in the South and the great affection and esteem with which you are regarded among your friends.

Since returning from Fisk, I have had a number of requests regarding our local Council on Human Relations. There seems to be a need and a growing desire for specific information about how to organize a local Council and actual programs which will sustain interest and contribute to understanding. I hope you will not think me too presumptuous in sending this material to you. It is the kind of material and information which we needed here when we began one year ago. It has all been tested out in a most conservative community and should be possible for anyone to follow. If you can use any of it, you are welcomed to it. You may wish to emphasize the Southern Regional Council aspect more than I have done. The bibliographies are naturally limited but may be of some use to those who are entirely unacquainted with the literature in this field.

With all good wishes, I am

Most cordially yours,

Carl

Carl R. Pritchett

map

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Aug. 16, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

We are appreciative of your interchange of ideas and suggestions.

At the first meeting of our Program Committee, recently held, we decided tp push local organization in a number of ways. Appropriate helps will be prepared for each type of local activity. The enclosed set of five pieces was prepared by Rev. Carl Pritchett, organizer and chairman of the Council on Human Relations, Anderson, S. C.

We are distributing to religious leaders, accompanied by a letter offering to help them, should they wish to organize a similar Council.

Letters are being written by key leaders of the various denominations and faiths.

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

AUG 23 1955

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Aug. 18, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

I know that you will think I am a "dumb bunny." However, the truth is, do not seem to understand what the advantages may be to having our organization apply to the Secretary of State of S. C. for a charter. Is this just to be desired? Or, is it a necessity, if we are to apply to the U. S. Treasury Dept. for a tax-exempt status?

Any clarification you may give me, will be helpful, I am sure.

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

Please return to

August 20, 1955

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1508 LADY ST., COLUMBIA, S. C.

SUMTER DAILY ITEM, AUGUST 23, 1955

Letter To Editor

To The Editor of The Item:

I have been concerned to read in papers this week that South Carolinians are using economic power to browbeat people with whom they disagree. Is this in the American tradition? Is this the way of life of which we are so proud?

I thought we believed that the poor man had as much right to his opinion as the rich man; the laborer as he who hires. It may be true that economic power is often used to crush opposition; but surely it has never before been urged by the leaders of a people. Where are we going?

I wish to commend the newspapers for publishing these instances of retaliation. Only as we know what is happening can we form intelligent opinions. I think our people are still good enough Americans to refuse to stomach for long such acts.

SOPHIE M. DABBS

Mayesville, S. C.

AUGUST 20, 1955.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

SEP 7 1955

Sept. 6, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Attached you will find report of activities of Mr. James T. McCain, for the month of August, 1955.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James J. McCain,
Associate Director

/ig

September 20, 1955

Mr. W. E. Solomon
Executive Secretary
Palmetto Education Association
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Solomon:

Nice to talk with you just now.

Harold Fleming will come up and will try to be there for some of the Saturday meeting and certainly for some of the Sunday morning meeting. He will be there to talk and will take informingly and encouragingly. I wish I could come, but my schedule is just so tight that if I were to fit it in I would be dog tired and of little good to you.

We are grateful for your undertaking to cover Mr. Fleming's expenses.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
(Dictated September 19th)

bc: HCF ✓

President
Mrs. Madge P. Harper
Goff Avenue Extension
Orangeburg, S. C.

Vice-President
Mrs. Lelia A. Bradby
1030 Barnwell Avenue
Aiken, S. C.

Treasurer
James T. McCain
317 W. Bartlette St.
Sumter, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

First District
E. M. Wiley
Walterboro, S. C.

Second District
L. H. Dawkins
Area Trade School
Denmark, S. C.

Third District
H. A. Ashe
P. O. Box 299
Ware Shoals, S. C.

Fourth District
H. L. Barksdale
331 N. Dean St.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Fifth District
A. R. Rucker
Barr Street School
Lancaster, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sixth District
James A. Miller
Holmes School
Florence, S. C.

At Large
A. Maceo Anderson
Bryson High School
Fountain Inn, S. C.

C. W. Fields
Waverly School
Columbia, S. C.

Past President
John R. Bowen
310 W. Bartlette St.
Sumter, S. C.

Department of County Presidents
I. C. Bracey
210 W. Oakland Ave.
Sumter, S. C.

PALMETTO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
FOUNDED 1906
SIT LUX

W. E. SOLOMON, Executive Secretary
1719 Taylor Street
COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA
TELEPHONE 2-9383

September 12, 1955

SEP 13 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The officers of the second State Teachers Associations in the Southern States have scheduled a meeting for October 1 and 2 in Nashville, Tennessee. The purpose of this meeting is to determine the present organizational pattern of our associations, and their role relating to teacher welfare in relation to desegregation and integration.

The committee would like for you to bring us some information on Teacher and Community Pressures and Citizenship Education. We feel that you are the best person to bring us an unbiased report on the effects these pressures will have on our teachers. We are sure the program of the Southern Regional Council would get a lot of support in a program of Citizenship Education.

This phase of our Conference is scheduled for Sunday morning, 9-12. We are giving you one hour for discussion and questions. Please let me know if we may have the benefit of your travels and experience.

Yours truly,

W. E. Solomon

W. E. Solomon,
Executive Secretary

WES B

Tenn. State U.
Faculty Image - Library Staff.

1. Organize Community Support —
2. Enumerate y Public Educ.

Newark Head — Clk Santa — et al.

W. Goslin —

Priority focus

— Fund for The Republic —

1. Underwrite Teacher salaries — for litigants
2. Teacher placement service agency

Wrake proposal —
through NEA —

A.T.A.

M. Daniel Byrd — N. Orleans — NAACP — Teacher information —

Ark — Ky — Texas — W. Va — Okla; Tenn — Fla; Va — NC; Ga, SC, Ala, Miss, La

Oct Coronet — "what life is 10 yrs."

Labor — same groups —

Ga — Teacher NAACP

Ala — Wadley —

~~Hosie~~ Ark — Hosie

Ky — W. Ky —

Sept. report

COPY

THE METHODIST CHURCH
Orangeburg, S. C.

PIERCE E. COOK, SUPT.
Box 653

Sept. 21, 1955

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman,
S. C. Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady St.,
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Thank you for your good letter of Sept. 14. Since that time I have been investigating the possibility of following your suggestion of organizing a group such as we had in Rock Hill. I regret to report that present conditions are such that it does not seem wise to attempt this just yet.

If this could have been done several years ago and plans worked out such as we had in Rock Hill, much could now be done to help the local situation. When I feel that there will be proper support from both races for this matter and that leaders who spend more time in this community then my present employment allows me are ready to take over, I will be happy to contact you.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Pierce E. Cook

"AROUND THE STATE HOUSE" by R. E. Grier

Printed in The State, Sept. 26, 1955
Columbia, S. C.

TIGHTER ... A growing town in the lower part of the state; every business man somewhat acquainted with the operations of other business men; four grocery stores, three operated by white men and one by a Negro; all ordinarily buying loaf bread for their stores from one bakery.

The word gets around that the Negro has signed a petition for integration in public schools, so that white children and Negro children attend the same public schools.

The bread truck from the bakery calls on its customers. One white grocery man tells the truck driver that if he continues to sell bread to the Negro groceryman, he, the white man, will get bread for his store from another bakery; the second white groceryman gives the bread truck driver the same information--that he will buy bread for his store elsewhere if the bakery continues to sell to the Negro grocery store. And so it goes.

Tighter and tighter; relations between the races deteriorating; the lines seemingly drawn sharper and sharper as the days pass.

Also sent to Mr. Haas Ltr Alice Spearman - 9/24/55
data sheet
S. C. Council report by W. D. Workman, Jr.

cc: Mr. Leonard Haas
FBR

October 4, 1955

Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Your letter of September 24th came when I was on the point of heading up to New York for some occasion or other.

It seemed to us here wisest to have a whirl at trying to get the Coca Cola Company to clean up this matter itself. We supposed that if Coca Cola straightened it out, a good deal of reflected pressure would come to bear on the other officials.

In New York I had opportunity to visit, on Thursday, September 29th, one Thomas Paradine who I think was an assistant to Vice-President Calbert. I originally asked for the President of the Company, Mr. Robertson, but he is abroad. Mr. Paradine made very careful notes from my dictation as to the exact individuals and firms in Summerton for whom delivery had been refused, and of dates and of particulars. He sent for certain records which established that the Sumter Bottling Concern is a sub-firm to the major one in Columbia. He further told me that it is a peculiar feature of the Coca Cola structure that bottling firms, generally speaking, hold irrevocable and perpetual licenses from the parent company, and that, therefore, the Coca Cola Company itself (engaged in the manufacture of the juice) has little real authority over bottling concerns.

It has, of course, a power of inspection of cleanliness and accuracy of mix, but except persuasively -- no more.

I was careful not to make threats, but I am satisfied that Mr. Paradine drew the conclusion that our first effort would be to cause the Company to correct a local pressure which quite obviously would be resented nationally.

If in ten day or two weeks time you will advise further as to whether the Coca Cola people have resumed delivery to the concerns in Summerton, we will be prepared to advise with you on an alternative course of action.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, INC.
CLAY STREET AT FOURTH
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

October 12, 1955

Dr. John W. Davis, Director
Division of Teacher Information and Security
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Dr. Davis:

You will recall and also note from the attached report of our National Council of Officers of State Teachers Associations' Nashville Workshop that the Virginia Teachers Association is asked to contribute $1500 this year for support of the Division of Teacher Information and Security. A check for $100 is inclosed as an initial payment on this commitment. It is my earnest hope that the VTA Executive Committee will approve presentation to you of a check for the balance when you speak to our convention in Richmond on Thursday evening, October 27.

Please send receipt and acknowledgment of this contribution to:

Mrs. Dorothea W. McCutcheon, Treasurer
Seventh District, Virginia Teachers Association
447 Port Republic Road
Waynesboro, Virginia

Of course, a copy of your or Attorney Marshall's letter to Mrs. McCutcheon will be appreciated for our files.

With personal regards,

Cordially,

/s/
J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary

/s

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF OFFICERS OF STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS

October 12, 1955

Dear State Association Presidents
and Secretaries:

The unanimous vote of the representatives of the twelve state teachers associations present in Nashville on October 1 and 2, 1955 is reported in another section of this release. You will recall that we agreed to take the initiative in seeking financial support from our respective state teachers associations for the Division of Teachers Information and Security, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Please note the quota listed for each state.

The Division of Teacher Information and Security has been set up specifically to provide protection for our teachers in the South and Southwest from unjust treatment which may arise because of the school desegregation and integration processes. You certainly know that our teachers may need all the protection they can get during these precarious times. I appeal personally to each of you to follow through on the promise which you made concerning this matter.

With the sincere hope that your members will accept immediately this responsibility which rightfully belongs to teachers and that your state association check for the full amount due will be sent to

Dr. John W. Davis, Director
Division of Teacher Information and Security
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund
107 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

very, very soon.

Cordially,

J. Rupert Picott

J. Rupert Picott, Chairman
NCOSTA

/s

President
Mrs. Madge P. Harper
Goff Avenue Extension
Orangeburg, S. C.

Vice-President
Mrs. Lelia A. Bradby
1030 Barnwell Avenue
Aiken, S. C.

Treasurer
James T. McCain
317 W. Bartlette St.
Sumter, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

First District
E. M. Wiley
Walterboro, S. C.

Second District
L. H. Dawkins
Area Trade School
Denmark, S. C.

Third District
H. A. Ashe
P. O. Box 299
Ware Shoals, S. C.

Fourth District
H. L. Barksdale
331 N. Dean St.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Fifth District
A. R. Rucker
Barr Street School
Lancaster, S. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sixth District
James A. Miller
Holmes School
Florence, S. C.

At Large
A. Maceo Anderson
Bryson High School
Fountain Inn, S. C.

C. W. Fields
Waverly School
Columbia, S. C.

Past President
John R. Bowen
310 W. Bartlette St.
Sumter, S. C.

Department of County Presidents
I. C. Bracey
210 W. Oakland Ave.
Sumter, S. C.

W. E. SOLOMON, Executive Secretary
1719 Taylor Street
COLUMBIA 1, SOUTH CAROLINA
TELEPHONE 2-9585

October 3, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh, Assistant Director SRC
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

May I take this opportunity to thank you in behalf of the Council of Officers of State Teachers Associations for your contribution to our Nashville Conference. I am sure many persons congratulated you and expressed their pleasure for your presence.

Since the conference depended largely on the sacrifice you made in coming to us I want to add my personal appreciation for your visit.

With every good wish.

Yours truly,

W. E. Solomon

W. E. Solomon,
Executive Secretary

WES B

NCOSTA WORKSHOP, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1955

ROSTER OF PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE

E. T. Burford, President
Kentucky Teachers Association
633 W. Main Street
Bowling Green, Kentucky

H. A. Bowen, Director
Division of Education
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee

Robert S. Lowery, Past President
Kentucky Teachers Association
Louisville, Kentucky

Leslie J. White, Executive Secretary
Texas State Association of Teachers
1191 Navasota Street
Austin, Texas

Elwood H. Chisolm, Assistant Counsel
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 W. 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Mrs. Madge P. Harper, President
Palmetto Education Association of South Carolina
Goff Avenue, Box 10
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Mrs. Ida H. Duncan, President
North Carolina Teachers Association
Box 992
Reidsville, North Carolina

Atwood S. Wilson, Consultant
Kentucky Teachers Association
1925 W. Madison Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Anita W.Robinson, Executive Secretary
Kentucky Teachers Association
1925 W. Madison Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Irma B. Thompson, President
Virginia Teachers Association
1321 - 29th Street
Newport News, Virginia

Mrs. Mabel B. Crooks, Assistant Secretary
Tennessee Education Congress
Tennessee A. and I. State University
Nashville, Tennessee

J. K. Haynes, President
Louisiana Educational Association
Box 3633
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Frank W. Smith, Executive Secretary
Arkansas Teachers Association
923 ½ West 9th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Carrie Filer Ellis, Representative
Arkansas Teachers Association
300 Louisiana Street
Marianna, Arkansas

Daniel E. Byrd, Field Secretary
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
1502 Andry Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

G. W. Brooks, Executive Secretary
Tennessee Education Congress
803 College Street
Clarksville, Tennessee

Gilbert L. Porter, Executive Secretary
Florida State Teachers Association
449 West Georgia Road
Tallahassee, Florida

W. L. Greene, Executive Secretary
North Carolina Teachers Association
125 Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Lyle W. Ashby, Assistant Executive Secretary for Educational Services
National Education Association
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

W. I. Morris, Field Representative
North Carolina Teachers Association
125 Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

William E. Ledbetter, President
West Tennessee Teachers Association
McNairy Training School
Selmer, Tennessee

Mrs. Earline R. Pitts, Secretary
East Tennessee Teachers Association
Orchard Knob School
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mrs. Johnetta K. Williams, President
East Tennessee Teachers Association
1813 East 4th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

C. H. Parrish, Representative
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Fred Roth, Representative
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

John W. Davis, Director
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund,
Division of Teacher Information
107 W. 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Curtiss Ladd, Legal Counsel
North Carolina Teachers Association
125 Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

J. Rupert Picott, Executive Secretary
Virginia Teachers Association
Clay Street at Fourth
Richmond 19, Virginia

NCOSTA WORKSHOP, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1955

RESOLUTIONS

The times demand of all citizens that they speak up now for democracy. Accepting this responsibility, we the officers of twelve state teachers associations assembled here in Nashville and representating some 75,000 teachers of the South and Southwest, unanimously agree that:

1. We, in no uncertain terms petition the N. E. A. through its Executive Committee to take a more active leadership role in the desegregation process through the appointment of a committee or committees whose responsibility shall be to immediately assemble and distribute information about successful techniques of inter-group and inter-social action for proper implementation of the school desegregation process.

2. We urge, as a human relations gesture that would be unsurpassed for membership growth and realization, that the N.E.A. immediately set its "own house" in order through the employment of persons of color in the professional staff (executives, secretarial and clerical workers) in the Washington, D. C. headquarters.

3. We ask that the present scope, work and procedures of the N.E.A. Defense Commission be re-examined in the light of recently established national policy and we serve notice herewith that thousands of N.E.A. members in the South and Southwest now expect and shall expect the N.E.A. Defense Commission to come to their assistance and defense where such defense is proper and where needed.

4., a. We urge the N. E. A. to take leadership in or to actively support the NCOSTA and other allied organizations in the search for philanthropic foundation financial support for the establishment of a central clearing office or agency that would serve as an information center, clearing house and/or liaison for and between the teacher displaced in the South and Southwest because of the desegregation process and the teaching positions that may be open in other sections of America, particularly in the West, North and East.

b. And, we urge that in this proposal funds also be sought to underwrite the salaries of teachers dismissed in the desegregation process in the South and Southwest:

1. while they are awaiting new employment, and

2. if they will participate in litigation to secure their full rights under law.

5. That this Council pledge its financial support to NAACP, and particularly the Division of Teacher Information and Security through a pro-rated basis per NCOSTA State Association member as follows:

Membership-		Amount
7781	Alabama	$ 1800.00
3000	Arkansas	750.00
5247	Florida	1500.00
8000	Georgia	1800.00
1450	Kentucky	500.00
5600	Louisiana	1500.00
5602	Mississippi	1500.00
3256	Tennessee	750.00
8009	Texas	1800.00
9094	North Carolina	1800.00
1149	Oklahoma	250.00
6473	South Carolina	1500.00
6508	Virginia	1500.00
		16950.00

6. That the NCOSTA recognize that in the final analysis increased NEA memberships from our groups will place NEA members in a stronger position to request and demand more active NEA participation in the school desegregation process. Accordingly, we pledge ourselves to work for such additional NEA memberships.

7. That NCOSTA urges support of the Southern Regional Council and its affiliates - the various State human relations organizations - as a pertinent and highly potential resource in the school desegregation process.

8. That NCOSTA lauds the work of the NAACP and particularly the Legal and Defense Fund, Division of Teacher Information and Security including Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Dr. John W. Davis, Daniel Byrd, Attorney Elwood Chisholm and others for outstanding work that is making a real, vital and genuine contribution to advancing the frontiers of democracy.

9. That we express our thanks to Tennessee State University and particularly to Dr. Hillard A Bowen, Chairman, School of Education, G. B. Brooks, Executive Secretary, Tennessee Education Congress and the charming and affable Mrs. Mable Belle Crooks for the generous hospitality rendered in the hallowed tradition so symbolic of the Volunteer State.

10. That we recognize and express our appreciation to the NEA, Dr. William G. Carr and its representative Dr. Lyle W. Ashby for sharing in the meeting and to the American Teachers Association in absentia for interest in the causes of children and of learning which we promote.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

NCOSTA WORKSHOP, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1955

A STATEMENT

The N. C. O. S. T. A., at its Nashville Conference held on October 1 and 2 in 1955 on the campus of Tennessee A. and I. University, convened fully aware of and specifically concerned with the current crisis affecting the teaching craft and the young persons whose minds and personalities are entrusted to our care for nurturing, declare the following propositions to be a fundamental philosophy which dictated our considerations:

I. That the decision of May 17, 1954 and the implementation opinion of May 31, 1955 in the school segregation cases were entirely consistent with the democratic ideal established by our national constitution..

II. That we, as professional educators and representatives of our state teachers organizations in the several states where dual school systems persist, are convinced that the process of reconciling local educational practices with constitutional precepts must include integration of teaching personnel as well as pupil population.

III. That a vital aspect of this process is the establishment of effective inter-relations with other professional teacher organizations in our respective states looking to the ultimate elimination of present dual set-ups.

IV. That this aim will be best accelerated through an initial inter-group agreement guaranteeing unity of purpose and action on all problems which are of mutual and common concern.

V. That during the transition period our state associations actively affiliate with or maintain working relationship with democratic national and state organizations which are now engaged in activities to advance the welfare, security and general status of teachers and pupils.

S.C. - Ed

Segregation Pattern Intact, S.C. Continues to 'Hold Line'

All Court Decisions

Closing of Schools as 'Last Resort' Looked Upon as State's Ace in Hole

By S. L. LATIMER JR.

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., Dec. 10—Despite all the talk that has been going on, and the several court decrees issued relative to integration in the schools, recreational centers, transportation, and so on, if there has been a single consequential change in the South Carolina segregation pattern since the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, close observers cannot detect it.

What the story will be a year from now no one knows, but, so far, there has been no new breaking down of segregation in this state since the question has become such a hot issue.

True, there is mixing on the trains and in the dining cars, on airplanes and in other interstate transportation, but this is nothing new. Segregation at these points had been broken down before the court's decree setting aside its age-old doctrine of separate, but equal, facilities. There still is no integration in intrastate travel or in waiting rooms, despite the recent ICC ruling, which the attorney general of this state has declared to be of no effect unless backed up by court order.

Summer to Tell Tale

As to parks, golf courses and swimming pools, as covered by a recent Circuit Court of Appeals (Richmond) ruling, there really has been no test since the season was over when the decree was issued. Whether Negroes will attempt to use these facilities on a nonsegregated basis next summer remains to be seen, but the governor has announced that they will be closed if necessary before there will be integration.

So far no Negro child has applied for admission to any white school in South Carolina and the schools are running normally on a dual system, even in Clarendon District, from which arose what became the prime case before the highest court when it made its ruling that segregation in schools, because of color only, is unconstitutional per se. Again, however, no one knows what will be the developments along this line next September. It seems certain, though, that if there were no alternative, the public schools system would be closed as a last resort rather than to bow to forced integration. Before this

SOUTH CAROLINA

would come there would be, however, endless litigation.

The Gressette committee, charged with studying ways and means to continue to operate the schools on the dual system, and yet remain within the scope of the Supreme Court's verdict, is expected to make additional recommendations to the General Assembly when it meets in January. This group sponsored the law which denies tax funds to any school that accepts a pupil on transfer from another school on court order. And the school from which the pupil was transferred would likewise be penalized. A companion measure, however, gives local school authorities wide authority in the placing of pupils.

Bus Decision Appealed

A Circuit Court of Appeals decision saying there can be no segregation on city buses in Columbia has been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. So it has not gone into effect.

A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said at the recent state conference of that organization, that some school boards in South Carolina will defy authorities and proceed to mix the schools. If there is such a movement on foot it has been kept so quiet that parents in these school districts are not aware of any impending change. The report is discounted as "wishful thinking."

That South Carolina officially expects to fight integration on every level is quite evident to any observer of the current scene. So far the line has been held rigidly.

W.S. Journal 12-28-55 S.C. Ed

WINS

Governor of S.C. Says Interposition 'Sound'

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 28 (UP)—Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. today declared interposition "is fundamentally sound" and Southern States should consider its possibilities in light of the U. S. Supreme Court's integration decree.

Timmerman said "the doctrine is fundamentally sound. It is supported by historic precedent. In view of the questionable decision by the (U. S.) Supreme Court in school segregation cases, the doctrine merits the serious consideration of every state adversely affected by that opinion."

Interposition means a state could pass a law that would nullify the high court's segregation order. South Carolina passed an act of nullification in 1832 to fight the "tariff of abominations," the high protective tariff of 1828.

However, that nullification act never reached a showdown with the federal government and Congress passed the force bill of 1833 nullifying the nullification act.

Timmerman said he intended to discuss interposition "in more detail in my annual message to the Legislature" and that he welcomed opinions from the public on the subject.

"I hope that the public will inform itself on this historic matter and I wish to commend the newspapers for their able presentation of it," Timmerman said.

Two Mississippi Democrats, Sen. James O. Eastland and Rep. John Bell Williams, have urged Southern States to pass acts of nullification declaring the Supreme Court's integration order null and void. Both lawmakers have singled out South Carolina's 1832 effort along that line as an example.

4R

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Jan. 26, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Attached you will please find report for December, 1955 from the executive director of the S. C. Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Feb. 3, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Enclosed you will find monthly report of Mr. James T. McCain, for the month of January, 1956.

This report was typed by Mr. McCain's daughter, on a voluntary basis.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Feb. 6, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

RE: S. C. C. H. R. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

There have been two withdrawals from our Board of Directors: Dr. Carl R. Pritchett has moved to Bethesda, Maryland; and Mr. Gadsden Shand has moved to Washington, D. C.

There have been four additions to the Board, as follows:

Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, chairman of the Rock Hill chapter;
Dr. E. A. E. Huggins, of Greenville, S. C.;
Dr. E. E. McClaren, of Greenville, S. C.; and
Mrs. Morris S. Young, of Anderson, S. C.

All of these additions come from places where we have local chapters; and before their selection, had no Negro representative. All of these persons are Negroes.

We are enclosing a copy of the Board of Directors which has been recently revised.

We are delighted with the program offerings of SRC, and are eager to be assisted by the consultants.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

Attention:

Dr. Mitchell,
Mr. Routh,
et al

RECEIVED FEB 8 1956

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET - COLUMBIA, S. C.

Feb. 7, 1956

Dear Board Member:

The regular monthly meeting of the S. C. Council on Human Relations executive committee will be held on Wednesday, February 15, at 2:30 o'clock, in room 416, Methodist Center, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C.

Miss Irene Osborne, of American Friends Service Committee, who will have much help to offer us, will attend.

The entire board is invited to attend. We hope that you will be present. (Unfortunately, funds are not available to pay mileage expenses for this meeting.)

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

7 Feb 56

Chairman, The Rev. J. Claude Evans
First Vice Chairman, Mr. John F. Potts
Second Vice Chairman, Mr. A. R. Suritz
Secretary, Miss Rebecca Reid
Treasurer, Rev. Howard G. McClain
Executive Director, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Brookwood Court, Columbia
Associate Director, Mr. James T. McCain, 317 W. Bartlett St., Sumter, S.

Honorary Life Board Members:
Mr. J. E. Blanton, Route 1, Box 99, Cordova, S. C.
Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson, State College, Orangeburg, S. C.

Board Members:

Mr. Rene Berthiaume, 756 Rockwood Dr., Rock Hill, S. C.
Mr. Louis Brookshire, 26 Warner St., Greenville, S. C.
Rev. Harold Cole, 1301 Hampton St., Columbia, S. C.
Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Rip Raps, Mayesville, S. C.
Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, 168½ W. Black St., Rock Hill, S. C.
Rev. J. Claude Evans, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C. P. O. Box 867
Mr. Richard J. Foster, P. O. Box 1325, Greenville, S. C. -Curb Market
Miss Mary E. Frayser, 316 Aiken Ave., Rock Hill, S. C. Bx 41, Winthrop
Mr. John H. Harris, 3 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.
Dr. E. A. E. Huggins, 110 N. Calhoun St., Greenville, S. C.
Rev. F. Clyde Helms, 921 Woodrow St., Columbia, S. C.
Mr. J. Emmett Jerome, 323 Charlotte Ave., Rock Hill, S. C.
Dr. Edward C. Jones, P. O. Box 1264, Sumter, S. C.
Dr. W. W. Jones, 186 Coming St., Charleston, S. C.
Miss Adele Minahan, 1930 College St., Columbia, S. C.
Rev. Howard G. McClain, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C.
Dr. E. E. McClaren, 108 Woodward St., Greenville, S. C.
Mrs. Marian B. Paul, 2324 Washigton St., Columbia, S. C.
Mr. John F. Potts, Voorhees School & Jr. College, Denmark, S. C.
Rev. A. C. Redd, 1719 Taylor St., Columbia, S. C.
Bishop F. M. Reid, Allen University, Columbia, S. C.
Miss Rebecca Reid, 29 E. Calhoun St., Sumter, S. C.
The Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean, C. O. The Oratory, Rock Hill, S. C.
Mr. W. E. Solomon, 1719 Taylor St., Columbia, S. C.
Mr. A. R. Suritz, 532 Forest Lane, Rock Hill, S. C. % Barry's, 101 Main
Mr. Paul Webber, State College, Orangeburg, S. C.
Mrs. Robert J. Wykes, 541 Lowndes Hill Road, Greenville, S. C.
Mrs. Morris S. Young, P. O. Box 992, Anderson, S. C. (520 Salem St.)
Mr. Gil Rowland, 35 W. Mountain View Ave., Greenville, S. C.
31 Bd meetings: Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell, SRC - Attn: Mr. Fred Routh and sta
32

1-26-56
/ig

Resolution

Of The

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Of The

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

MARCH 21, 1956

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:

I

That the Democratic Party of South Carolina asserts:

(a) **That the 10th Amendment** to the United States Constitution reserving unto the States and the people thereof all rights not specifically delegated to the United States remains a vital and living part of **Freedom's Charter** under the American concept of a representative republic with powers limited only to those things specifically granted.

(b) **That the 14th Amendment** to the Constitution of the United States does not apply to educational matters or schools of any kind, and further that the 14th Amendment by its very terms was not intended to be self enforcing but to require action of the Congress which it has never taken.

(c) **That Steadily Throughout** the years by action of the Federal Government from its Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments numerous encroachments upon the rights of the States in various matters have been committed, reaching the climax in the illegal and unconstitutional decision in 1954 of the United States Supreme Court whereby the power of the States to regulate educational matters was usurped without precedent or legal justification and following sociological and psychological works of comparatively unknown authors, some of whom were foreigners.

(d) **That the Courts** shall never be permitted to conduct the schools of the Nation or to lay down standards of attendance or instruction therefor.

(e) **That if the Courts** are permitted to usurp the rights of the States to conduct their schools as the States think best, then all rights reserved to the States under the Constitution of the United States are gravely threatened and the entire concept of the American Government of a union of free States supreme in their respective spheres stands in danger to the extent that free men everywhere in the name of the Constitution of the United States should command reconsideration.

(f) **That the National Democratic Party** traditionally and historically for many years stood for the rights of the States and the preservation of constitutional government, principles

dear to free people, and that the remedies for the ills which beset us arising from usurpations, encroachments, unprecedented actions without legal justification and unreasonable centralization of government should be earnestly sought within the framework of the National Democratic Party by States believing in constitutional government standing together for the protection of the Constitution and the rights of the people.

II

That the Democratic Party of South Carolina invites all States interested in constitutional government:

(a) **To Stand Together** in support of the Constitution of the United States as drafted by the inspired free men who formed this great Nation to the end that all encroachments of the Central Government upon the rights of the States may be ended immediately; that the rights already invaded may be fully restored; and that constitutional government shall not be sacrificed upon the altar of usurpation, encroachment and unconstitutional invasions of the rights of the sovereign people.

(b) **That a Steering Committee** to consist of at least three representatives from each of the Southern States and all other States believing in constitutional government be selected for the purpose of drafting a program of constitutional government to be presented as the position of the South and and of other States interested in constitutional government to the National Democratic Convention of 1956.

(c) **That the States of the South** and all others believing in constitutional government achieve solidarity of purpose, program and procedure in order that a united front may be presented to combat the evils of usurpation and encroachment.

(d) **That the Steering Committee** arrange for a meeting of all delegates of the South and other States interested in constitutional government to precede the holding of the National Democratic Convention by at least one day, at which all delegates will be given the program of constitutional democracy upon which all free men can and must stand.

(e) **That all Southern State Democratic Conventions** to be held prior to the National Convention do not adjourn at the conclusion of the business usually preceding the holding of National Conventions but stand in recess and may meet again at the call of the respective state chairmen after the National Convention to consider such further program as may be necessary in maintaining unity and solidarity of purpose, program and procedure as may be suggested by the Steering Committee which shall continue to function until the holding of the National Elections of 1956 with the object in view of similar action being taken by all co-operating States.

III

That the State Democratic Executive Committee is hereby authorized and instructed:

(a) **To Transmit at Once** copies of this resolution to the Democratic Party Organizations in all States of the South and other States known to be interested in constitutional government.

(b) **That the State Chairman** as early as practicable shall arrange to confer with all other Chairmen of the Democratic Party in the southern States and all other States interested in constitutional government to the end that a Steering Committee work out and present a program to the advance meeting of delegates to the National Convention interested in constitutional government; That the State Chairman is authorized to name the member or members of the Steering Committee from South Carolina; and that the travelling expenses of the members of the Steering Committee and the State Chairman hereunder shall be paid from Party funds.

(c) **That the State Democratic Executive Committee** is authorized and instructed to assume leadership in the name of the people of South Carolina for the purpose of securing united endeavor for constitutional government at the National Convention, it being recognized that only through a concert of action by the people of the States that think as we do can the principles of the founders of the Democratic Party be preserved and the rights of the States be made secure under the Constitution.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Mar. 26, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

The workshop was helpful. We thank you for your part in making it so.

We have just had a conference with the Rev. Claude Evans, who has agreed that we ask Mr. John Hope to plan for a joint board staff workshop here in Columbia for April 18. I do hope that this date will be possible for him and consultants.

We are eager to work toward our annual meeting for May 16. We may drop back one or two Wednesdays - that is to May 9 or to May 2, if it develops that either of those dates are better suited to our participants.

We, of course, hope you and any other members of the Atlanta staff who may be able to do so, will plan to be with us for the annual meeting. We shall work out details as to your participation later.

For the moment we are eager to get the cooperation of the office there in helping us to secure Mr. Phillip Hammer as a speaker. I observed that he addressed the Southeastern Area Workshop of Chambers of Commerce, held in Atlanta, in February. I do not know upon what basis he is available or that we might be able to meet his terms. However, we definately feel that the emphasis which is emerging through your office as to the economic factors involved in the present crisis, is an effective one for us to pursue in this state. We know of no one who could contribute in a more dynamic way than Mr. Hammer. Won't you feel him out as to the date suggested above, and let us know if he may be available, and if so what his charges would be?

We hope very much that you or Dr. Mitchell may be able to attend to the matter of contacting Mr. Hammer at your very earliest convenience, and that you will let us hear from you right away.

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Quick

April 4, 1956

Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell,
Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED APR 5 1956

Dear Sirs:

Since time is so short, please give this matter your preferred attention; and let us hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

If this will help as Phil if you agree with John on the date then

Copy

Mar. 26, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

The workshop was helpful. We thank you for your part in making it so.

We have just had a conference with the Rev. Claude Evans, who has agreed that we ask Mr. John Hope, III, to plan for a joint board workshop here in Columbia for Aptil 18. I do hope that this date will be possible for him and consultants.

We are eager to work toward our annual meeting for May 16. We may drop back one or two Wednesdays - that is to May 9 or to May 2, if it develops that either of those dates are better suited to our participants.

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COPY

#2 Mr. Fred Routh 3-26-56

We hope very much that you or Dr. Mitchell may be able to attend to the matter of contacting Mr. Hammer at your very earliest convenience, and that you will let us hear from you right away.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C.

April 16, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Enclosed you will find copy of the March monthly report for Mrs. Spearman.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

/ig

April 19, 1956

Mr. Philip Hammer
Hammer and Company
Glenn Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Phil:

I am sorry that it is not possible for you to go to South Carolina, but understand the great pressure on your time. I hope in the future it will be possible for you and some of our State organizations to get together because the information you have is of vital importance to them.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

CYPRESS 5356

HAMMER AND COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Research for Business and Government
GLENN BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 18, 1956

COPY

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Please accept my apologies for the delay in getting word to you about the possibility of my being at your annual meeting.

The reason for the delay is that I have been trying to rearrange my schedule so that I might be present. I thought that I might be able to change some existing plans.

However, it now appears that it will not be possible for me to be present on any of the dates in May. I am extremely sorry, and I want you to know how very much I appreciate your invitation. I would consider it an honor and a privilege to be with you and regret that it cannot be worked out.

Best wishes for a successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Philip Hammer

PH:ER
cc:Mr. Fred Routh

Check Clear Copy Onion Skin

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET

COLUMBIA, S. C.

April 30, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

You get better and better! Your wrap up, on the 25th, could not have been improved upon.

We hope very much that you will plan to attend our annual meeting which is scheduled for May 23.

Unfortunately, we have been greatly delayed in making plans for this meeting, due to the very heavy schedule of Mr. Evans, and Father Shean. However, Father Shean promised me on Wednesday that he would call a program committee meeting very soon.

You will be hearing from us before too long about the role we shall want you to play. In the mean time, please be sure to save the date.

We shall be very happy, indeed, to have any other members of the SRC staff who might do so, attend this meeting, also. Won't you extend this invitation for us?

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

May 9, 1956

Mrs. E. H. Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

We are all extremely sorry that someone in Mrs. Greene's family is seriously ill.

I have talked with Mrs. Alexander and she and I agree that both of the reports may be reasonably delayed because of your shortage of secretarial help. James McCain's current report is in so we are at least partially abreast of what is happening in South Carolina.

Your conference with the clergymen sounded exciting and I wish I had been there.

Best regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street

COLUMBIA, S. C.

AN ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERNERS OF BOTH RACES WORKING TOGETHER IN THE INTEREST OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

MRS. ALICE N. SPEARMAN
Executive Director
Columbia, S. C.

MR. JAMES T. McCAIN
Associate Director
Sumter, S. C.

MRS. IRA G. GREENE
Secretary
Columbia, S. C.

THE REV. J. CLAUDE EVANS
Chairman
Columbia, S. C.

MR. JOHN F. POTTS
First Vice Chairman
Denmark, S. C.

MISS REBECCA REID
Secretary
Sumter, S. C.

The REV. HOWARD G. McCLAIN
Columbia, S. C.
Treasurer

MR. A. R. SURITZ
Second Vice Chairman
Rock Hill, S. C.

Board Members

Mr. Rene Berthiaume
Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. J. E. Blanton
Cordova, S. C.

Mr. Louis Brookshire
Greenville, S. C.

The Rev. Harold Cole
Columbia, S. C.

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Mayesville, S. C.

Dr. Dewey M. Duckett
Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. Richard J. Foster
Greenville, S. C.

Miss Mary E. Frayser
Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. John H. Harris
Charleston, S. C.

The Rev. F. Clyde Helms
Columbia, S. C.

Dr. E. A. E. Huggins
Greenville, S. C.

Mr. J. Emmett Jerome
Rock Hill, S. C.

Dr. E. C. Jones
Sumter, S. C.

Dr. W. W. Jones
Charleston, S. C.

Miss Adele Minahan
Columbia, S. C.

Dr. E. E. McClaren
Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Marian B. Paul
Columbia, S. C.

The Rev. A. C. Redd
Columbia, S. C.

Bishop F. M. Reid
Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Gil Rowland
Greenville, S. C.

The Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean
Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. W. E. Solomon
Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Paul Webber
Orangeburg, S. C.

Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson
Orangeburg, S. C.

Mrs. Robert J. Wykes
Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Morris S. Young
Anderson, S. C.

5/11/56

Dear Fred —

Help at the typewriter — pencil to make possible a carbon copy!

Please share news clipping with Harold Fleming. O'Dowd is a fine fellow and a "smart cookie"! No doubt his approach is our best so long as we endeavor to establish bridges with white S. Carolinians where they are. We really need help with our strategy from anyone willing to take an over-all view!

Are you coming to our annual meeting? We hope so, but haven't scheduled you because we haven't had a reply from you. Several effective ways to place you, so let us hear we may expect you —

Yours,

Alice

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street

COLUMBIA, S. C.

AN ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERNERS OF BOTH RACES WORKING TOGETHER IN THE INTEREST OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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Orangeburg, S. C.

Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson
Orangeburg, S. C.

Mrs. Robert J. Wykes
Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Morris S. Young
Anderson, S. C.

May 10, 1956

Dear Friend:

The annual membership meeting, announced in the April bulletin of the S. C. Council on Human Relations for May 23, 1956, will be held in the conference room at the library of Benedict College, Harden Street, Columbia, S. C. from 10:30 - 4 o'clock. Registration begins at 10 A. M.

Highlights of the morning session 10:30 - 12:30 will be remarks by the Rev. J. Claude Evans, chairman, reports from the standing committees and from the following communities: Rock Hill, Sumter, Charleston, Anderson, and Greenville. A brief business session, including election of new board members will follow.

During lunch 12:45 - 2:00 o'clock, conferences of members by districts will be held. During the afternoon session 2:15 - 4 o'clock, native South Carolinians and a guest from Australia will present a symposium, Come Let Us Reason Together, which will be followed by general discussion. Program participants will be Mr. Francis Nicholson, attorney of Greenwood; Mr. Jack O'Dowd, of Florence, about whom an article appeared in the April 2, 1956 issue of Time Magazine; Dr. Geo. Naylor, of Australia, visiting professor at Furman University, Greenville, S. C.; Mr. A. M. Secrest, editor of The Cheraw Chronicle; and Mr. James T. McCain, associate director of the Council.

We shall look forward to seeing you.

Faithfully yours,

(Mrs. Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

Copy: C. H. Parrish

May 14, 1956

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Thank you for your note of 5-11-56 regarding Mr. O'Dowd's appearance before your proposed annual meeting and the clipping about his speech to the Rotary Club. He sounds like a good egg, to use a "Mitchellism."

Unfortunately I will not be able to come over for the meeting for I will be in California speaking to the San Francisco Civic Unity Council and the American Civil Liberties Union, but many thanks for the invitation. I shall send a copy of your announcement to Dr. Parrish and also a copy of your letter and it may be possible for him to attend.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY ST.,
COLUMBIA 1, S. C.

RECEIVED JUN 7 1956

June 5, 1956

Dear Board Member:

The Rev. J. Claude Evans, chairman, is calling the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors in room 416, The Methodist Center, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C., for Sunday, June 24, 1956, at 2:30 o'clock.

Dr. C. H. Parrish, a member of the staff of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., has been invited to lead our thinking as we lay plans this summer for an expanded program in the fall. Dr. Parrish, who teaches sociology at the University of Louisville, is very practical and realistic in his approach. His guidance should help us to implement the fine ideas presented at the Board-Staff Workshop held at Benedict College, on April 23, 1956.

Among important items of business will be the annual election of officers.

The growing participation of our Board and members is heartening and bespeaks for the Council a role of increasing effectiveness.

You are urged to attend this important meeting. Transportation costs will be paid by the Council - if by automobile at the rate of 5¢ a mile. Please make plans for a car pool from your community and/or section of the state, if possible.

Let us have any suggestions you may have for this meeting. We shall look forward to seeing you.

Faithfully yours,
Alice N. Spearman
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET

COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 11, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

We are enclosing for you Minutes of the Annual Membership Meeting, conducted May 23, 1956, together with enclosures.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 29, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh: RE: FOR STAFF INFORMATION

This is to advise you that three of us from this office will attend the Institute on Race Relations, at Fisk University, July 2-14.

The office will be supervised by a young lady secretary in the building, and by volunteer workers who are interested in our cause.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

/ig

FBR

August 1, 1956

Mrs. E. H. Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

You asked in a recent letter where I found the statement by J. Edgar Hoover endorsing the NAACP. It was in their promotional pamphlet, An American Organization, on page 10. We have sent each of our state organizations a supply of these pamphlets. If you think it would be desirable, you could get a copy of his full statement from Henry L. Moon, of the New York office of the NAACP.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 30, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

In the July SRC NEWS LETTER you quote a statement by J. Edgar Hoover about the N. A. A. C. P. I would like to use this quotation and feel that it would be helpful to know the source from which you got it.

Can you help me?

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

5C

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

October 15, 1956

Dear Friend: RE: ANNUAL FALL MEETING

You will not want to miss the regular fall meeting of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations which will be held again this year in conjunction with the annual South Carolina Conference of Social Work. It will be held in the small auditorium of the U.S.O. building at the corner of Laurel and Assembly Streets, near the Jefferson Hotel. Time: Thursday, November 1st, at 10 a.m.

Participants in a symposium on Religion and Race will be outstanding Christian and Jewish leaders. In this time of "soul searching", the discussion will prove helpful, we believe.

The State Conference of Social Work has also scheduled outstanding offerings for Thursday forenoon and afternoon following our meeting.

Plan a car pool from your city and bring interested friends.

Sincerely yours,

J. Claude Evans

J. Claude Evans
President

ANS/sw

November 8, 1956

Mr. James T. McCain
1503 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Jim:

Thank you very much for your note describing the incident in Sumpter. We are very fortunate that there was no repetition of what happened in Florida. While it is true that some people will do anything to start trouble, it is also true that one honest, courageous person can often prevent it from taking place.

This certainly shows that you are on your toes, and have you finger on the pulse of the community.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

February 26, 1957

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Alice:

I write in Harold's absence. Your letter of February 21 with the confidential quote from Mr. Wright has been received and studied here. I am enclosing on a confidential basis a copy of the letter I sent Mr. Wright. Harold may well want to discuss this further with you upon his return.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enc

File
~~S.C. Student Council~~
"Make Jobs"
S.C.C.H.R.
State Council
S. Carolina

January 28, 1966

Mr. William F. Roberts
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Roberts:

I believe Paul Anthony has indicated that ~~the director of the New World Foundationa rejected~~ your newsletter proposal. has been rejected.

We are happy to tell you, however, that a grant of $350.00 for "Work-Study Weekends" has been approved. A check in that amount is enclosed.

Please sign the attached receipt carbon and return it to us. As usual, we will require a report upon completion of the project.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

MJ

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

January 13, 1966

New Wed
Cont

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.,
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

First of all let me thank you for making the funds for Operation Search available to the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations. I am enclosing in this letter copies of the material which we have so far prepared in relation to this project.

As for the other student projects we would like for you to consider:

1. NEWSLETTER - "THE CUTTING EDGE". Each month we publish a news letter which we call "The Cutting Edge". This paper is circulated to all members and all prospects of the Student Council on Human Relations. This month we have started the practice of sending the News Letter to Student Body Presidents across the State. We feel that this News Letter is a vital organ of our work because it keeps the students informed about our activities, or introduces new students to our work, and it supplements the deficient news media of the State.

There will be five more regular editions during this school year and there may be one or two extras in the event that something newsworthy occurs between issues. We will also publish the News Letter twice during the summer months. We feel that we should extend the circulation of this paper and increase its relevant content. To do this for the rest of the school year and the summer we are requesting a grant of $400.00.

2. WORK-STUDY WEEKENDS - We have communicated with Sister Mary Anthony of Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston, S.C. and we are attempting to have a Work-Study Weekend program at her Center. This program will include not only work at the Center itself but also study into the policy of the Center and into the needs, ambitions and desires of the people served. The aim of the program is to aid Sister Mary Anthony and her staff in accomplishing the work of her Center and to expose our students to their techniques in order that they may have a more meaningful interpretation of poverty, its consequences and outcomes.

We feel that we can adequately carry out one experimental Work-Study Weekend with a budget of $350.00. This will include food for the twenty students who will be involved.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely, Wm. F. Roberts

WFR.em

Disappear

Mary

March 3, 1966

Mr. William F. Roberts
Chairman
South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Bill:

Thanks for the good report. It does sound as if it was a worthwhile weekend.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Rec'd 3/2/66

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

February 22, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth St., N.W.,
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed is the report of our first work-study week end, funds for which you made available from the Southern Regional Council. This report will also appear in our quarterly report. However, I thought that you might like the report before this.

This week end was very successful. Of course it is difficult to say who benefitted more, our students or the neighborhood citizens that we were working with, but regardless, let me thank you for giving us the chance to prove that such a project can be successfully undertaken.

Sincerely,

Wm. F. Roberts

William F. Roberts
Chairman SCSCHR

WFR.em

REPORT OF THE WORK-STUDY WEEK END

BY

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

On February 4, 5 and 6 the SCSCHR undertook a pilot project known as a work-study week end. The philosophy of this project was that students can contribute significantly to community work.

The site for this project was Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston, S.C. This agency is deeply concerned with preserving a significant family life and in development of a better neighborhood, and it was ideal for this project. It is situated between two railroads and near the county jail and the city dump. The area around the Center has been designated by the Health Department as having the highest incidence of disease and by law officials as having the highest rate of drime in the county. Some of the houses in the area are old mansions in which entire families live in a single room. The area is known as "Little Mexico" and inhabitants of other areas are warned to stay away from it.

The main program of the Agency is a project with teen-age boys from this area who are either delinquents already or potential delinquents. Part of the work-study program dealt with this function of the Agency. The participating students from SCSCHR joined with the adult workers in providing activities for these boys. On Saturday afternoon several of the students took twenty of the boys on a tour which included a nearby beach. It was evident that most of the boys had never previously visited this beach.

Students also worked in three other areas. These were (1) Encouraging participation in a recently-formed Neighborhood Improvement Council; (2) Recruiting white children for a day-care center located in a Negro church. This day-care center is funded by OEO. (3) Seeking people eligible for Medi-Care benefits. The least successful group was the recruits for the Day-Care Center. The majority of the white families were not hostile but there were too few families and even fewer of them had children in the age bracket of three to six. The Medi-Care project and the Improvement Council project may both be considered successful.

Sunday morning was spent in an evaluation session and this was one of the more encouraging features of the week end. The students had been exposed to many new stimuli. They had travelled from their comfortable colleges to one of the worst poverty neighborhoods in South Carolina. They had left a comfortable, secure dormitory room for a spare bed in one of the rooms of the poverty community and they had engaged in activities which were alien to them. In short, they had each become extremely involved in an exceedingly short period. Results of the evaluation session showed the eagerness of the students to have another

work-study week end in the near future. They were each full of ideas and suggestions on how to make the future week ends more meaningful. Further, the week end did not end with Sunday. Students from one college are going to try to arrange for several of the older boys to visit their campus and stay in nearby homes for a week end. One student is planning to initiate a "Big Brother" program on his campus similar to the program at Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center.

In summary, it would be impossible to determine who benefitted more,, the students from the SCSCHR or the people of the community. It is probably safe to say that both gained significantly.

William F. Roberts
Chairman SCSCHR

file
S.C.C.H.R.

May 2, 1966

Mrs. Alice Spearman
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Mr. Dabbs has been able to secure from the Sonoco Products Company of Hartsville, South Carolina a contribution to the Southern Regional Council of $500.00.

This raises the matter of joint development of SRC's southern support (which is absolutely necessary) and of how this is done, not only keeping in mind the interest of the state council but in supporting those interests as well as our own.

We now face the problem of what to do with the money. Inherent in this is not simply a one time decision but attempting on a general basis to establish some sort of policy. In this instance, it seems to me, we have one of two choices. We may either pass on the entire contribution to the South Carolina Council or we may divide it equally between South Carolina and SRC. You will note we don't consider a third alternative of SRC merely keeping this money as a contribution. Of the two possibilities above, we much prefer the idea of sharing these funds. This is

because we here still have needs to be met and because we would like to establish the rule that generally money raised within any given state will at least be shared on a fifty fifty basis with the state council in question.

If agreeable to you we will send you half of this contribution; $250. If not, we are open to arguments that South Carolina needs it all and we should have none of it.

As usual it was good to see you last week and I am sorry we had so little time together.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

cc: Mr. James McBride Dabbs

File
S.C. Council
Cr. ref.
Nees. Work

August 24, 1966

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Enclosed is our check for $750.00 as a grant in support of the travel and related costs of the South Carolina Student Council for the college recruitment program.

At your convenience, please indicate receipt of these funds on the enclosed carbon of this letter and return to us.

I am very pleased that we can assist this important work.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

File S.C.C. Id. R

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
(S. C. Student Council - for the college recruitment program.)

REGARDING

$750.00 Contingency Grant from New World Foundation
(Letter of approval from Vernon A. Eagle)

DATE

August 22, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

New World Foundation
(CON TINGENCY FUND #2)

File
State Councils -
South Carolina
cr. ref.
Sonoco Company

October 3, 1966

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human
Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Enclosed is our check for $250.00 representing one-half of the contribution from the Sonoco Company of South Carolina.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check, $250.00)

MEMORANDUM October 3, 1966

To: RHAlexander

From: PAnthony

Ruth,

You will recall that we received a $500.00 contribution from The Sonoco Company in South Carolina. In keeping with our policy, we are sharing one-half of this amount with the South Carolina Council. If possible, this should be shown on the records in such a way that it will be a grant-in-aid to the State Council.

Rec'd 10/20/66

MJ file

COPY to Mr. Paul Anthony - For your information

October 19, 1966

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Your letter to me which you told me you had written when we lunched together in Atlanta on October 6 was on my desk when I got back to the office on Monday, October 10. It seems that the several emergencies 1/ which had hit our office simultaneously (and because of which I had suggested to our office staff that typing of quarterly reports be side-tracked until the emergencies were taken care of) served a useful purpose. By the delay, I was enabled to reorient my own report to provide background for the discussion which your letter of October 4 initiated concerning the third installment of the expanded grant-in-aid which we had been expecting ever since August 15.

I hope that you and Paul will both have time soon to read our reports and give us the benefit of your constructive criticisms and suggestions. As I told you in our conversation on October 6, I have not even had acknowledgement from you of the receipt of my reports, much less any criticism of our work as reported in them. The one exception was the September-November 1965 quarterly report, about which you were both generous and complimentary. How was I to know then of the keen disapproval of our staff, board and general operation which you expressed to me verbally on October 6?

If the third quarterly payment is to be withheld indefinitely, I shall appreciate a letter from you and Paul stating specifically why this is the case. I need to have this in writing to include in a documented report which I feel I should make to our executive committee and perhaps to our entire Board.

As for your statement that "Paul and I share the <u>feeling</u> (emphasis my own) that your (our) changing the assignment of Mrs. Ledeen as a means of fulfilling the grant conditions is at best questionable," I can only reply that what you and Paul share can only be a <u>feeling</u> because it has no basis in fact. I shall be glad to take time to document this for you and in writing if you <u>feel</u> that it is important. As for me, I would

---

1/ Doubtless you remember my telling you of the terminal illness of the SPEED-UP acting director's mother (cancer) and of the near-crisis created by a last minute necessity of filling out forms from thirteen CAP agencies to substitute for letters of intent previously secured from the agency directors, et al., which would delay our reports a few days.

prefer to give my time to the urgent needs and problems which we believe to be really vital and which we work long and hard to deal with constructively.

I am sorry that you were unable to make a favorable report to the Ford Foundation concerning the work of the South Carolina Council but am happy that the other state councils have not so embarrassed SRC. Nevertheless we are grateful to the Foundation and know that the $4,500 sent us has been carefully and productively spent. If this is all we are to receive, we shall want to write and thank them, especially the fine woman with whom we talked in New York City directly after the 1965 SRC annual meeting.

As for my announced resignation as executive director of SCCHR, there was no reason for my delay in telling you except that you were talking with other state directors at the time that I told Paul Anthony when we were all together at the Sheraton-Emory Inn in July. I felt sure that Paul would tell you, which I suppose he did since you wrote "This was the first I had heard from you about such a plan . . ."

As for the statement in your letter of October 4 that it might be well if John Hills, Paul, you and I could discuss "the problem" together, I agree that it might. Before getting your letter I had already told you in Atlanta on October 6 of my own hope for a joint conference with you and Paul while I was there. Unfortunately that was not possible because Paul was out of the city at the time.

John Hills has not yet replied definitely whether he plans to attend the SRC annual meeting. I hope that he will be able to do so. I may be able to come to Atlanta on November 9 2/ if Paul is to be there and feels it would be worthwhile. At one time he had told me he might have more uninterrupted time to talk here in Columbia than in Atlanta. I shall await advice from you or from him in this matter.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

2/ Mr. John Wheeler has asked Mr. James to testify at a hearing at the Marriot on November 9 and I might drive over with him, if you and Paul think well of the idea.

CC to Mr. Paul Anthony, SRC

file
S.C. Council

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 20, 1966

Miss Edna Smith
Acting Director for Student Affairs
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Miss Smith:

Enclosed is our check for $112.50 representing our contribution toward support of your Fall Student Council Conference.

We understand this is to provide scholarship assistance to 25 students at the rate of $4.50 per student, to cover their conference costs.

At your convenience, please indicate on the enclosed carbon of this letter your receipt of these funds.

Every good wish for a successful meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Dear Mr. Anthony,

This is to acknowledge receipt of the check for scholarship aid in the amount of $112.50, for which we are very much appreciative.

Edna Smith
Edna Smith

File
S.C. Council

October 25, 1966

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Ed was, with considerable justification I think, rather upset over your letter of October 19, a copy of which you sent to me. Although I suspect you will hear from him also, he asked on receipt of the letter that I answer it and, perhaps, it would be best if I temporarily took more time to deal with the South Carolina Council. This, I am happy to do.

First, let me say that I found your most recent quarterly report to be an excellent one; one of the best I've read from any of the state councils. It was not only encouraging, but very informative, and I enjoyed it.

Secondly, under separate cover, in a formal letter of transmittal, we are sending the third quarterly payment of the special funds to the South Carolina Council.

This having been done, I would like to make some observations about any mis-understanding that may exist between the staffs of our two agencies, and to make some comments on your letter of October 19th. I hope these comments will be constructive and add to some satisfactory resolution of any honest disagreement that

may exist. At the state staff meetings I tried to make the point that there were no differences that existed between any of us that could not be resolved so long as we could approach them positively and on the mutual assumption of good-faith and common interest. I recall particularly that you supported me vigorously in this position, and I feel certain that you and I can approach this situation in that manner.

I think it regrettable that you and Ed have had so much difficulty in communicating with each other and in understanding each other. Certainly, it is regrettable that you have both found it necessary to expend so much energy in this matter when there is so little for any of us to spare. Since I am absolutely certain that both of you are acting for the best interests for the program we share, I am equally certain that this matter can be resolved. My biggest concern at this point is that a substantial amount of emotionalism, as witnessed in some of Ed's remarks and in your correspondence, will get you two so far apart that it will be difficult to recognize the issues.

There are really two basic problems that seem to have caused our difficulties. With most of the state councils -- not just South Carolina -- we were delighted that the supplementary grant made it possible for the councils to hire additional professional staff. This certainly would have been impossible otherwise. It was an agreement with the donor of these funds that the grants would be made on a quarterly basis, and the first grant would be made promptly in order to provide funds for recruitment and to get staffed programs going immediately where that was possible. We further agreed that no additional quarterly payments would be made until adequate professional staff had been secured by the state council in question. In a large number of instances, not just in South Carolina, the initial grants were made and thereafter periods long beyond the calendar quarter passed before a second payment was made. This was done, so far as I know, with the complete understanding of all parties that these funds were being held in reserve until such time as a professional staffer could be acquired. Grants were withheld beyond the regular quarterly period for instance, in Georgia, in Tennessee, and in Virginia. The Councils concerned were in agreement with this because they wanted these funds reserved for the staff person when he or she could be found. And, although there were a number of other programsdemands, these demands were not confused with the single and desired purpose of this particular grant.

In the case of South Carolina we began some gentle disagreement when you stipulated that you wanted these funds to cover the expenses of several temporary, young employees. While we had no question about the quality of these employees or the

desirability of the programs they were running, we were concerned that these funds were being expended in a way different from the agreements which we had made mutually and with the foundation. After considerable thought, and on your insistence, we reluctantly decided to make the payment to South Carolina. We were reluctant only because this was not acquiring another full-time professional for the South Carolina Council, and the point on which our decision rested was (1) reliability on your judgment that these programs were essential to the needs of the South Carolina Council and its purposes; (2) on the rationale that the South Carolina Council was, at least, temporarily acquiring additional staff. Perhaps had this first departure from the agreements not been in the background we would have been able to avoid these further developments and questioning.

The second basis for any misunderstanding we may have developed quite obviously centers around the services of Libby Ledeen. Let me make it emphatically clear that I have absolutely no problem in my mind about the services of Libby as a long-time and valued member of the South Carolina Council. I have the highest respect for her as an individual and for the contributions she has made to the South Carolina Council, and I am encouraged that she is willing to continue serving the Council. But these observations are just the point in our reservations. Namely, the proposal you have made to the Council for a full-time staffer to continue to meet the agreements of the supplementary grant are not providing to the South Carolina Council an additional staff person. They are simply covering the expenses of the person who, for many years, has been a staffer on the South Carolina Council. Now, it could legally be argued --- as we have accepted here --- that for some years Libby has been employed on a part-time basis only, and that this arrangement now makes it possible for the South Carolina Council to acquire this experienced person on a permanent basis. I repeat, this is the rationale we have accepted in continuing the supplementary grant. There nevertheless is the unavoidable fact, which we have to face here, that additional staffing has not been brought onto the South Carolina Council.

In your letter to Ed you speak that we here "share feelings" while you deal with fact. It is undoubtedly the case that you are much closer to the situation than we, and I have constantly experienced the frustration of being on a particular scene and feeling that I had fact to deal with and that someone at a distance did not, and, therefore, could not possibly make adequate decisions. I am not about to change sides and not respect your position in that regard now. The fact remains, however, that we continue a situation in which there is no additional staff and this causes us uneasiness.

It is a second fact that any opinion, for all purposes, that we have about Libby and her work is not on the basis of any feelings we have, but the reports and interpretations you have given to us. A part of my own opinion was formed on this from your conversations with me on several occasions where you expressed both appreciation for Libby's skills and concern about limitations of them.

There is still one other factor, of course, that enters into this which we must be particularly concerned about. Essentially the South Carolina Council has traditionally been a one-person operation. To a large extent this has been unavoidable. There have been other operations, also frequently unavoidable, where council operations were essentially centered around one staff person. These have been more serious than in the case of South Carolina because in other states we had every reason to believe in a reasonably short time the individual would move on and cause great danger of the organization collapsing because of the absence of that individual. By the same reasoning, it was less serious in South Carolina because here we had every reason to believe that you were interested in remaining in South Carolina and directing this work indefinitely. We now, of course, face the fact of your retirement which you have expressed the hope to see take place within the next year or so. This means, in terms of training staff and having them fully operational, that we have a preciously short time. For these reasons we had hoped that the additional staff person acquired in South Carolina would be a person whom you and your Board felt showed all the promise of taking over your duties at such time as you should feel this desirable. It may well be that you feel Libby is this person, and that you are already planning on the continuation of the organization with the highest quality leadership possible. If so, it would be of considerable reassurance to me and to Ed to have this evaluation from you. If not, I think we still ought to consider the alternative of continuing to seek a person of the qualifications to do this job.

This could be done again without any negative opinion whatsoever of Libby's ability or her contributions to the South Carolina Council. In fact, I would hope your budget would allow for Libby's continued employment. But I hope also you do agree with me that if you do plan to give up staff leadership of the organization in the foreseeable future that we must plan and begin to execute a procedure whereby we can bring into the South Carolina Council the staff leadership we all want.

Earlier I was tempted to go through your letter of the 19th almost point by point and make several comments on it. I

have read it carefully a number of times. I hope you will go back and do so. I think that certainly several things are over-stated. I am certain there is not, for instance, here "keen disapproval" of the South Carolina staff. And that we have not expressed any statement that would indicate that the South Carolina Council has embarrassed SRC in any report to the Ford Foundation. We have, as a general rule, expressed discouragement to the Ford Foundation that while we have accomplished a great deal we have not accomplished as much as we had hoped during these first months toward the growth of the state councils, generally.

I repeat, and I persist in the feeling, that we simply have no problems here that we cannot work out together. I'm absolutely confident that if you and I can sit down for a leisurely conversation we will find a complete meeting of the minds on every problem or mis-understanding before us. As I told you in a letter some days ago, I will be happy to come to Columbia at your convenience, or I will look forward to seeing you here on November 9 at the hearings. (Incidentally, I think it would be good for you to attend that hearing at any rate.) Perhaps we could arrange a time to get together during the course of that meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

file S.C. Council

December 15, 1966

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Alice:

Thank you for your good words and I trust you understand it's always a special pleasure for me to visit South Carolina. Enclosed is our check for $150 to reimburse you for Dr. Henderson's visit.

At your convenience, please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed carbon and return it to us.

Every possible good wish for the coming Season.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enc.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

12-13-66

Dear Paul,

You're a whiz and always give us a needed "shot in the arm"! Sorry to have pulled on your strengths but glad you're well again and appreciate your sharing yourself with us.

I was so sorry Chas. Caton fell down on his promise to "cover" you. He had planned to but seems to have thought both you + Dr Henderson were scheduled for the dinner meeting. This in spite of having all programs before him!!! He showed Dr H. that night at 11 pm and 3 or 4 times the next day.

We want you to speak before groups of the younger leadership in S.C. Which + when can we work it out — more when I see you.

Deeply appreciative of your covering Dr Henderson's costs for us — $150 in honoraria + expenses. We're following up your further offer to provide us costs of additional (over)

speakers. Again — more later.

Mr. James is still in the hospital and we're short of office help too — virus (es)!

We're mailing Dr. H. our check and asking that you reimburse us. Many thanks!

Happy holidays —

Fondly,

Alice

68.

file S. Carolina Council — Materials for Ford Team

REPORT I: SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1966 - 1967

The grant-in-aid made available to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has made possible an expansion of program into new areas with outreach to a wide range of groups and persons in the state. The Council has conceived the basic purpose in the expansion effort to be the development of a broadly-based citizen's movement concerned with the full development of the human resources of the state with a greatly increased participation of all citizens in the processes of community life which vitally affect their lives.

The basic assumption of SCCHR development under the grant-in-aid program has been that there is direct correlation between membership growth and program development. Outreach, increasing membership, and financial support are possible only as significant viable program develops at both the state and local levels. In line with this premise, the S. C. Council on Human Relations has utilized the resources made available to it in a variety of ways.

1) Program Development

From January-June 1966, the resources of the entire SCCHR staff (Executive, Rural, Student, and Program Directors) were coordinated to develop a qualitative new program entitled SPEED-UP. This was a student demonstration project designed to function in hard-core poverty areas of the state.

Since no planning grant was available from OEO, the entire staff and four part-time workers, whose employment was made possible through the grant-in-aid, visited thirty colleges in South Carolina for extended conferences with administrators, faculty and students. They also met with thirty-five

town or county groups for discussion with citizens concerning community needs and the possible development of a summer project in each locale to meet some of those needs.

SPEED-UP, funded for three months (June-August 1966) through an OEO demonstration grant, involved:

. . . 105 college students from 23 South Carolina colleges in community projects in 28 neighborhood centers located in 13 communities of the state;

. . . 2030 children and adults in a wide variety of classes, ranging from basic English and math to drama, art, sewing, and Negro History; and in community projects which included family life institutes, career conferences, and citizen organization to secure surplus food, or enforce building codes, or desegregate a swimming pool;

. . . 275 citizens, representative of all segments of the communities, organized as advisory committees for each center.

The great significance of SPEED-UP was not in the number of people involved, but in its validity as a demonstration project at a time when CAP agencies in many of the counties of the state were weak and ineffectual. Parents and community people in the neighborhood were organized, and processes were begun to meet basic needs related to health, welfare, education, and jobs. In one community, Sumter, such a group became articulate to the point of protesting and demonstrating against low wages paid to domestic and custodial workers. Upgrading of wages was immediate in this case since most of the employers were military personnel and the commandant of the base issued

a strong directive urging payment of the minimum wage, and interestingly enough, the directive upheld the right of protest as a basic American freedom.

Colleges were confronted with the possibility of relating their great resources to community needs in a meaningful, vital way. The project also demonstrated the capacity of students in South Carolina colleges to initiate and carry through significant community programs, working and living together as bi-racial groups even in hard-core South Carolina communities.

The SPEED-UP project has been directly related to SCCHR growth. Hundreds of persons in dozens of colleges and communities of the state learned of the purposes and program of SCCHR, sponsoring agent for SPEED-UP. Two new local councils on human relations have been organized as a direct outgrowth of SPEED-UP. Tutoring projects have continued in a number of local communities and are continuing to increase in the colleges of the state.

Other significant projects made possible through the grant-in-aid were:

Tutorial Workshops held in five colleges of the state in February 1966 with Lowell Dodge, Director of Youth Educational Services in North Carolina, as the leader. Also, five hundred students and faculty members participated in these workshops.

Operation Search intensified its work with a bi-racial staff made possible by employing a part-time student worker who, with SCCHR's regular student staff, visited fifteen large, predominantly-Negro, accredited high schools in the period from November 1966 - March 1967. The purpose of the visits was to confer with prospective college students, inform them concerning the integrated colleges of the state and encourage their possible enrollemnt in these colleges. This effort aimed to "move beyond tokenism" at the college

level. This bi-racial staff also visited colleges of the state in the interest of developing local student councils on the campuses.

The office staff was strengthened in January 1966 by adding a qualified office manager to systematize office procedures, thus freeing the professional staff for concentration upon program, public relations, membership, and expansion. Unfortunately, this person was unable to complete a year, but was very helpful in upgrading the administrative routine.

2) Extension and Outreach

In the fall of 1966, one member of the Council staff was asked to carry special responsibility for the development of local council program and membership, as well as outreach to new prospects. This work has had three major facets:

a. Strengthening existing local councils many times entailed several visits to one community, personal interviews with many people, group conferences, and guidance in program planning and organizational structure. For example, four visits were made to the Greenville Council which was almost ready to dissolve in the late fall of 1966. With the assistance of the extension staff, a new program was developed, focusing especially on school desegregation. Greenville membership in SCCHR increased from a tragic low of nine paid members in 1966 to forty members at the end of 1967.

b. Organization of new councils and preparation for council development. Three new local councils have been formed in the period since the grant-in-aid-began. In addition, visits have been made to communities for exploration of possible council development and for assistance in planning. A total of twelve new communities have been visited, some of them several times. In six of these, a new council has already been organized or the immediate development for the future is encouraging. In the other six, the process is just

beginning. It is encouraging to note that three communities in the past month have requested visits for exploratory conversation.

c. State-wide programs for interpretation of SCCHR, for outreach, and citizen involvement have included three district meetings held in the spring of 1967 on "New Dimensions in Human Relations," and twelve workshops held in conjunction with the annual meetings which have dealt with the broad scope of social issues confronting South Carolina. For these programs, many non-members as well as members have been involved in the planning processes and as resource leaders. For almost every workshop, a broadly-representative committee planned together for the program.

During the past two years, membership in SCCHR has shown a slow but steady growth, increasing from 957 at the end of 1965 to 1364 at the end of 1967. (Not included in these figures are 135 members of local councils who have not yet joined the state council). This is neither spectacular nor adequate. Staff and members of the Board of Directors of SCCHR, however, feel that seeds have been sown and processes begun which will be fruitful for the future.

In a state such as South Carolina, the building of dynamic, bi-racial citizens movement requires constant, continuous effort with imaginative and creative approaches to the massive problems of ignorance, injustice, prejudice, provincialism, and apathy. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations has found no easy answer, no magic formula for achieving its goal. The process of involvement in the realms of man's needs keeps those who participate alive and alert -- at the growing edge of our greatest human challenge.

REPORT II: SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1965

Balance brought forward January 1, 1965 (Includes $14,437.54 in checking account and $22,681.96 in savings accounts)		$ 37,119.50
INCOME		
SCCHR Membership dues	$ 5,480.16	
SCCHR Contributions	9,983.75	
SRC Grant-in-aid	4,800.00	
SRC Rural Advancement Project	12,000.00	
NAIRO (Eleanor Roosevelt Intern)	1,250.00	
Southern Student Project	95.00	
National Sharecroppers Fund	36.48	
Taxes Withheld but not remitted	44.36	
Columbia CHR account	343.00	
Miscellaneous	225.69	
Total Income		34,258.44
Total Funds Available 1965		71,377.94
EXPENSES		
Salaries	31,104.00	
Employer FICA	840.11	
Travel	4,036.03	
Office Administration and Program (Rent, Postage, Telephone, Supplies, Equipment, etc.)	4,591.66	
Local Council Support	716.29	
Miscellaneous	329.41	
Total Expenses		41,617.50
Balance December 31, 1965		$ 29,760.44

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1966

Balance brought forward January 1, 1966		$ 29,760.44
INCOME		
SCCHR Membership dues	6,021.50	
SCCHR Contributions	4,924.01	
SRC Rural Advancement Project	12,000.00	
SRC Grant-in-aid	13,600.00	
SRC Student Program	1,612.50	
SRC Special Programs	401.10	
Field Foundation Grant	17,000.00	
NAIRO (Eleanor Roosevelt Intern)	1,250.00	
Columbia CHR account	237.00	
Savings Account Interest	450.00	
Miscellaneous	1,465.26	
Total Income		58,961.37
Total Funds Available 1966		88,721.81
EXPENSES		
Salaries	32,398.30	
Employer FICA	1,293.26	
Travel	4,776.94	
Office Administration and Program	11,032.78	
Local Council Support	642.00	
Miscellaneous	963.53	
Total Expenses		51,106.81
Balance December 31, 1966		$ 37,615.00

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1967
(not including December)

Balance brought forward January 1, 1967		$ 37,615.00
INCOME		
SCCHR Membership Dues	6,399.75	
SCCHR Contributions	654.00	
SRC Grant-in-aid	13,600.00	
SRC Rural Advancement Project	12,000.00	
SRC Consultant Fees	344.84	
Field Foundation Grant	17,000.00	
NSF-RAP Special Co-op Project	200.00	
Sub rentals	390.00	
Cifts for retiring executive director	492.25	
Taxes Withheld but not remitted	105.77	
Columbia CHR account	186.00	
Savings Account Interest	814.38	
Miscellaneous	597.27	
Total Income		52,784.26
Total Funds Available 1967 (not including December)		90,399.26
EXPENSES		
Salaries	32,520.32	
Employer FICA	1,378.54	
Travel	2,974.40	
Office Administration and Program	4,956.51	
Gift for retiring executive director	400.00	
Local Council Support	640.00	
Columbia CHR account	17.22	
Miscellaneous	2,172.63	
Total Expenses		45,059.62
Balance November 30,1967		$ 45,339.64

REPORT III: SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
BOARD OF DIRECTORS - 1968

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President				
(N) Rev. Matthew McCollom	P. O. Box 423	Walterboro	29488	Minister (Meth. Dist. Supt.)
First Vice-President				
(W) Dr. Robert J. Moore	835 Stebondale	Columbia	29203	College Prof. (History)
Second Vice-President				
(W) Miss Thelma Heath	1013 Gregg St.	Columbia	29201	Social Work
Secretary				
(N) Mrs. C. O. Spann	2200 College St.	Columbia	29205	Housewife
Treasurer				
(W) Mr. Thomas B. Boyle, Jr.	P. O. Box 11837	Columbia	29202	Insurance Executive
Past President				
(W) Dr. William H. Wesson	4511 Shannon Springs	Columbia	29206	College Prof. (Economics)
Members-at-large				
(N) Mrs. John F. Potts	Voorhees College	Denmark	29042	College Fac. (Guidance)
(N) Dr. Charles H. Thomas	S. C. State College	Orangeburg	29115	College Prof. (Education)
(W) Mrs. Edmund Yaghjian	1730 College St.	Columbia	29201	Housewife and Artist

STUDENT COUNCIL

President				
(W) Mr. Monroe Wright	Erskine College	Due West	29639	Student

LOCAL COUNCILS CHAIRMEN AND REPRESENTATIVES TO THE BOARD

Aiken				
(W) Chrm: Mr. Tom Rial	791 Boardman Rd.	Aiken	29801	Chemist (Sav. River Proj.)
Charleston				
(W) Chrm: Mr. Joseph Cabaniss	39 Broad Street	Charleston	29401	Attorney
(N) Rep: Rev. John Enwright	32 Bull Street	Charleston	29401	Minister
Clemson				
(W) Chrm: Dr. Merrill Palmer	208 Highland Dr.	Clemson	29631	College Prof. (Math)

Columbia					
(W) Chrm:	Mr. Webster Myers	6309 Pinehill Rd.	Columbia	29206	College Prof. (Law)
(N) Rep:	Mr. James Artemus	2500 Laurel St.	Columbia	29204	Attendant (Vet. Hosp.)
Florence					
(W) Chrm:	Dr. Iverson Graham	Central Methodist	Florence	29501	Minister of Counseling
(N) Rep:	Rev. W. P. Diggs	1607 N. Irby St.	Florence	29501	Minister - College Prof. (Sociology)
Greenville					
(N) Chrm:	Dr. W. F. Gibson	409 E. McBee St.	Greenville	29601	Dentist
(W) Rep:	Mr. Martin England	P. O. Box 10201	Greenville	29603	Minister-Adm. Annuity Prog.
Hartsville					
(W) Chrm:	Mrs. Paul Rogers	1105 Dogwood Lane	Hartsville	29550	Housewife
(N) Rep:	Mr. Harold Young	1907 Sixth St.	Hartsville	29550	Mortician
North Augusta					
(N) Chrm:	Mr. Tommie Johnson	416 LeCompt Ave.	N. Augusta	29841	Clerical(Sav. River Proj.)
(W) Rep:	Mr. Robert Poteet	535 Tanager Road	N. Augusta	29841	Ret. military
Rock Hill					
(W) Chrm:	Rev. Edward V. Wahl	P. O. Box 895	Rock Hill	29730	Cath. Priest
(N) Rep:	Mrs. Sallie Moreland	Clinton Jr. Col.	Rock Hill	29730	College Pres.

TERMS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1968

(W) Sister Mary Anthony	77 America St.	Charleston	29403	Social Work
(N) Mr. Hudson Barksdale	331 N. Dean St.	Spartanburg	29302	School Prin.
(N) Mr. Sanford P. Bradby	310 Barnwell, N.E.	Aiken	29801	Ret. Prin.
(W) Mr. Ervin Dargan	Rt. 3, Box 311-A	Darlington	29532	Business Ex. (Pres. Roundwood Corp.)
(W) Mr. John Hills	4405 Winthrop Ave.	Columbia	29206	State Gov't. (Budget Bureau)
(N) Rev. James Hinton	1222 Heidt St.	Columbia	29204	Minister-Ret. Insurance Exec.
(N) Dr. H. D. Monteith	6505 N. Main St.	Columbia	29203	Physician
(W) Dr. Joseph Novak	802 Poinsettia St.	Columbia	29205	College Prof. (Math)
(W) Mr. I. Mayo Read	103 Tradd St.	Charleston	29401	Accountant
(N) Rev. James O. Rich	324 W. Reed St.	Anderson	29621	Minister
(N) Mrs. Dorothy Robertson	Rt. 5, Box 19-C	Anderson	29621	Teacher
(N) Mr. Dewey Duckett, Jr.	2304 Manse St.	Columbia	29203	OEO Administrator

TERMS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1969

(W) Mr. William B. Barron	689 Sedgewood Dr.	Rock Hill	29730	Insurance Ex.
(W) Dr. Lauren Brubaker	9 Churchill Circle	Columbia	29206	College Prof. (Religion)
(N) Mrs. Gladyce R. Cole	1540 W. Market St.	Cheraw	29742	Religious Ed. (OEO project at present)

TERMS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1969 (continued)

(N) Mr. Austin V. Edwards	S. C. State College	Orangeburg	29115	Admin. Assoc. (Farmers Home Ad.)
(W) Mr. David Ellison,III	1019 Rickenbacker	Columbia	29205	Insurance
(W) Rev. Howard McClain	2519 Stratford Rd.	Columbia	29204	Minister-Dir. Christian Act. Council
(N) Mr. Hemphill Pride	4042 Coronado Dr.	Columbia	29203	Attorney
(W) Rev. Fred M. Reese	435 Summit Dr.	Greenville	29609	Minister
(N) Mr. John Stevenson	1906 Oak St.	Columbia	29204	School Administrator

TERMS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1970

(W) Dr. Racine Brown	851 Arbutus Dr.	Columbia	29205	Dir., Mental Health Comm.
(N) Mr. Herbert DeCosta	91 Spring St.	Charleston	29403	Contractor-Builder
(W) Rev. A. M. Fisher	1814 Bradley Dr.	Columbia	29204	Minister
(N) Mrs. Daisy D. Johnson	1920 Blossom St.	Columbia	29205	Dir., Urban League
(W) Dr. Everett Laitala	112 Keowee Trail	Clemson	29631	College Prof. (Engineering)
(W) Mrs. Ruth Levine	1040 Brentwood Dr.	Columbia	29206	Housewife - Interior Decorator
(W) Miss Helen W. Mims	110 Janeway Ave.	Greenwood	29646	College Staff (Guidance)
(N) Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman	P. O. Box 1148	Columbia	29202	Dir., NAACP
(N) Dr. Benjamin F. Payton	Benedict College	Columbia	29204	College Pres.
(N) Rev. O. L. Porter	305 N. Calhoun St.	Greenville	29601	Minister
(W) Mrs. Helen Rader	518 Woodrow St.	Columbia	29205	Housewife
(N) Dr. Odell Reuben	Morris College	Sumter	29150	College Pres.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

(N) Mr. J. E. Blanton	Rte. 1, Box 252	Cordova	29039	Ret. College President
(W) Dr. James M. Dabbs	Route 1	Mayesville	29104	Writer-Farmer
(W) Miss Mary E. Frayser	229 Johnston St.	Rock Hill	29730	Ret. College Faculty
(W) Dr. Wil Lou Gray	1851 Devine St.	Columbia	29201	Ret. Adult Education
(W) Dr. L. P. Hollis	P. O. Box 1377	Greenville	29602	Ret. School Superintendent
(W) Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse	1513 Laurel St.	Columbia	29201	Housewife - Civic Leader
(W) Mrs. James M. Dabbs	Route 1	Mayesville	29104	Housewife - Teacher Preschool program
(W) Mrs. Alice N. Spearman	3401 Brookwood Ct.	Columbia	29204	Ret. Exec. Director (S. C. Council on Human Relations)

REPORT IV: SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MAJOR PROBLEMS IN 1968

Foremost among the problems that the South Carolina Council on Human Relations will have to confront this year is the development of new and dynamic program thrusts at both the state council and local council levels. By and large, those efforts which have in the past two years had a significant impact in these realms now appear to generate considerably less influence. In some instances, they have been replaced by focusing on other local needs, but with the absence of any top priority statewide emphasis, several of our councils have lapsed into varying degrees of inactivity.

For this reason, one of our first objectives this year is to identify the one main goal to which we as a state council wish to commit the greater portion of our energies between now and December. Like other southern states, we have a massive maze of issues and dilemmas which desperately need attention. Recognizing this, we yet are determined so to delimit the scope of our main thrusts that the possibilities for concrete results shall be significantly enhanced. We are at the present time in this process of priority selection and program formulation, and will within the next six weeks begin to implement what emerges as our key emphasis for the year.

Tied in directly with new program development will be a concerted effort to secure greater membership participation and financial support within our state's boundaries. We are realistically confident that this is obtainable from a considerably broader range of South Carolinians, but only if we can get across to them an image of our organization as one that "gets things done" in

terms of meeting basic human need.

One further problem we must deal with is that which revolves around our need to be in closer contact with students on South Carolina campuses. In this state, the only real ferment we have in many localities is initiated by such people, and we feel we should be trying to aid their efforts insofar as they hold the promise of constructive change. A new Negro associate director will soon be hired who will work very closely with this problem.

Paul W. Matthias
Executive Director

S.C. — JH²

1. What should staff be doing at this time in S.C.

2. What can sincere liberals do in S.C. at this time.

3. ok What is commitment of S.C. C.HR and SRC re: Supreme Ct. decisions.

4. What is proper rôle of Bd at this time in S.C.

   a. in SCC.HR
   b. in other organizations
   c. as individuals.

5. How do we reach new people — in the framework of their interests — probing for support.

☆ ok Mechanics of Meeting ☆ ok

Mr. J.M. Dabbs — Jour Progr. pro +

Rebecca Reed — Y.W. family — pro +

Fr. Maurice Sheehan — Catholic Committee of the South — Chm of program committee. Pro +

A.R. Swirty — jeweler — magnificent AME — pro +

A.C. Redd — Exec. Sec — SC — NAACP — pro +

Dr. Huggins — Negro — Greenville — pro +

Dr. McClarkin — Negro — Greenville — pro +

Mrs. Morris Young — Negro — Anderson — Sec'y Christian Council work. pro +

Dick Foster — atty — white — Greenville — pro +

Mrs. Louise Baily Wyles — white — pro +

Phil Rowland — W. reporter — Unitarian — pro +

Mrs. Marian Paul — st. home demonstrator — N. pro + quiet

T.E. Tindall — Unitarian — Spartanburg — W pro +

Rev. ~~Bachelor~~ Bachenbaugh — N Spartanburg — pro

Mr Williams — N — Spartanburg — pro +

Claude Evans — W — (not here)

Mr. McEachern — meth — substitute for Evans — youth leader ? W

Mr. Hawkie Shinn — young adults — Meth " " ? W

Rev. Reese — (gilbert) Meth — new W

Mrs. Levy — Florence — N

Rev. Geo Horn — Episc for Florence

Rev. John Lyles — pby — Mennonite young people — 6

Rev. Cousins Episc — Mainstreet — young people W

Rev. Corzine — Baptist Conv. SS Bd — W

Rev. Kimball — Episc — Columbia

Dr. Wanty — Lutheran — Columbia

Mr. Naylor — Angie Prog.

Courtney Sicelloff - pro + W

Fr. Henry Parker - N - pro +

Mrs. Lee deceas. Plty - Vmt - pro +

April 25th

SCC Conference J.H.II

(1)

Intro. J.M. Dabbs - brief -

Civil Background J.H.II. - Getting the story out.

S.C. good job on fact finding - importance thereof.
S.C. operating under policies of SCC -

Consultants. H. Walker - L. Killian

Experience & Competencies.

People introduced themselves - importance:

H. Walker. Engaged in Social movement -
Rather complete agreement on objectives -
Must attempt to win favorable public opinion -
Have on your side basic principles of American
1. attempt to win people to your side.
2. attempt to influence power structure.
★ opposition on fleeing ground - How large -
Can't legally act illegally -
Supposed to be negative on question.
Nine intelligent recognize their dilemma

★ what happened in D.C. is applicable to S.C.
venereal disease - ~~alarm~~ grade level - breakdown & refine.
→ Why are Drs & Lawyers against integration.

★ Developing Lines of Communication -
Equal human dignity - full democracy -
Criticism. & ostracism of Communicators.

★ - Exclude - NAACP - No -
Individuals - on boards of other organizations.

★ getting like minded people in touch with each other
involvement. Status people's Grass Roots people.

INSERT →

★ - Getting Story out -

★ This Movement is not Revolutionary -
It is a reform movement -
- capitalize on basic values of Society -
a. should be public schools -
b. abiding by the law

★ we stand on a world stage -

★ Series of Hard choices -
Something more imp't. than Segregation

Montgomery to B'ham -
To Memphis -
Rock n roll - B'ham.
King Cole -

Expert

Not Specific answers -
But ways of seeking answers -
★ _____ - CRUCIBLE of Democracy -

INSERT

Role of Bd - { Divide into functional committees -

1. Define position -
2. inform yourself of current developments
3. Support organization - morally - financially - getting new members -
4. Work through other organizations to which you belong.
5. act in areas where staff cant
6. act as an individual -

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street

COLUMBIA, S. C.

AN ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERNERS OF BOTH RACES WORKING TOGETHER IN THE INTEREST OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

MRS. ALICE N. SPEARMAN
Executive Director
Columbia, S. C.

MR. JAMES T. McCAIN
Associate Director
Sumter, S. C.

MRS. IRA G. GREENE
Secretary
Columbia, S. C.

THE REV. J. CLAUDE EVANS
Chairman
Columbia, S. C.

MR. JOHN F. POTTS
First Vice Chairman
Denmark, S. C.

MISS REBECCA REID
Secretary
Sumter, S. C.

The REV. HOWARD G. McCLAIN
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The Rev. Harold Cole
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Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Mayesville, S. C.

Dr. Dewey M. Duckett
Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. Richard J. Foster
Greenville, S. C.

Miss Mary E. Frayser
Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. John H. Harris
Charleston, S. C.

The Rev. F. Clyde Helms
Columbia, S. C.

Dr. E. A. E. Huggins
Greenville, S. C.

Mr. J. Emmett Jerome
Rock Hill, S. C.

Dr. E. C. Jones
Sumter, S. C.

Dr. W. W. Jones
Charleston, S. C.

Miss Adele Minahan
Columbia, S. C.

Dr. E. E. McClaren
Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Marian B. Paul
Columbia, S. C.

The Rev. A. C. Redd
Columbia, S. C.

Bishop F. M. Reid
Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Gil Rowland
Greenville, S. C.

The Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean
Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. W. E. Solomon
Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Paul Webber
Orangeburg, S. C.

Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson
Orangeburg, S. C.

Mrs. Robert J. Wykes
Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Morris S. Young
Anderson, S. C.

Dear Fred:

Some material is enclosed that we thought your office might be interested in.

Jim.

F

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

HOW TO ORGANIZE A COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

One of the urgent needs in our Southern communities, in the midst of this period of social change, is for the communication of ideas between responsible members of the White and Negro group. The wall of segregation has prevented normal human contact and friendship between people of the same ideals, education and religious faith. In spite of the fears and tensions which exist in our communities, it is undoubtedly possible for a Council on Human Relations to be organized and make a signal contribution in response to this great challenge of our time. The ideas presented here are not theoretical but a description of what has actually been done in a town of 40,000 inhabitants in South Carolina. It is readily understood that the same pattern may not be possible or wise in every community. The following procedures are suggested:

THE CREATIVE MINORITY

In most communities, a few people of both races either know each other or can soon become acquainted for the accomplishment of this purpose. After private conversations with members of each race, an equal number of Negro and White people can come together to discuss the formation of this Council. It is necessary that such people should be intelligent and vitally interested in such a Council. They should be chosen with care. It is particularly important that the members of the Negro group should be true representatives of their people.

A full and frank discussion of the possibilities of such a Council in the community should be undertaken at the meeting. If it is agreed that they wish to launch the formation of such a Council, they should indicate the purpose of such a group in a clear "Declaration of Purpose". A copy of such a declaration is hereby provided for consideration. There are some communities

where the members of the group will not be content with an educational program. In others however, there will be a certain degree of nervous apprehension as to what such a council would do. It may be well to confine the function of the group, at least in the beginning, to that of education and the development of good will and understanding. If this is done, it would allay the fears of some who might otherwise remain aloof.

After the "Declaration of Purpose" has been worked out, then a list of names should be compiled. The members of the creative minority would each know certain persons who might be interested. The ideal to strive for, is an equal number from each group. It might be well to include in the list, the members of the school board and town council. In all probability, they will not attend the meetings or become vitally concerned with the Council. At the same time, it may be well for an invitation to be extended to them in order that they may know what is going on. After the list has been compiled, then a letter of invitation should be written. This letter of invitation should include the "Declaration of Purpose" and also the list of names to whom this invitation is being extended. The people who receive this letter will be very curious as to who else might be there if they should decide to come.

The Council should be formed with the full knowledge of the public. A visit to the Editor of the local paper might be required in order to get a full and accurate account of the purpose of the Council. In one instance, such a declaration was printed in the local paper in full. The right kind of publicity and frankness will help to eliminate misconceptions and rumors. The first meeting of the Council should be planned with great care. The meeting might begin with a devotional and this pattern could be followed throughout. Someone should be appointed to preside and other members of the

creative minority prepared to support the proposed Council in the discussion. The place of meeting should be chosen with care. If possible, the Council should convene at the same time each month and at the same place.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE

In the first meeting of the Council, an organizational committee should be elected. If the members of the "creative minority" who launched the Council, are not members of this organizational committee, it might be wise for them to meet with the group in order that there might be some continuity of thinking.

It is recommended that the organizational structure of the Council be very simple. A President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer will be sufficient. These officers can also serve as an Executive Committee and call in other members of the group to serve with them. Some groups may wish to suggest a separate Executive Committee. The first few meetings should be made by this committee. The time, place, and hour of the meeting should be recommended. It is suggested that the Council meet regularly once a month. If the recommendations are practical and concrete, it should not require long for their discussion and adoption at the next meeting.

The committee may wish to consider the question as to whether or not it will be an entirely local group or whether it will be affiliated with the Southern Regional Council in its state. In some communities, any affiliation with an outside organization just now might be detrimental to launching such a Council. On the other hand, in other communities, a direct affiliation with the Southern Regional Council may be desirable. The Southern Regional Council is partially supported by payment of annual dues of $3.50 by its members. The group may wish to propose that there should be no dues required for membership in the Council. One Council has found it helpful to have a

collection plate at the door in which those who are leaving the meeting can offer their gifts. The main expenses in such an arrangement are for the purchase of pamphlets and other educational material which is distributed freely at each meeting. The financing in this way can be quite simple and adequate.

II

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

The South is confronted today with a crucial problem and a historic opportunity. This situation has been created by the recent Supreme Court decision. The Court has ruled unanimously that the segregation of children in the schools of the United States on the basis of race is unconstitutional. When this law is put into effect it will call for a major readjustment in the social life of the South. The Court has very wisely provided for a period of reflection on the time schedule and method by which this law can be put into practice. Next October it will invite suggestions from competent and authorized individuals and groups before making further deliverances. In the meantime public opinion is being crystallized. Responsible citizens all over the country, especially in the South, are being given an opportunity to think through this problem and make whatever contribution to the public discussion they feel will be of value.

A small group from both races propose that we form a "Christian Council of Human Relations" as an effort to promote understanding and good will. We have no authority but the convictions of our own conscience. Our concern has grown out of our Christian faith. We believe God is the Father of all men and no respecter of persons. We believe the teaching and spirit of Christ is "the supreme court" to which we must refer this matter. He has taught us saying,"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself...As ye would that men should do unto you do ye also unto them likewise...Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God." Our conscience will not permit us to regard this great human problem with indifference. We believe that each of us must give an account to God for what we do or neglect to do in this vital issue. Our whole spiritual life is inescapably involved in it. We do not believe it is either wise or right to indulge in an orgy of violent feelings.

The issue is too serious and the cause of brotherhood is too precious to be treated in such an undisciplined manner. We believe we will be remiss in our plain duty if we do not honestly bring the Spirit of Christ into this whole matter. We do not believe we should yield to social custom or private feeling of prejudice but appeal to the Word of God for our guidance.

As we extend this invitation to others to join with us in this endeavour, we think it is natural that they will wish to know our general position. At the same time, we do not wish to presume on the right of the group when it is organized to express it's own opinion. We feel that we should be flexible and open minded. We do not expect to have entire uniformity of opinion nor do we think it is desirable. In general however, we believe that the ruling of the Supreme Court is in keeping with the highest traditions of American justice and freedom. We also believe that it is consistent with the spirit and teaching of Jesus of Nazareth. It is our belief also that we should accept the fact that this ruling will be ultimately enforced. We are not interested in seeking evasions from the letter and spirit of the ruling. We believe that such attempts will not only be unsuccessful but may engender strife and ill will which will increase the difficulties.

The practical question before us is not whether the Court was socially wise or legally correct in their judgment. The heart of the issue is the question as to how we shall adjust ourselves to it in such a manner that the majesty and force of the law may be upheld and good will among men may be advanced.

We wish to make it quite clear that we are not forming a political "pressure group". Even if we desired to do this, it would be ineffective because of the strict limitations of local control over our schools. The most important decisions as to policy will be made at the State level. However, whatever those policies may be the local sentiment and spirit are of primary importance.

We believe that we should have a public forum in which citizens of both races may be free to express their opinions. There is no organization in Anderson at present which could serve as a mediator in the event of a critical situation. We do not anticipate such incidents but we should be prepared for them by the establishment of mutual confidence and thorough discussion of the issues involved. We might be able to prevent local lawsuits and make reasonable suggestions which would be acceptable to both races. We could assemble and digest the facts about our schools. In this manner we would have a firm basis in fact for our opinions.

We believe that such a constructive attitude will be in line with the best traditions of Southern leadership and Christian concern. It will appeal to the reason and conscience of many of our people. It will encourage our Negro citizens to believe more fully in the great resevoir of good will toward them which exists in the hearts of many Christian people. It will also relieve the conscience of many White Christians who have long been uneasy and troubled by the conflict between the teaching of Jesus and the inequities of our racial situation.

We do not believe that this is a time to indulge our fears and be ruled by a spirit of timidity. It is not a time for reckless defiance of the Supreme Court and villification of our justices. Rather it is a time for us to go into the "supreme court" of our own conscience and discover our duty. We are called to live by principle instead of passion. Let us not take counsel of our fears or permit our imaginations to envision all of the possible objections to such a council. Rather, let us seek that venturesome faith in which we can find courage, cultivate that spirit of humility in which we can discover wisdom and renew the spirit of love in which we can find true brotherhood.

A meeting is being called of interested persons in the "Kirk" of the First Presbyterian Church, Friday, July 9th. at 8:00 P.M. The "Christian Council of Human Relations" will be formed at that time.

III.

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROGRAMS FOR A COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The following programs are suggested for use at each of the monthly meetings. They are merely suggestive, although most of them have already been given in an actual Council. There is no great significance in the chronological order of most of these programs.

I.

At the first meeting of the group, copies of the "Declaration of Purpose" should be distributed. A frank discussion of the possibilities of such a Council should be encouraged. There is no need for complete agreement on every phrase or sentence, or even attitude, in the "Declaration of Purpose". If there is enough common agreement that such a Council should be formed, it will be sufficient. Some groups may wish to have a very formal organization; others will be content with a rather informal type of organization and proceedure. Everyone should be given an opportunity to express his opinion concerning the Council. After the discussion period, it should be suggested that an Organizational Committee be elected to make recommendations and nominations for action at the next stated monthly meeting. The program for the next meeting should have been planned by the original group and should be announced at this meeting. The entire meeting should be held within one hour, or at the most one hour and a half.

II.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

The purpose of this program would be a thorough discussion of the document of the Supreme Court decision. It would not be a discussion on the wisdom or legal merits of the decision, but simply an attempt to thoroughly understand the origin of the cases before the Supreme Court, the reasoning of the Court, and the decision of law. The pamphlet might be given to six or seven persons

who would study it and make a brief statement on their assigned portion of about five minutes each; then a general discussion and question period could follow. Copies of this document may be secured by writing to: United States Government Printing Office, Division of Public Documents, Washington 25, D. C. Request Senate Document No. 125, Segregation In the Public Schools--Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. The cost is 10¢ each. If other definite decisions have been reached by the District Federal Courts, these documents also might be secured in order that the group may be brought up-to-date on the actual legal status of the segregation question. Copies of this Supreme Court document should be distributed to the members of the Council for their study.

III.

HOW THE RACES OF MANKIND BEGAN

This is a study of the origin of the races. The discussion is based on the Filmstrip, "We Are All Brothers" which can be secured from the Anti-Defamation League. The Filmstrip is based on the pamphlet, "The Races of Mankind" by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish. The pamphlet itself should be secured in quantity and be distributed at the meeting. They can be ordered from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East Thirty-Eighth Street, New York 16, N. Y. They cost 25¢ per single copy, or 18¢ each for 10-99 copies.

IV.

HOW RACE PREJUDICE BEGINS

The film, "The Toymaker", is an excellent basis for a discussion on the origin of racial prejudice. It is a film about puppets and is very instructive and even humorous. This film may be secured from The Anti-Defamation League. The Anti-Defamation League will supply these films for a service charge of $1.00. The Southern Regional Office of the Anti-Defamation League is located

at 41 Exchange Place, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. The booklet "Sense and Nonsense About Race" by Ethel J. Alpenfels, might be distributed at this meeting. It can be secured by writing to: Friendship Press, New York, N. Y.

V.

A FEATURED SPEAKER AND DISCUSSION

It should be possible to secure some professional member of the Southern Regional Council to address the group. Dr. George Mitchell, the Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, is a nationally recognized consultant in this area of interest and a most capable discussion leader. His father was the President of the University of South Carolina and his grandfather was the well-known Baptist educator, Dr. John A. Brodus. The State Director of the Southern Regional Council of the state in which the Council is located might also be secured for this meeting. The names and addresses of these State Directors for several of the States are given. The Public Affairs Pamphlet, "The Negro and the School" might be given out to the members of the Council. This is a condensation of the Harry Ashmore Report on this subject.

VI.

THE HIGH WALL

The film, "The High Wall", is an excellent basis for discussion on the development of racial prejudice which does not involve members of the Negro race and yet reveals the pattern of racial prejudice. Copies of a pamphlet, "The ABC's of Scapegoating", by Dr. Gordon Allport, might be distributed. This pamphlet by Dr. Allport of Harvard University, is a psychological analysis of the origin of racial prejudice. It is a "Freedom Pamphlet" and may be secured from the Anti-Defamation League for 25¢ each.

VII.

THE TEACHING OF THE BIBLE ON RACE RELATIONS

Most of the members of such a Council will be in agreement on the authority of the Bible. A panel discussion of four or five members, might present the teaching of the Bible on race and race relations. After five minute presentations of various aspects of this teaching, a general discussion might follow. There are not very many pamphlets prepared for use in this area. Two possibilities are suggested: 1. "The Presbyterian Outlook" of March 14, 1955, which is a major discussion of "Segregation and the Will of God". This is an excellent discussion of this whole subject. The teaching of the Bible is presented by Dr. Donald G. Miller, professor of New Testament at Union Seminary in Richmond, Virginia. This issue can be secured from The Presbyterian Outlook, 1,North Sixth Street, Richmond 19, Virginia, for 20¢ a copy or six copies for $1.00. Another syllabus will be given, free of charge, to anyone writing to Dr. Carl R. Pritchett, First Presbyterian Church, Anderson, South Carolina. At this meeting, it is suggested that an excellent address on "The Church Amidst Ethnic and Racial Tensions" by Dr. Benjamin Mays should be distributed. This address was delivered by Dr. Mays, president of Morehouse College, at the recent meeting of the World Council of Churches in Evanston, Illinois. It is a digest of the World Council's study of this question. It was one of the most impressive addresses delivered at the World Council and has much fresh material. Inquiries regarding the purchase of this pamphlet should be made at the "World Council of Churches, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y." The cost is approximately 10¢ a copy.

VII.

HOW DO YOU TALK ABOUT PEOPLE?

The title of this program is the subject of a pamphlet written by Dr. Irving J. Lee, professor of Public Speaking, at Northwestern University. It is a "Freedom Pamphlet" of the Anti-Defamation League and may be secured for 25¢ a copy. A member of the group might digest this pamphlet and lead a discussion on the influence of words and common expressions in race relations. There are certain words which are loaded with emotion for some of the people involved in these relationships. A general discussion could follow on how we can improve racial understanding and good will by exercising due care with regard to our speech. Copies of this pamphlet might be distributed and also the little booklet entitled, "Men and Vegetables", which is pointed and humorous. It can be secured from the National Council of Churches.

IX.

RUMOR CLINIC

The influence of Rumor in race relations is important and considerable. This Rumor Clinic presents in a fresh and amusing way the origin of many rumors. The material can be secured from The Anti-Defamation League. The Government pamphlet "Stop That Rumor" can be secured from The Government Printing Office.

X.

OF HUMAN RIGHTS

This is the title of a film on the United Nations and can be secured from The Anti-Defamation League. The Public Affairs pamphlet, "Human Rights--World Declaration and American Practice" by Roger N. Baldwin, will be excellent for distribution. Some material about the United Nations might be made available also.

A STUDY OF NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

A study of the School Districts and neighborhoods of the Community and how they will be affected by integration would be interesting and will probably greatly reduce tension. This study should be based on the assumption that the principle affecting the integration of the school will be that of living in the School District or neighborhood. This may not be the principle ultimately applied, but could be used as a basis for this particular study. A small committee should be appointed to make this survey. They could get information from the School Superintendent's office or elsewhere. If a map is not available of the School Districts, a sketch could be made with the location of the schools and the populations indicated. This would not only give a realistic picture of the process of the integration of the schools but would also reveal the Districts and Schools in which the greatest problems could be expected. The Council could try to draw into the general Council, people of both races from these districts and neighborhoods. They might make some contribution to the resolution of any difficulties which might arise. It might also be possible for the Council to develop a smaller community group in the neighborhoods or work through Parent-Teacher organizations. An excellent pamphlet for distribution at the meeting, is entitled, "The Right of Every Child". This is the story of the Washington, D. C. program of school integration. It is prepared by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), Community Relations Program, 104 C. Street, N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS

Other programs might be developed on the following subjects: Law and Race Relations; Anti-Semitism; The Housing Problem; Integration in the Armed Forces; Professional Hate Mongers; The Contribution of Negro People to American Literature and Leadership. Such techniques as Role-playing, Buzz Sessions, Debates and Drama, might also be employed.

IV

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

THE TEACHING OF THE BIBLE ON RACE AND RACE RELATIONS

One of our basic Christian convictions is the supreme authority of the Word of God. It is our rule of faith and practice. In all matters regarding our relations with God or our fellow men we must turn to the Bible for our guidance. We should obey "the whole counsel of God". We must examine our personal prejudices, the traditions of men and the customs of society by the light of God's truth in the Bible. Once we have determined the will of God as disclosed in the Bible, our duty may not be easy but it becomes clear and certain. If the change in our opinions and conduct is painful and costly, it is no less true that the God who speaks through the Bible will give us guidance and support us with His strength and presence.

The moral and spiritual crisis in which we live make it impossible for any committed Christian to escape the responsibility and necessity for a personal decision on race and race relations. The paramount question is: "What is the will of God?" Since He guides and speaks primarily in and through the Bible, this brief outline of Biblical study is offered as a means by which we may form our judgments and determine our duty.

THE CREATION OF MAN

Genesis 1:26-28, Genesis 2:18-25, Acts 17:22-31

These passages indicate the basic fact that man is a creation of God. He is made in the "Image of God". This is generally taken to mean that man has a spiritual relationship to God which the lower creatures do not have. He can think God's thoughts after Him; he can obey or disobey God in his freedom of will; he can love God; he can worship and serve Him. This means that every human being has an inherent dignity and value because God is his Father by creation and has stamped His image in his nature. The fact that God has created man also means that all races of men have a common origin according to the teaching of the Bible. There was originally one human pair from whom the whole human race has come. Thus, if we go back far enough we all have a common parent in Adam. The Hebrew word "Adam" simply means "man". This implies the obligation and delight of fellowship and reminds us that we are all brothers under the skin. We should note that the races of mankind, if we use this term "race", were not created as separate entities. In the beginning man belonged to one family.

A TORTURED PASSAGE OF SCRIPTURE

Genesis 9: 18-27

This is a famous passage of Scripture with reference to race relations. It has been used in the past to justify human slavery and was believed by many to be a Divine curse on the Negro people to abide forever. It illustrates the way in which men seize upon a passage of Scripture and twist its meaning to suit their prejudice and their desire to exploit a people. A passage of Scripture should be studied in the context in which it is found and in reference to the historical background in which it originates. It is evident in this passage that God himself did not pronounce a curse on anyone. Noah pronounced a curse on one of his

sons. If it is argued that Ham is the father of the Negro people, he had the same father as Shem and Japheth. Noah cursed his own son, it is to be remembered, after a period of drunkenness. It is also obvious from the passage that the words Canaan and Ham are interchangeable. The descendants of Canaan were the Canaanites who were not black people but white. It is possible that originally this passage was used to justify some degree of slavery which the Jewish people imposed upon the Canaanites when they invaded Palestine. In chapter 10 of Genesis, there is a classification of those peoples which were best known to the ancient Hebrews. Japheth is regarded as the ancestor of the peoples of Asia Minor, Greece, etc.; Ham, of the peoples of Egypt, Africa, Arabia and Canaan; Shem is the ancestor of the Assyrians, Aramaeans and Hebrews. The curse, however, is not on the Hamites in general (which might include Africans) but on the Canaanites.

RACE AND NATIONALITY IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

The fundamental racial distinction in the Old Testament is between Israel and the Gentiles. This rests on God's choice of Abraham (Genesis 12:1-3) but the blessing of the Gentiles is in view from the start (Genesis 12:3). The teaching and practice regarding intermarriage in the Old Testament is very important. Intermarriage with the people of Palestine was condemned in the patriarchal stories (Genesis 24:37). Nevertheless, Abraham married an Egyptian, (Genesis 16:1) and stories such as Genesis 38 show that marriage with Canaanites did take place. Later in Egypt Joseph married an Egyptian (Genesis 41:45) from whom sprang the two tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh. Moses married into the Midianites (Exodus 2: 16-22); and also and Ethiopian (Numbers 12:1). The story of Ruth relates as an ordinary event the marriage of two Israelites with Moabite women (Ruth 1:4). Socially and racially Israel was a mixed nation. Timothy in the New Testament is the son of a mixed marriage. The stringent prohibitions against intermarriage in the Old Testament were designed to keep religious faith pure. "Although the Bible allows for varieties of peoples within the membership of the Church, there is no basis in the Bible for disunity or division in the Church based on race. SIMILARLY, THE BIBLE CONTAINS NEITHER PROHIBITION NOR ADVOCACY OF INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN PERSONS OF DIFFERENT RACES. The Bible is concerned with the development of a single people, limited at first, but then growing and transformed into a people to be drawn from all the nations (Matt. 28:18-20). (Deut. 7: 1-6)

"So vivid was this conviction that in the early days of the Church, Christians were known as the 'third race,' and the early Church in fact fully included in its fellowship people of varied color and race. Race or color evidently did not enter as a qualification for membership in churches or congregations. It was not, in fact, until the seventeenth century that the outlines of the modern race problem began to emerge. Whatever the contributing causes, the process whereby the white race spread with increasing rapidity over the globe, subjecting peoples of 'color' to it, marked the beginning of our modern race problem"[1]

ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THIS TEACHING OF THE BIBLE NOT TO ADVOCATE OR NECESSARILY APPROVE OF RACIAL INTERMARRIAGE. Rather it reveals that God has never created entirely separate and "pure" races as a "Divine order" which is never to be broken. The maintenance of pure racial strains, therefore, should not be our Ruling Principle in race relations. Rather the clear teaching of the Bible on other grounds should be our rule of faith and practice.

THE LAW OF LOVE

The law of love is the principle of all human and Divine relationships. (Matthew 22: 38-40;I Cor. 13; I John 4: 7-21). This is a general principle and must be applied in particular instances. In order to effectively apply it, "The Golden Rule" is helpful. This "rule of thumb" does not give the answer to every problem, but it means that we try to imagine how we would feel if we were a Negro or a member of some other race. How would we want to be treated? Then we are to act toward the persons of another race in just that way. "Negroes, of course, must put themselves in the place of their white neighbors and realize how difficult it is for even the best intentioned to break with the traditions and practices of their group. The "Golden Rule" is applicable to both Negroes and whites. It may not solve our race problem, but it points the way."[2] Consider the example of Jesus. He remained two days with the Samaritan at their request (John 4:40). To the Samaritan woman He stated the nature of true worship in terms which superseded the current idea of the superiority of the Jews in the temple (John 4:23). He was willing to stay the night in a Samaritan village and did not resent their unwillingness to receive Him (luke 9:52-56). His ideal of neighborliness and brotherhood He affirmed of a Samaritan (Luke 10: 30-37). It is to be remembered that the Samaratans were despised by the Jews because they were the descendants of Jews who had intermarried with other people and had lost their original religious identity with Israel. "He praised the gratitude of a Samaritan leper (Luke 17:18), and commended the faith of a Roman conturion as greater than any He had found in Israel (Matthew 8:10). It was to "whoever believeth" that His promise of life was given, and His final commands to His disciples were all inclusive (Matthew 28:19; Acts 1:8)."[3]

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE EARLY CHURCH

The place of Israel in the Old Testament is fulfilled by the church in the New Testament (I Peter 2:9). The only requirement is faith in Christ (Acts 10:43; Romans 1: 14-17). The distinction of the New Testament is between saint and sinner, believer and unbeliever (Acts 17:30-31; Ephesians 2:13-19). There is no evidence in the New Testament that people of various nationalities and races were in any way separated in their church membership and service.

"St. Peter's vision (Acts 10) was symbolic of the removal of the current distinction between Jew and Gentile, and in proof of the validity of that vision the Spirit was given to Cornelius and his household. How difficult it was for St. Peter to rid himself of his racial prejudice is clear from the account of the vision, from his explanation to Cornelius (vs:28) and from his subsequent recantation at Antioch (Gal. 2:11).

"St. Paul's opposition to the Christian Church first arose from his failure to accept Jesus as the Messiah of the Jews, but when the acceptance of this truth was seen to involve the universal message of redemption, to place Jew and Gentile on the same footing, his opposition became violent. Yet the consistent testimony of all accounts of St. Paul's conversion is that he knew himself called to work among the Gentiles (Acts 9:15; 22:5; 26:16f; Gal. 1:16). So strange was the conclusion that Jew and Gentile alike were saved by faith in Christ that it came to St. Paul as a special revelation from God (Gal. 1:11f; Eph. 3:6f). So convinced was St. Paul that this new revelation was something to live by that he, a Jew, and that of the strictest sect, became the champion of the Gentiles and could speak of identifying himself with them in his endeavour to win them for Christ (I Cor. 9:20ff)." [4]

THE FINAL JUDGMENT

Matthew 25:31-46

In this great passage on the Final Judgment it is plain that all men every where are to render an account of their life unto Christ who is our Judge as well as our Saviour. The basis of our judgment as indicated in this passage is what we have done or have not done to and for our fellow men. This Biblical truth indicates the impartiality of God in the judgment rendered upon our lives. It points up the importance of our relationship to other people in spite of what is said elsehwere about salvation by faith alone and reminds us that in our attitude toward people of other races we are preparing our account for the final judgment of God upon our lives.

THE RECONCILIATION OF THE RACES AT THE CROSS

Jesus said, "And I, if I be lifted up will draw all men unto me. This he said signifying what death he should die" (John 12:32-33). "Year after year, century after century this prophecy finds fulfillment. From the Cross and to the Cross He draws men of every race and nation." [5] He reconciles the races to one another because he reconciles individuals to God and to one another. Everyone who is drawn to Christ is by that act raised above the boundaries of his own people. HE IS BOUND TO OTHERS THROUGH A COMMON GUILT AND A COMMON SALVATION. (Ephesians 2: 8-22; II Cor. 5:17-21; John 3:14-17)

The supreme revelation of the love of God for all men is revealed in the cross (I John 4:9-10). If God so loves people of other races, should we not also love them? Are they not dear to Him? The supreme motive for obeying the will of God in Christ is also found in the cross. The love of Christ for us constrains us to die to self and live for Him in obedience. (II Cor. 5:14-15).

It is in the cross that we find the power to forgive one another, to overcome feelings of hostility and desires for revenge. (Ephesians 4:31-5:2). The solution to our problem of racial hostility and discrimination is to be found in the cross. It is apparent that we do not live in its spirit as we ought. "There is nothing in the world so universally intelligible as the Cross; and hence it is the meeting-place not only of God and man, but of all races and conditions of men with each other. There is neither Greek nor Jew, male nor female, bond nor free, there. The Cross is the basis of a universal religion, and has in it the hope of a universal peace. But of all Christian truths which are confessed in words, this is that which is most outrageously denied in deed. There is not a Christian church nor a Christian nation in the world which believes heartily in the Atonement as the extinction of privilege, and the levelling up of all men to the same possibility of life in Christ, to the same calling to be saints. The spirit of privilege, in spite of the Cross, is obstinately rooted every where even among Christian men." [6]

In Revelation 7:9-17 we are given a picture of the redeemed church drawn from all nations, kindreds, peoples and tongues. "These are they which have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb" (Rev. 7:14) "We are not told of this multitude when nor where they were born and lived, nor how they died. We are not told whether during their days on earth they were wise or foolish, rich or poor, old or young. Of them all the only thing recorded is

that they believed in Christ". [7] "They washed their robes..in the blood of the Lamb." "Therefore", because of their faith in the Cross of Christ, "are they before the throne of God; and they serve him day and night in his temple... They shall hunger no more neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." (Rev. 7: 16-17).

Prepared by Carl R. Pritchett
First Presbyterian Church
Anderson, South Carolina

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2. "The Sermon on The Mount", E. T. Thompson, page 143
3. "Race - What Does The Bible Say?", Christian Council of South Africa
4. "Race - What Does The Bible Say?", Christian Council of South Africa
5. "Readings In St. John's Gospel", William Temple, pg. 199
6. "The Death of Christ", James Denney, pg. 145
7. "The Revelation of Jesus Christ", Donald W. Richardson, pg. 92

V

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RESOURCES FOR THE COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONS

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

The Southern Regional Council is one of the oldest and most experienced organizations working in the field of inter-group relationships in the South. It is bi-racial in character and can offer effective leadership because of its past service and experience. The Executive Director is Dr. George S. Mitchell. Dr. Mitchell was born in Richmond, Virginia, and lived in South Carolina when his father was President of the University of South Carolina. His maternal grandfather was Dr. John A. Brodus, a great educator of the Southern Baptist Church and founder of the Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. He received his Ph. D. degree from Johns Hopkins University and studied at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar. He has served in numerous government positions and as a member of the faculty of Columbia University. He has been associated with the Southern Regional Council since 1946. Mr. Fred B. Routh is the Assistant Director of the Council.

Through a recent grant of money, the Council has been able to establish State offices in the Southern States and employ State Directors for the promotion of their work. The names of these persons can be secured by writing The Southern Regional Council office in Atlanta. For the information of those in this immediate area, the following State Directors are listed:

South Carolina
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

Virginia
Dr. John H. Marion
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

North Carolina
Rev. Harry S. Jones
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Prof. William M. Cooper
Associate State Executive
Box 203, Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Georgia
Dr. Guy H. Wells
Mrs. Louesta Knox, Secretary
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI BRITH
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

This organization is sponsored by people of the Jewish faith. Because of its long history in fighting prejudice and struggling for human rights, it has accumulated one of the best libraries of Pamphlets and Films. They are most generous in their assistance and offer the use of Films and Filmstrips for the payment of a service charge of $1.00. They have program suggestions of a high order.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAMPHLETS

United Nations Publications
Columbia University Press
2960 Broadway
New York, New York

The Race Question In Modern Science

"Racial Myths"
"Racial Mixture"
"Race and Biology"
"Race and Culture"
"Race and Psychology"
"The Roots of Prejudice"
"Race and History"
"Race and Society"
"The Significance of Racial Differences"
"Jewish Thought As A Factor In Civilization"

Price: 25¢ each.

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Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 East Thirty-Eighth Street
New York 16, New York

"The Negro in America"
"The Races of Mankind"
"Human Rights--World Declaration and American Practice
"South Africe Today"

Price: Single copy - 25¢; 10-99 copies - 18¢ each; 100-249 copies - 16¢ each.

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Freedom Pamphlets
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

"ABC's of Scapegoating" by Gordon Allport
"Shall Children, Too, Be Free?" by Howard A. Lane
"How Do You Talk About People?" by Irving J. Lee
"The Negro in Postwar America" by Arnold M. Rose

The Anti-Defamation League has a Program Service, listing their materials, which is exceedingly valuable.

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National Council of Churches
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

"Denominational Statements With Reference to Segregation in the Schools" - 10¢

"A Program for Young People" - 5¢
This booklet gives resource materials and suggestions for young people of our churches.

"Inter-group Educational Films"
Prepared by the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches of Christ in U. S. A., 79 East Adams Street, Chicago 3, Illinois. This is an evaluation of films which can be very useful.

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National Association For The Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

"What Negroes Want Now"
This is an interview with Walter White, former Secretary of the NAACP. It is a reprint from "U. S. News & World Report".

"The Negro-Progress and Challenge"
An article by Chester Bowles, former Ambassador of the United States to India. This is a reprint from the "New York Times Magazine".

"What Happens When Segregation Ends"
An article by Cabell Phillips reprinted from the "New York Times Magazine".

"How Washington's Color Line Looks to Me"
"How Detroit Fights Race Hatred"
Reprints of two Saturday Evening Post articles by Walter White.

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FILMS

"The High Wall"
"The Toymaker"
"Picture In Your Mind"
"Of Human Rights"
"Skipper Learns A Lesson"

(These are available from the Anti-Defamation League for the service charge.)

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PERIODICALS

Southern School News

Southern Education Reporting Service
P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville, Tennessee

This periodical is by all odds the best source of facts on the current development of the School Segregation issue. The objective reporting is done by impartial and experienced newsmen in each State. It is a monthly publication with a circulation of more than 30,000. The Fund for the Advancement of Education has subsidized the paper. Due to the increasing demand for it, it has been necessary to charge a fee of $2.00 per year for its distribution. It is indispensable for those who wish to keep up with the facts of this great social change in the Southern States.

New South

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Published monthly. Subscription rate: $2.00 per year.

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BOOKS

An American Dilemma by Gunar Myrdal, Harper & Brothers, New York, N. Y. $7.50.
This is the classic study of the Negro problem and our modern democracy. It was quoted by the Supreme Court in its decision.

The Negro In the United States by E. Franklin Frazier, The MacMillian Company, New York, N. Y. $3.00.
This was quoted as an authority by the Supreme Court.

The Nature of Prejudice by Gordon W. Allport, The Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
This is an excellent and authoritative book on all types of prejudice by a scholar was has made a special psychological study of the subject.

The Troublemakers by Arnold Foster and Benjamin Epstein, Doubleday & Co. Inc., Garden City, New York. $3.50.
An Enemy of the People - Anti-Semitism. Pelican Books. 35¢ (Published by Penguin Books).
These two books are a study of Anti-Semitism in which a local Council might well interest itself.

Apostles of Discord by Ralph Lloyd Roy, The Beacon Press, Boston, Massachusetts.
This is a study of organized bigotry and disruption on the fringes of Protestantism.

"in the best interests of the child?"

A Report on Foster Care in South Carolina

by the South Carolina Council for Human Rights

***Researched by* Ed McSweeney**

and Vera Johnson

***Written by* Mazie Ferguson**

Facing Facts in South Carolina

By Marion A. Wright

A few years ago someone with a morbid interest in statistics waded through the then current volume of *Who's Who in America.* He emerged with the discovery that there were listed in that volume 43 persons who had moved from other states to South Carolina, whereas there were listed 135 persons who had moved from this to other states. Presumably, the some ratio would prevail today. If so, there could hardly be a fact of larger significance for South Carolinians.

A rather bad economic situation is presented when the balance of trade is against us in such commodities as minerals, dairy products, wheat, meats or fruits. That means that more dollars are leaving the State than come into it. But this is a relatively trivial matter compared with having against us a balance of trade in ideas, in brains, in talent, or in genius. If, in fact, as the figures indicate, we are sending out of the State three men and women of exceptional ability for every one that comes into the State, we are depleting our reserves in a really vital sector.

What Is the Reason?

Why should this trend exist? Why should three exceptional men and women, born here and attached by every sentimental tie to this State, reach the decision to wrench themselves loose and send their roots down in an alien soil while only one such person from across the line decides to risk his fortunes and destiny in South Carolina? One guess may be as good as another, but I suggest one which seems to be reasonable and is related to our topic — Facing Facts in South Carolina.

Exceptional men and women leave South Carolina, in part, because of the unwillingness of many South Carolinians to face the facts. The exceptional man is usually an informed man, he deals in ideas, he applies reasoning to facts and he is under the compulsion to state the conclusions at which he arrives without tincture or dilution. Such inquiry as he conducts is a *free* inquiry which knows no blind alleys, no taboos. What he speaks or writes is, as he sees it, the truth without sugar coating or palliation.

As one South Carolinian to another, and almost with a sense of treason, I ask: Does there exist in this State a body of public opinion which encourages that kind of expression? Is there applause for scholarship if scholarship turns the light on the disagreeable? Is there approval of reseach if research reveals our vulnerability?

Spartanburg is close to Asheville. You know Thomas Wolfe. You have read his poignant "You Can't Go Home Again." That is, you can't go home after you have spent yourself and every ounce of your strength and power in writing the truth about your people. You can't go home because a part of that truth is disagreeable and your friends and neighbors — home folk — don't want to be told the truth — don't want to face the facts.

Do We Face the Facts?

It may be difficult to prove that the mass of South Carolinians shy off from disagreeable truth but there exists evidence that is highly persuasive: Men who run for public office admittedly avoid giving offense to the public — the voters. How far would a candidate get if he reminded the voters: The homicide rate of South Carolina is approximately double the national average. Other states reduced their rates by state police systems divorced, so far as possible, from political control. South Carolina's rejectees under the Selective Service Act were more than twice the national average, largely because of illiteracy and venereal disease. Federal participation in education and public health might have its advantages, even if, alas, some Negroes were benefited thereby. The Constitution and the courts require that there shall be equity in distribution of school funds between the races, but no one contends for an instant that actually there is equity.

The very fact that men who know the public mind best — candidates for office — studiously avoid touching upon any such controversial matters is fairly persuasive evidence of our indisposition to fact the facts. Of course, that indisposition is not peculiar to South Carolina. It is rooted in human nature and, hence, ubiquitous. The question is one of degree of indisposition. Is it more prevalent or more pronounced among us than in some American States? Again, one must conjecture.

In Virginia, Virginius Dabney in his editorial columns advocates repeal of Jim Crow laws as to buses. The University of North Carolina Press publishes a volume by Negroes entitled "What the Negro Wants." Georgia repeals the poll tax law — a source of irritation for decades. Those are neighboring and Southern States. New York enacts its own Fair Employment Practices Act. Pennsylvanians are concerned with a model program of conservation of natural resources. California creates a great state library system. And so on. There seem to be the thrill and throb of life elsewhere in the land. But here at home our great issues are the issues of the 1870s. Our political battle cry is still "White supremacy." That in 1945.

Now, the editorial writer must have a public which tolerates his views. Mr. Dabney must have it in Virginia. A state University, dependent upon the public for support, must have a public which tolerates liberal action and attitude. The great University at Chapel Hill seems to have such a public in North Carolina. Those of us on the side lines determine to a large extent the quality of utterance of our writers and thinkers. There is a solemn obligation upon us to see that the atmosphere is provided in which genius may flourish. For it is in the nature of things that genius will seek a congenial soil.

Tolerance Plus Education

It is, of course, not enough that our people have the willingness to face facts — tolerance for an opposing point of view. Tolerance is a virtue. But uninformed tolerance may amount merely to a complete lack of conviction. We must have the capacity to evaluate facts, to discriminate between fact and assumption, between sound argument and appeal to prejudice. In short, we must have an educated citizenship.

I do not mean education in any merely formal or technical sense, as highly desirable as that may be. And let me here and now, as one gleam in all this fog of gloom, say that you and I as citizens may take pride in the educational progress of our State. While still far below national standards, for the past three decades, by all proper tests, we have advanced much more rapidly in education than the national average. This progress has been due to the willingness of our people, out of per capita incomes far below the norm, to make sacrifices that their children may learn.

No one of us now fails to perceive that education is a never ending process, that knowledge is accumulating and being made available with dizzying rapidity, and that even one with a Ph.D. degree, who lets five years go by without reading, is, judged by the necessities of this age, an illiterate.

Here again we have cause for mixed pride and shame. For the past ten years library progress in this State has been greatly accelerated. But we are still tragically short of our requirements. South Carolina spends per capita for public libraries one-fourth of the amount spent by New England and one-sixth of the amount spent by the far Western States.

How does this work out in the reading habits of the people? The circulation of books per capita in South Carolina is one-tenth of the national average. It is one-sixteenth of the average of New Hampshire.

Now, making all due allowance for the innate superiority of our people, about which we are reminded every campaign year, is it not reasonable to suppose that when two citizens of New Hampshire meet and carry on a conversation there may be more play of wit, more interchange of ideas, better considered opinions on men and events than when two citizens of South Carolina "pass the time of day"?

But it is not primarily as an aid to conversation that the library is important. Rather it is in the development of the critical faculties — this capacity to judge men and events.

In a democracy the vote of the most ignorant man is fully as potent mathematically as the vote of the most learned and best informed. A lead pencil in the hand of an ignorant man in a voting booth may be as dangerous a weapon as a bomb. Because ignorance is a fertile breeding ground for demagogy.

On the other hand one who has read widely and deeply is apt to be immune to the poison of demagogs. When a candidate, for instance, blows upon the embers of an ancient prejudice, the well-read man does not throw his hat into the air, but smiles contemptuously and remarks to himself that the device of the candidate is shabby and threadbare with age. One who is familiar with the demagogs of Greece and Rome may not be expected to be swept off his feet by the comparatively inartistic performance of our local talent.

This State should face the fact that reforms in its Government will come only as there is an elevation in the level of information possessed by its citizens. This means that they must have the material upon which the habit of reading may be fostered. Books, books, books, for our people.

This State has many spectacles of considerable natural beauty. There is none that exceeds in significance the library truck stationed at some rural crossroads.

Let's Practice What We Preach

Should we not face the fact that there is a wide discrepancy between our pretensions and our practices? Let me illustrate what I have in mind.

One of the things of which the State may be proud is its relatively large church membership. In that field and in the contributions which we make to the churches as compared with our incomes, we are considerably above the national average. This is naturally a cause for satisfaction and pride.

Now, if religion teaches anything, it teaches the brotherhood of man — a brotherhood which is not limited or circumscribed by considerations of differences in race and color. Yet the same people who, with so much sacrifice, support their churches, tolerate mouthings of politicians and editorials in some quarters — happily greatly reduced in number — about "white supremacy." We seem strangely unaware that when we talk or write or think about the superiority of one race over another, we are echoing sentiments that lie at the heart of Nazi philosophy.

There are no people more outspoken in their attachment to the principles of democracy than are the people of South Carolina. Now, if democracy means anything, it means equality before the law and equality of opportunity to make a living. Yet, are we not reasonably complacent in the face of a system designed to exclude Negroes from the polls, from jury service, from holding public office or, indeed, from receiving the same pay as a white man for service rendered?

We live under a Constitution framed by white men and interpreted by Courts composed of white men. These Courts have said that the Constitution means that there shall be no exclusion from a political primary or from jury service because of color, and no discrepancy in salaries paid to teachers because of color. *Our* Constitution and *our* Courts.

Yet we have seen two or three successive Legislatures using all of their cunning to escape the consequences of *our* Constitution and *our* Courts.

Even now there is pending in the Legislature a bill designed to spend almost eight million dollars upon the white colleges of South Carolina and only two hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the lone State Negro college.

We profess a devout attachment to Anglo-Saxon principles of fair play. Yet we see public funds distributed between the races for parks, playgrounds, hospitals and the like on a basis which cannot remotely be called fair.

No Justification

Those who seek to justify these discrepancies resort to the argument that Negroes receive benefits in proportion to the taxes they pay. In the first place, this is pure assumption, which may or may not be supported by the facts. In the second place, we do not follow that policy to its logical conclusion and discriminate between white children upon the same basis. By such a policy a great many white children would receive no education because their parents pay no taxes. All pretense of a *public* school system would be abandoned by such a procedure. In the third place, isn't the proper conception of money that it represents work, and the Negro sharecropper or mill hand may have contributed his full share to the tax dollar which a landlord or company treasurer pushes across the Tax Collector's window?

So there exists this wide discrepancy between our pretensions and our practices. There will, of course, always be a gap between the ideal and the actual. The reach must always exceed the grasp. Even in the exact science of mechanics a tolerance of one-thousandth of an inch is permitted in airplane motors — a negligible failure to attain perfection. But as this margin of error increases the machine becomes inefficient and finally it destroys itself. The spiritual entity is subject to the same law.

We cannot go on being split personalities. We do damage to our own natures by pretending one thing and practicing another. The subjective effects upon us of a policy of subterfuge and evasion may be more damaging to us than would be even the lack of schools. There is a question of morals involved and we can't run away from a moral issue.

Facts are not merely stubborn things, they may be exceedingly disagreeable things as well. They lose none of their disagreeable character by being ignored. Those who ignore them themselves lose character.

The Citizen's Duty

The first duty of a citizen of this State is, therefore, to create here the spirit and atmosphere which will permit anyone to discuss facts, however disagreeable, and to advocate a course of action which may break with tradition but which will square what is honorable and right.

We hear the statement frequently made nowadays that the world is getting smaller. Actually, what we really mean is that the community is getting larger — not that the world is narrowing and contracting about us, but that the influence of any community may now be extended to and felt everywhere throughout the world. The citizen of South Carolina is today, more than he has ever been, a citizen of the world at large.

Heretofore, the institutions, policies and customs of South Carolinians were not matters of particular concern to any other part of the world. We had to take into account only our own opinions about such customs, or, at most, Southern opinion. From this point on our customs are going to be judged before the court of *world* opinion. It is a matter of legitimate concern to people throughout the world that those customs and institutions shall accord with enlightened opinion of civilized man everywhere.

Prejudices and discrimination may have been luxuries which we could afford in a day now past, though I do not think so. But in the world of today and in the world of the future, they constitute excess baggage which we must fling overboard if our presence is to be tolerated by the other passengers.

The times, therefore, as never before, call for men and women who are courageous enough to face the facts and to adjust their conduct and attitudes to accord, not with what is merely historic or traditional, but with what is wise, liberal and honorable.

Marion A. Wright, attorney, of Conway, S. C., is chairman of the South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council. This article is based on an address delivered before the Spartanburg War Education Center, co-sponsored by Converse College, Wofford College, the Spartanburg Public Schools in cooperation with the Adult Division of the State Department of Education.

Copies of this leaflet may be obtained from

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

29 East Calhoun Street — Sumter, South Carolina

or

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. — Atlanta 3, Georgia

Five copies, ten cents; 100 copies, $1.00

COPY

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this organization shall be the South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSE

The Purpose shall be first, "To create attitudes of justice and equity and fair play for all people without regard to race, religion, or, second, To interpret for the public the conditions in a community which defeat justice and equity for any one group".

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

The officers shall be Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. These officers shall be elected at annual meeting for a term of two years and shall perform the duties usually performed by such officers.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Any person interested in the purpose of this organization and willing to work to bring it to pass may become a member when recommended by the Membership Committee to the Executive Board and upon payment of required dues. The total membership shall not exceed 200, and shall be on a fifty-fifty basis, with a possible range of 60-40; 60 whites and 40 negroes.

Interested organizations may become members, subject to the approval of Membership Committee, with the privilege of sending one representative to the general meetings with power to vote upon payment of minimum membership fee of $2.00.

ARTICLE V

MEETINGS

The annual meeting shall be held in the spring; notices for which shall be sent to the entire membership at least 30 days in advance.

ARTICLE VI

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended by giving notice of proposed change at quarterly meeting before the annual meeting and shall become effective upon a majority vote of those present at the annual meeting.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

ELECTIONS

Elections shall be by acclamation following the report of the Nominating Committee.

ARTICLE II

COMMITTEES

Section 1- The Executive Board shall consist of all officers and 25 members chosen at large; 12 of which shall be Negroes and 13 whites. These officers will serve for two years. 12 members at large will retire in alphabetical order one year and 13 members will retire the next year.

Section 2- The Executive Board shall have power to fill vacancies that occur during interim between annual meetings.

Section 3- The Executive Board shall meet quarterly; the time to be set at the discretion of the Chairman.

Section 4- There shall be an Advisory Committee composed of 9 persons chosen by the Executive Board; the duties of which shall be to confer and cooperate with the Executive Board in matters pertaining to the purpose of the organization. These persons may or may not be members of the organization.

Section 5- There shall be the following standing committees that shall function as required to carry out the purpose of the organization: Education, Legal, Organization, National Defense, Program and Publicity, Forum and Membership.

ARTICLE III

FINANCES

There shall be a membership fee of One Dollar ($1.00) per member, per year, payable, at annual meeting, except with members of the Executive Board, each of which shall pay Two Dollars ($2.00).

ARTICLE IV

AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of members present at the annual meeting.

NASHVILLE

The Athens of The South

By DR. J. E. WINDROW

Address delivered before the

KIWANIS CLUB OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

July 13, 1945

In case you haven't seen this - This is what stated the CPC (Citizens Protective Committee) here - CPC is very actively engaged in the political campaign at the moment - Thursday is voting day here

Printed By
NASHVILLE KIWANIS CLUB

NASHVILLE

the Athens of The South

Following is the text of the speech by Dr. J. E. Windrow, Director of Peabody Demonstration School and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce health committee, delivered before the Kiwanis Club the past week:

By DR. J. E. WINDROW

Nashville, the Athens of the South, the home of Vanderbilt, Peabody, Scarritt, David Lipscomb, Ward-Belmont, Nashville School of Social Work, Fisk, Meharry, A. and I., and other institutions of respectable learning. The home of the Parthenon, the Hermitage, the Maxwell House, and Fort Nashboro—the home of historic shrines and precious memories. A city of public, private, professional, and technical schools, of a wide variety and flavor. A city which only in recent years boasted more names in America's Who's Who than any other city of comparable size in the nation. The home of the Joint University Library, in whose stacks are housed a half million volumes. The center of a vast publishing industry of religious literature, whose constant flow penetrates the far reaches of a benighted world. A religious center within whose sanctuary resides the headquarters of the united Methodist Church, the Southern Baptist, and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, and the missionary headquarters of Southern Presbyterianism. Important Negro headquarters of far-reaching influence are located here. It is a city adequately served for public enlightenment by radio, newspapers, and public forums. Ninety-four mimeographed pages are required to list her civic, educational, and welfare organizations and clubs, which is eloquent testimony to the gregariousness, as well as the organizing genius, of her people.

Great Wealth Here

A city of great wealth and diversified industries including lumber, flour, textiles, shoes, hosiery, rayon, and printing. It is the capital of a great commonwealth. Hence, within its borders the social, economic and political interests of the state inevitably come to a focus. Because it is the capital, it is the proud possessor of the commonwealth's temple of law and justice, built of native marble "whose massive proportions rising without obstruction to the sky would have done honor to the Athenian Acropolis in the proudest days of Pericles." Geographically, Nashville is strategically located with reference to the nation. It is incomparably located at the crossroads of men and materials. Fifty-eight million people—almost one-half of the nation's total population—reside within a 500-mile radius of this most fortunate metropolis. Truly modern science has come to a focus in her transportation and communication system. Thirty-three bus lines, 12 federal and state highways, two airlines and three railroads serve her rapidly expanding population.

Nashville is a beautiful city. Set like a gem in the green casket of the Overton Hills, while at her feet the placid, sometimes turbulent, Cumberland flows gracefully away to the North. A city whose beautiful flowers, imposing architecture, spacious parks and lovely homes do much to soften the asperities of living. A city whose soft, salubrious climate has recorded an average temperature of 59.6 over a period of 69 years. A city of Italian skies, Neapolitan sunsets, bracing tonic winters, and glorious summers.

Could Be Ideal

If a visitor from Mars should suddenly appear within her gates, he would naturally assume that here is the ideal city. Here are found all the ingredients of civilized society. Here at last is found man at his best. If our planetary visitor should appear first on the campuses of our educational institutions, he would be further reassured. For here he would find the professors and their students engaged in pleasant activities, discussing, analyzing, interpreting, but alas, I fear, not influencing the trends and movements of a problem-ridden city. On the faculties of

Nashville's several colleges and universities are potent names, distinguished in American education. From the beginning this has always been true. Among them are scholarly professors of sociology, political science, education, and those fields, the study of which presumably contribute to the solution of the social ills of mankind. These professors write scholarly treatises, deliver important lectures, attend the annual meetings of their learned societies, and some of them are so specialized that they are frequently invited to distant cities to help tired committees struggle with intricate problems. And away from home, they are almost always referred to as outstanding authorities. Admittedly, the responsibility of a social scientist in the immediate environment of realistic and unsolved problems is indeed not an enviable one. For some quaint reason society seems to expect him to influence as well as analyze and interpret the trends of human behavior.

Should Improve Living

Now I may be wrong. I was once. But somewhere in my courses in educational philosophy I was taught that the purpose of education is to improve living. That it was especially ordained to improve the living of all the children of all the people. Somewhere I received the idea that an educated people in a good community would be able to identify its problems, and through intelligent effort and cooperative action move toward the solution of those problems. Somewhere I learned that an educated people would deal with its problems intelligently, honestly, objectively, and with courage. I was led to believe that educational institutions of higher learning "dedicated to the glory of God and the service of man" would furnish the leadership and guidance in raising the level of intelligence and the level of living of wretched men and seek always to bring light into dark places. Somewhere I got the impression that the universities and colleges and the professors who make up their members would discover techniques, principles, guiding philosophies, and ways of working, which would lead toward the alleviation of human misery and suffering. The philanthropic foundations must have had the same idea in mind when they so generously endowed some of these institutions.

Naturally, I assumed that educational leadership would be concerned with the problems of its immediate environment, especially when those problems affected adversely the community welfare, even though they were messy, unpleasant, and unhappy problems with which to deal. To me it seemed so logical that an educational institution, devoted to the solution of the problems of man, would begin at home. Somewhere I received the impression that the local environment would be the first to reflect the success of its educational institutions in government, health, family life, religion, social progress.

Many Students Here

Each year from widely scattered parts of the nation an average of 4,200 students come to this sinus center of the South to study in our institutions of higher learning. If it were not for the problem of smoke with all of its concomitant evils these 4,200 students might conceivably be 8,000. Not all of them, to be sure, but at least some of these students come imbued with the idea that after they have sat for four years at the feet of the masters, they might return to their people equipped and prepared to deal not only with their own problems but also with those of their local communities and those still farther removed communities which make up American society. Others, no doubt, come as sort of an escape from the realities of this world. And one wonders sometime which group is being more adequately served.

SMOKE

What a magnificient story would go out to the world if an intelligent and determined group of people, under the leadership of Nashville's educational institutions, or any leadership for that matter, should turn their faces like flint toward the problem of smoke, and never quit until the people of Nashville could once again breathe the pure air of heaven and enjoy the bright sunshine which is the truest emblem of the divine giver of all life. There may be doubt in the minds of some as to a reasonable solution of this problem, but there is none in the minds of independent and competent engineers. Is this an educational problem? Who should be concerned about it? What are the civic clubs and the churches, the universities and colleges doing about it?

Yes, one might ask, if you do not wish to breathe Nashville's smoke both by day and night, is it not your privilege to move out, and when the smoke catches up with you, move again, and again and again? Thousands of our more fortunate citizens have done just this. In those early days of frequent visitation of Asiatic cholera and yellow fever, the more favored group in Nashville moved to the mountains but always returned after the first fall of frost. In the case of smoke, those who leave to escape it never seem to return. Their leaving is a great loss to the city, but who can blame them? regardless of our feeling in the matter, however, not all of us can move beyond the smoke belt. Our several thousand students in the dormitories of Vanderbilt, Peabody, Scarritt, Ward-Belmont, Fisk, Meharry, cannot conveniently move, or should they? Those very sick people in the Vanderbilt, St. Thomas, Protestant, and the General Hospital likewise cannot move with convenience. The several thousand professional and business workers in downtown offices cannot move with convenience. The other 178,000 of us seem to have two alternatives. We can either resign ourselves to the status quo or bestir ourselves and solve the problem.

VOTING

Within the corporate limits of this beautiful city of civic lethargy, there are more than 100,000 potential voters. An examination of the May election of 1943 which selected a mayor and a nine-man city council is both revealing and baffling. With more than 100,000 potential voters in the city, only 8,813 votes were necessary to elect the municipality's chief executive. The councilmanic election was even more miserable. Of the nine candidates, eight were elected with a total vote for each of less than 5,000. A tabulation of this ballot revealed that the heavy voting in proportion to population came from the low housing areas and the Negro wards. Could it be said that at least one-third of the votes cast in that election were regimented votes? How many of the other twothirds came as a result of personal compulsion, personal political loyalties, or pecuniary potentialities?

Is voting a civic responsibility in Athens? Do responsible citizens vote? Does the right kind of education make responsible citizens? What kind of education are we giving our people which causes them to ignore their moral obligation to government and politics?

Is this an educational problem? Who should be concerned about it? What are the civic clubs and churches, the colleges and universities doing about it?

School Records Low

The 1940 census reveals that 3.2 per cent of the white citizens of Nashville over 25 years of age never entered a school for the

purpose of study, and likewise 7 per cent of the colored. Among the white people of Nashville 14.8 per cent have had less than five years of schooling, while 30 per cent of the Negroes have had less than five years. Thirty per cent of the white people in Nashville over 25 years of age have less than an eighth-grade education. Is it possible that while our college and university professors are busily engaged in teaching the social heritage and developing some skills, their local contemporary culture is disintegrating or being molded and created by a population of eight graders? Is this an educational problem? Is it a concern of the civic clubs and churches, the colleges and universities? What are they doing about it?

Now, of course, just the act of voting, even by 100 per cent of the adult population, would not within itself be a guarantee of effective democratic government. People must be informed, must be prepared to do their own thinking, and must be completely free in their balloting. It is well for us to remember, however, that 100,000 votes cannot be controlled as easily as 5,000.

The city officials whom I know are intelligent and sincere people seeking earnestly to serve the best interests of the community. Of course I do not know them all. Too often, however, their best efforts are subjected to the violence of vested interests, individually and collectively. Only recently there was an injunction against the City Health Department because it had the temerity to enforce a city ordinance on sewerage. The office holders know that citizens who are too indifferent to go to the polls and vote cannot be depended upon for solid support when critical decisions must be made, even though they are made in the interest of the public welfare. The politicians are not responsible for Nashville's unsolved problems. Certainly it is to their interest to please the greatest number. The fault, Dear Brutus, lies not in our politicians or our stars but in us. "We the people."

INTOLERANCE

A sociologist said in 1928: "Emotion rather than intelligence is the controlling force in the Athens of the South. Provincialism is rampant, people act upon the way they feel and not on the way they know. Nashville," he said, "is a defensive community, fearful of outsiders, new ideas, experimentation, therefore, ingrowing, narrow and bigoted. Still living," he continued, "in the fairy stories of the 19th century and casting out all who question and seek to get people to think rather than telling them what they think is right. A community of cliques and groups living in entirely different and completely isolated little worlds of their own." A city whose educational institutions and civic clubs, like the ostrich, have buried their heads in the sands of the magnolia-scented past, and in so doing have become totally oblivious to the fumes which envelop their fellow mortals of the present-day earth world. Assuming that there is a little truth in this statement, is this an educational problem? Is it a civic problem? Whose concern is it? What are the civic clubs and churches, the colleges and universities doing about it?

TUBERCULOSIS

In this regional university center, this city of educational leadership, this Athens, the problem of tuberculosis is incredibly serious. The Davidson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association works heroically at the problem. Other groups contribute their efforts to be rewarded with the discouraging intelligence included in a recent report: "The Nashville tuberculosis death rate is 30 per cent higher than the average for the state, which in turn has the highest death rate in the nation. This insidious disease rides the crowded buses, pushes past the factory gates, and invades the most fastidious homes from the servants' entrance. Startlingly, it has laid its wasted hands on two out of every one hundred young men who have been called to the colors from this city.

"Though Nashville has two splendid Negro colleges and an excellent medical school, the city also has the staggering death rate of almost 200 per 100,000 from tuberculosis—several times the national average. The threat to the whole city from the high Negro incidence is implied in the slogan, 'No home is safe until all homes are safe.' "

In the Davidson County Tuberculosis Sanitorium there are 255 beds. At the time of the P. A. S. survey every bed was occupied while 69 patients slowly dying were anxiously waiting to be admitted. The solution to this problem is educational and social —as well as medical. It isn't that we do not know what to do. The doctors know exactly what to do, but they cannot provide beds for sick people.

Tuberculosis in the abstract isn't bad. As a topic for academic discussion, it isn't serious. There is no record that anyone has ever become stricken by dealing with it statistically. And then, of course, there is the philosophical approach. Tuberculosis becomes a matter of grave concern to the family who is suddenly confronted with the grim intelligence that one of their loved ones is stricken. Then, and then only, it becomes a realistic problem—emotionally, physically, and economically.

Three important measures in a tuberculosis program are essential:

1. Discovery.
2. Hospitalization.
3. Isolation.

Apparently, Nashville is not equipped to deal with either step.

Is this an educational problem? Is it a civic problem? Who should be concerned about it? What are the civic clubs and churches, the universities and colleges doing about it?

VENEREAL DISEASE

On January 1, 1943, the army was reporting that approximately 159 men were being infected in the city each month with syphilis. The selective service boards of Nashville had reported that more than 3,000 young men had been rejected because of this disease. Four and one-half per cent of all white males examined and 27 per cent of all Negro males were infected. An analysis of the reports of the local selective service boards indicated that if the same rate prevailed in other portions of the population (and one might ask, why not?) as were reported among these men, more than 19,000 city residents had syphilis. This also meant that 1,300 to 1,500 new cases of syphilis were appearing every year. At the same time conservative estimates indicated that several thousand new cases of gonorrhea were also occurring in the city each year.

The six V. D. Clinics set up to combat this social tragedy gave 97,782 treatments for syphilis in Nashville in 1943; 1,443 new cases were admitted to these clinics. The gonorrhea clinics admitted 1,238 new cases. The city health department, the largest of the six V. D. Clinics, cared for 2,500 patients in one year.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The total budget for public health in the city of Nashville in 1943 was $255,364; 34.4 per cent of this amount was spent to control and eliminate gonorrhea and syphilis. The standard expenditure for these two scourges in other cities is 5.3 per cent. Nashville spent seven times as much as the standard for American cities on venereal disease.

From Pearl Harbor to August 29, 1944, the army and navy reported 87,529 Americans killed. During the same 32 months, the best figures indicated that 282,000 Americans died as a result of syphilis. During this same period, 1,350,000 Americans contracted this disease. The United States Office of Health says that the annual cost of care of the syphilitic, insane, and blind alone is more than $41,000,000 annually. Obviously, the cheapest thing to do with syphilis is to prevent it.

Medical science, law enforcement, public sentiment, and moral innoculation are all involved in its control. Is this an educational problem? Is it a civic problem? who should be concerned about it? What are civic clubs, the churches, the colleges and universities doing about it?

Curiously enough, there was not in this budget of $255,364 one dollar appropriated for health education. The standard expenditure for this item for the country is 2.6 per cent of the total budget for public health. Some health education, of course, is being done through the public schools, the public health nurses, and other agencies.

According to recent studies of the United States Office of Education, at least 6,500,000 children, nearly one-fourth of the nation's children attending school, were suffering from physical handicaps such as weak hearts, tuberculosis, impaired sight and hearing, defective speech and undernourishment. The United States Public Health Service, after studying the health of 33,000 white children, found that 66 per cent of them had decayed teeth, 32 per cent defective vision, and 31 per cent bad tonsils. While corresponding figures for the city of Nashville are not available, one can safely surmise that an appropriation for health education in connection with our public health service is greatly needed.

What does illness cost Nashville each year? The United States Chamber of Commerce gives the total cost of operating the city government of Nashville for the year 1943 as $4,123,000, exclusive of capital expenditure and debt service.

The annual cost of illness in the United States is conservatively estimated by a number of outstanding authorities at $10,000,000,000. This includes loss of production, medical service, hospitalization, relief, social services and other similar factors that are frequently involved. Breaking down this huge sum, it will be seen that per capita cost of illness in the United States is approximately $77 each year. Applying this factor to Nashville on the basis of the 1940 census, the cost of illness each year to the people of Nashville is $12,889,954, a tax which everybody pays and nobody gets.

Is this an educational problem? Is it a concern of the civic clubs and churches, the universities and colleges? What are they doing about it?

GARBAGE—RATS—TYPHUS

In 1854 a Nashville citizen wrote: "Our city is infested with rats." They are still here. Great rats, small rats, lean rats, brawny rats, brown rats, black rats, gray rats, tawny rats. As early as the twenty-second of July, 1376, Hamelin Town in Brunswick rid itself of rats. But Nashville has no Pied Piper. We continue to have our rats and, of course, we still have our children.

Not a pleasant topic, I assure you. I refer to them only because rats carry fleas; fleas carry typhus; typhus kills our friends. In an alley in this Athens of the South, hard by the campus of one of our great reservoirs of learning, there were enough rats during the month of last August, carrying enough fleas, which, if infected, would have brought suffering and sorrow to scores of people. In the basement floor of a great medical school located within this center of science, there were enough rats last spring which, if infected, might have brought untold misery to literally hundreds of people had an epidemic ensued. In 1943 there were 16 cases of typhus in Nashville; in 1944 there were 42. The Health Officer reports that typhus cases are appearing in the residential areas. Is this an educational problem? Who should be concerned about it? What are the civic clubs and churches, the colleges and universities, doing about it?

P. A. S.

At the time of the P. A. S. survey, the city of Nashville collected only about one-third of the garbage from the residential areas and a part of that from the city business section. The remainder of the garbage collection is done by private collectors.

The collection of garbage is a recognized public function by all sound laws of sanitary science, and yet in this college and university center, this queen city of culture, this Athens of the South, the garbage collection of two-thirds of the residential area is the unfulfilled responsibility of little old men seeking sustenance for hungry hogs. With their little two-wheel carts they traverse our alleys and scratch and mull through the filthy stuff, taking that which pleases, leaving the rest to harbor rats, fleas, and typhus.

Is this a civic problem? Who should be concerned about it?

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

In 1943, in this city of pleasant complacency, 1,166 children appeared before the Juvenile Court for one of the following reasons: grand larceny, disorderly conduct, housebreaking, petit larceny, incorrigible and delinquent, loitering and vagrancy, larceny of bicycle, escape or run away, larceny of auto, assault and battery, truancy, reckless driving and violation of traffic laws, public drunkenness. These are the children in whose city our children must live. "These for the most part are the confused, neglected children in shabby alleys, lonesome rooms, bright downtown streets." These are also the voters of Nashville on the day after tomorrow.

Juvenile delinquency springs from no single cause and consequently yields to no single remedy. Concerning this problem, however, directed play and organized recreation the year round are now recognized in other cities as a vital and essential community function, for which adequate public support and control should be provided. Experience in other cities has demonstrated that an effective community and recreation program requires full-time, adequately trained, and experienced personnel. Recreation is a stabilizer of community life and a community responsibility. Nashville's children are not unlike children of other communities. They, too, are dynamic and active and in need of a well-organized recreation program under intelligent leadership and wise supervision. Such a program would not eliminate entirely juvenile delinquency, but it would do much to reduce it.

Is this an educational problem? Who should be concerned about it? What are the civic clubs and churches, the universities and colleges doing about it?

Minus incl contact leader in CPC movement

HOUSING

The problem of housing in Nashville is serious. Around this problem are gathered poverty, crime, disease, delinquency and other manifestations of social disorganization. Here we find overcrowding, lack of water, lack of sanitation, dilapidation, dampness, darkness, indescribable filth. In his paper entitled "A Southerner's View of the Negro Question," before the Coffee House Club of November 26, 1944, Walter Stokes said, "Vitally important, too, in the matter of health is housing, a field so neglected by Nashville citizens and for so many years that the federal government was offered apparent excuse to take steps to remedy it."

Is this an educational problem? What are the civic clubs and churches, the colleges and universities doing about it?

SEWAGE

On June 19, 1877, Dr. John Berrien Lindsley, health physician for the City of Nashville said, "The improvement in our sewerage, the systematic visitation of every household by the garbage scavengers, and the organization of a night-soil scavenger force, we think worthy of your serious attention and prompt action." We can be assured that on July 13, 1945, there is still need for prompt action.

The only method of sewage disposal used in Nashville is to dump directly into the beautiful Cumberland River. Most of the sewage enters the river through a system of combined storm and sanitary sewers. It operates under the Division of sprinkling and Sanitation which, curiously enough, does little sprinkling. This Division operates a so-called "night-soil disposal plant" consisting of a concrete basin adjacent to the river into which waste from cess pools is dumped and flushed into the river. The P. A. S. survey recommends a modern system of sewage treatment and disposal facilities in order to stop the pollution of the Cumberland River.

SURFACE TOILETS

Sixty-seven years ago there were 2,424 surface privies in the city of Nashville. Even then they were deplored as a gross violation of civic decency. Only recently the city sanitary engineer reported more than 5,000. We are growing. A citizen's committee in 1878 said, "It is so difficult to train communities into a comprehension of the supreme importance of cleanliness, not only for immediate health and comfort, but as part of the hygienic and esthetic culture of the rising generation. If the children for years are trained in barbarism, how will it ever be possible to correct the evil habits transmitted from the past? If, on the other hand, they are accustomed to neat and comfortable conveniences, they become in due time efficient aids in sanitary progress."

DIVORCES

In 1944 there were 2,680 marriage licenses issued in this city of churches and colleges. During the same year the petitions for divorce filed in the local courts soared to 2,176.

Of course every informed person knows that Nashville, like other cities, has its rate of divorce increased by those who move to the city. Likewise, its marriage rate is decreased by those who go to the nearby towns or other cities for the marriage ceremony.

All of us are familiar with the more serious causes for social breakdown, such as crime, delinquency, illegitimacy, divorce, and the like. For these problems we have two types of programs: the Courts, juvenile and adult, with their probation systems, and Institutions, mental and correctional, with their parole system. But these problems are by no means the only manifestations of the behavior and adjustment difficulties from which people suffer. There are marital difficulties, problem children, poor family management, and a host of others familiar to us all. Families with such problems need a diagnostic treatment service. Two skills are needed in this program: Case Work and Psychiatry. A city's ability to deal with these underlying problems of personal and social adjustments, which require more than financial aid, lies in the skill of social case work built around one generalized case work agency. The family welfare agency, properly staffed, should meet this need.

Adequate facilities, resources, and skills in psychiatric consultation through a child guidance clinic or mental hygiene society would fulfill a great need in Nashville and hold together families which would otherwise disintegrate. What a magnificent opportunity for applied Christianity. Is this an educational and civic problem? Who should be concerned about it? What are the civic clubs and churches, the colleges and universities doing about it?

SOCIAL CONCERN

On October 1, 1943, in this college and university center the Public Administrative Service of Chicago submitted its creditable report to the city Committee on Audit. This report presented the findings and conclusions relative to the organization and administration of the city. It is the type of report which should be studied by every responsible citizen of Nashville. It is the kind of study which would provide realistic curriculum materials for our professors of social science, political science, sociology, and education, assuming, of course, that they are interested in realistic curriculum materials. The boys and girls in the local high schools would no doubt profit by a study of such data, and from this experience perchance might develop a social concern and a competency to deal with their problems later on. In giving them an opportunity to study these materials we would at least vary the abstract, theoretical, faraway, and long-ago curriculum in which they are now engaged. Certainly they should know about the problems which they must either solve or live with the rest of their lives. By giving them an intelligent awareness of their environment they could then at least make the choice as to whether or not they wish to change it or spend the rest of their lives in a city of smoke, rats, garbage, tuberculosis, typhus, syphilis, gonorrhea, and social blindness. The P. A. S. report is another heroic effort on the part of a group of interested citizens to improve the environment in which they live. If it fails, as many other efforts in the past have failed, its defeat may be attributed to the kind of education and training which we have been giving our people over the years.

A Sobering Thought

This is a sobering thought, but let us examine it for a moment. Is it possible that one astute politician or a political machine can carry a city farther along with its social progress than ten colleges and universities? Consider for a moment the city of Memphis, with its smooth boulevards, nationally recognized public health program, creditable system of public schools, superior parks and recreational facilities, its public auditorium, low in-

surance rates, nationally recognized safety program, and numerous other achievements. Memphis has only two small colleges from which to gain inspiration and leadership. Nashville has ten! Is it possible that Nashville's social progress is being retarded because of the presence of her institutions of higher learning? Could it be said that Memphis has achieved her social progress because she is not burdened with educational institutions?

In December, 1943, the Nashville Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to study the P. A. S. report and make recommendations. A group of responsible men prepared a statement of recommendations which was submitted to the Chamber of Commerce and later published. This, too, is an intelligent and creditable report, but again, like many others, it probably will fail because we do not have a responsible, enlightened and civic-minded group to support it. Is this an educational or civic problem? Who should be concerned about it? What are the civic clubs and churches, the universities and colleges, doing about it?

On April 4, 1944, the thirteen conference committees of the general Postwar Planning Committee of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce submitted their reports after having studied carefully their respective assignments for approximately one year. There was a committee on Agriculture, Distribution, Economic Development, City and County Planning, Education, State and National Affairs, Health, Welfare and Recreation, Housing, Utilities and Communications, Public Works and Civic Improvements, Employment, Technical Advisory, Transportation. The complete reports are on file in the Chamber of Commerce for reference and use by committees, agencies, organizations, and divisions of government which will seek to carry out the recommendations of each committee. Many of the reports dealt with prewar problems for postwar consideration. In the final analysis they are not postwar problems at all. Practically every postwar problem is really an old problem dramatically portrayed by the events of war.

Among other things the education committee recommends for postwar consideration greater emphasis upon physical and health education, and training for effective citizenship in a democracy. "'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Is it possible that our people in Nashville have the will to solve their community problems but not the competency? Perchance, the competency but not the will? Conceivably have we neither the will nor competency? Certainly, we have the problems. Was Dr. Hart right when he said that some groups would rather perish in their ancient integrity than survive in a changed form? Community planning cannot be done for citizens but only by citizens in a democracy.

OUR CHILDREN

So far as this discussion is concerned I now come to my point:

We who work with children understand too well the impact of environment upon their growth and development. Yes, heredity plays an important part but there is nothing we can do about that once they arrive. We covet, therefore, for the children we teach an environment free from the forces of filth, evil and disease which seek to undermine the very social structure in which they live. For this reason we have an obligation to recognize and combat these forces which would destroy the cultural values we are trying to preserve for them. And with reference to Nashville I feel that the year is at autumn, the day is evening and the hour is about 11:30 o'clock.

RECEIVED
JUL 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

Cards to be made

July 18, 1946
Nashville

Dear Dr. Johnson,

I decided not to send in my report on my two and a half days in Chattanooga until I could get home and type it. It is long, much too long, but I thought this first time I would try to get everything down. Then you can tell me whether it is 2 or 3 or 4 (or 10) times too long, what parts of it you are interested in etc. I will begin by making a couple of observations. 1) If you want a Chapter in Chattanooga I think it can be done by following up with Mr. Wilkerson and Mr. Large (or possibly some of the SRC members on the Committee) and getting them to bring up the matter at the next meeting. Mr. Wilkerson and Mr. Large, as well as a lot of other people there, feel that the Committee needs a new impetus, and I think a tie-up with the Committee might do it. Mostly it needs some younger members and a Chairman with time to give to it. 2) If you are interested in presenting the Jacksonville Survey for consideration by there, I suggest you follow up with Miss Lanier, or I suggest she be cultivated in any case. I didn't push the Jacksonville Survey as I didn't want to be in the position of competing with the Urban League. I leave that up to you, depending on whether you want to do anything about it or not.

On a separate page I have listed people I think should be cultivated. Of these Dr. Sparkman was out of town and I was unable to get in touch with Prof. Key and Dr. Stephens. The others I talked with.

On another page I have listed the members of the Chattanooga Interracial Committee.

I am also enclosing one of a series of ads appearing here. Two of the sponsors are members of SRC, Mr. Strang and Dr. Pack.

I feel so discouraged about the way things went in the Georgia election I hardly have the heart to do anything. But I guess I will get over that shortly. I sympathize with how you and the others there must be feeling.

Ella P. Mims

P.S. I tried to condense my notes and perhaps I did too good a job of condensing. Let me know what omissions you note and maybe I can supply some more information -

(Chatt. Civil. list)

Interviews in Chattanooga

Alfred Mynders

Mr. Mynders spoke very highly of the Columbia Report saying that it was receiving excellent publicity. He spoke of Harold Hinton's story in the N.Y. Times and the reprint and editorial in the Nashvill Banner. This missed me. I will look it up.

He spoke highly of the Chattanooga Interracial Committee. He was under the impression that there was a definite tie-up with the Council . He said a local chapter of SRC could easily be formed simply by calling a meeting of the Interracial Committee. He said there was no trouble about getting new members there if the Council wanted them, but that membership represented the leaders and he thought it effective as to numbers.

He spoke of the formation there of a Brotherhood of Catholics, Protestants and Jews under the leadership of Dr. John Paul Pack (SRC) as a counter moevment to KKK.

He discussed the Klan at length, saying that in his opinion it was not catching on and telling why. I won't go into this unless you request it. I have the whole conversation.

He was unfamiliar with the part of SRC in the Jacksonville Survey. He had received a copy but had not read it so far. He said negotiations were under way with the Urban League for a survey in Chatta. nothing definite having been decided.

Charles McD. Puckette, Gen. Mgr. of Chattanooga Times

Mr. Puckette was not sure whether he was on the mailing list of SRC. He wanted to make sure that he was.

He congratulated the Council on its Columbia Report. He wanted to know what follow-up the Council was planning in Columbia. He thought Tenn. was badly in need of local interracial committees and spoke well of the Chattanooga Committee.

He was very favorably impressed with the Jacksonville Survey, he likewise being unfamiliar with the part played in it by SRC. He said that nothing definite had been decided about the Urban League survey since it was uncertain whether funds could be provided. He said that in case the plans of the Urban League fell through he would keep in mind the Jacksonville Survey. (He is a member of the Council of Community Forces) He expressed surprise at the spirit in which the Jacksonville Survey was apparently conceived and executed, Jacksonville not being noted as a community with much social consciousness.

Mr. Puckette volunteered some suggestions as to things which needed to be done in the South and which he thought SRC might very well undertake. In brief (I won't go into this unless you request it): A study of Negro political bosses and the Negro vote in general; The financing and setting up of a good Negro newspaper serving the whole South and representing the best in Negro leadership in the South; A thorough study of successful Negro businesses and the part played by them in lifting up the whole life of the Negro community.

S. Bartow Strang atty (SRC) Retired Chm. of the Interracial Comm.

Mr. Strang gave me the background on the Committee which was set up some 10 or 15 years ago. He said that if a Chapter of SRC were set up it should be through the Committee. He said the Committee could have been more active, but that it had been fairly successful. He said one of the things they had been pushing was the appointment of Negro uniformed police but they had not got anywhere with it. Mr. Strang said he followed with great interest the publications of SRC and thought the Council was doing excellent work.

Mr. Harry Large, Gen. Secty of YMCA, Secty. of the Interracial Comm.

Mr. Large gave me the list of the members of the Committee and showed me the minutes of the Committee. He did not feel that the Committee had been suffi as active as it should have been, that ther was a vital need for a strong Committee. He didn't of course say anything about Mr. Wilkerson, but he said that a Committee of that kind needed a Chm. with sufficient interest and time at his disposal to give the Committee direction and life. He suggested that I talk to Prof. Key and Mr. Robert Smith of the James A. Henry Branch of the YMCA. He spoke of what the YM was doing in the way of biracial staff and board meetings, and of bi-racial programs at the Y. He expressed great interest in the appointment of Negro policemen and said he supposed the only thing to do was to keep hammering away at it and some day some one would be in authority who would do something about it. He said that both of the newspapers had excellent racial policies, giving good publicity to Negro citizens in the way of stories and photographs. He said the last meeting of the Committee was in Feb. at which a Negro (Dr. L.L. Patton) presided for the first time. It was agreed that the next meeting would be held in a Negro Church and that the Negro community would be invited. It was to have been held in April but so far has not been held. He anticipates it will be called soon and held in that manner. He suggested that I talk to Mr. Derthick, Supt. of Schools and spoke of his good work in getting equal pay for white and Negro teachers having equal qualifications.

Will Allen Wilkerson, Chm. of the Interracial Committee

Mr. Wilkerson repeated that the Committee had not been very active. He thought his nomination as Chairman was a mistake since he had so little time to give to it and most of the members like himself were primarily interested in making a living and had little time. They hold about four meetings a year and always have difficulty getting a quorum. He listed the most interested members as: white: Dr. Kilburn (SRC), Mr. Munders (SRC), Mr. Foster; Negro: Dr. Stephens, Dr. Patton (SRC), Mr. Collins(SRC); Mr. Collins, he said, was the most active member and one of the outstanding leaders among the Negroes. He said the Committee's main activity had been in connection with a survey by the Urban League which the Council on Community Forces wanted and suggested that I talk to Miss Lanier about this. He was impressed with the Jacksonville Survey, wanted to know how it was financed. Said the Urban League Survey would cost the city very little, He said he planned to call an executive meeting of the Committee soon to discuss primarily appointment of a new Chairman who could give more time. He wants more life in the Committee, said he did not want to leave it any "drier" than it had been when he came in (a year ago) Mr. Wilkerson said he would like very much to receive SRC publications and wanted to know what the charge would

be. He wanted to know about membership dues, and seemed to think that many of the members of the Committee might be interested in membership.

Mr. Robert Smith, Secty. of the James A. Henry Branch YMCA

I was unable to see Prof. Key who is Chairman of the Board of this Branch, also Principal of the Elementary School and member of the Interracial Committee. Mr. Smith repeated that the Committee is very inactive. He said Negroes had fairly good parks, but that the whole recreation set-up was inadequate, fairly good schools but overcrowded. It was his impression that racial prejudice was growing and cited as an example the fact that a Negro Boy Scout Camp had had to change its locality this year due to local pressure. He cited four instances of cross burning in Chattanooga. Said there had been no speaking or demonstrations in connection with any of the burnings, but that in every case policemen were spectators and made no attempt to stop them. He said there had been only one incident in connection with the burnings and cited that as hearsay. (the beating up of a Negro ex-serviceman) He said that Negroes had been voting there for a long time, that there was a strong political organization headed by W.C. Robinson. Mr. Smith said he would like very much to receive SRC literature. He was very helpful in trying to make appointments for me with Dr. Patton, Prof. Key, and Dr. Stephens. He repeated that Mr. Collins (SRC) is one of the outstanding Negro leaders here.

Homer Edmondson, Chief of Police

It was on Mr. Strang's recommendation that I went to see Mr. Edmondson. He thought he might open up and discuss the whole racial situation here in the city and he led me to believe that he would at least be friendly. I did not find him particularly friendly, though he was not actually rude to me (but pretty close) Before I had a chance to say anthing he wanted to know who and what I represented. When I told him that I had been talking to members of the Interracial committee he said that he did not care to discuss racial matters. He said he had had a communication from SRC with reference to Negro policemen and he left me in no doubt as to the fact that he did not welcome the communication. Said he had also had a communication from Chicago in the same connection. When I told him that I only wanted to know whether he would say anything about the general interracial situation in Chattanooga he became somewhat more agreeable and said that there had been no trouble. This was all he said and I brought the interview to a close as quickly and pleasantly as possible.

Dr. L.L. Patton

Not being able to see Prof. Key or Dr. Stephens, I called on Dr. Patton. He listed the following as Negroes who belong neither in the "ultra-conservative" nor "radical" groups whom he would like to see us in touch with.

Prof. Key
Mr. Julian Brown--Principal of Jos. B. Smith School
Mrs. L.L. Patton-- " Jas. A Henry School
Prof. John Julian " Main Street "
Dr. Levi Patton (M.D.)
Prof. Hainey Howard High School faculty
Mr. Alex Carney " " "

He said the Committee was burdened with "ultra-conservative" members, but that weak as it was he was glad it was there as ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ it gave the Negroes a chance to say things they could not say otherwise. He spoke with great feeling about the tension and friction in connection with the transportation problem, told of many deplorable incidents on busses and street-cars, and said that the Negro had come to feel that neither the man driving the bus, nor the man riding the bus, nor the policeman, nor the Judge, was his friend. On the other hand he told of an incident that had happened to him in which a white man-native of Murfreesboro--had treated him with all the courtesy and goodwill in the world, the incident having led to the friendliest of relationships,and he concluded, with feeling, that the key to the whole problem was "in the heart". From my talk with Dr. Patton, and what people say about him, I judge that he is an exceedingly fine person

Miss Ruby Lanier, Ex. Secty. of Council on Community Forces

Miss Lanier told me of negotiations with the Urban League for a survey in Chattanooga. Following a visit of League representatives the League had been invited to make the Survey. She did not anticipate a decision on their part until the fall or possibly the first of next year. She was interested in the Jacksonville Survey which I showed her and said she would obtain a copy. She said she knew Mr. Smith well (Steering Committee of the Jacksonville Survey Comm.) expected to see him next week and would discuss the Survey with him. She said she thought it an excellent way of handling the Survey--as a community project--but that the difficulty was in finding people in the community with the time to give to it. She said she thought the main need of the Interracial Committee was for younger people. Of the Negroes she suggested that I talk to Dr. Patton and of the younger Negroes, Mr. Robert Smith, both of whom I had already talked to. Of the younger whites she said that Mr. Derthick , Supt. of Schools was very interested in race relations and had done quite a lot in the way of bi-racial work on the teacher level. She knew of the Columbia report through the attention given it in the Chattanooga press.

Mr. Lawrence Derthick, Supt. of Schools

Mr. Derthick I found to be a man with a great deal of enthusiasm about promoting better race relations through and in his Dept. He takes great pride in what he has been able to do along this line, although he says he feels that they have "hardly started to scratch the surface". He says his work with the Negro group has been one of the most "heart-warming" experiences of his life. He holds joint meetings of his Principals--no joint teachers' meetings as yet. He has been able to get equal pay for Negro teachers with equal qualifications. Whereas the Negro schools used to get the equipment handed down from the white schools they now get the same equipment. At a recent meeting at a white school which had been newly painted he mentioned that he took pride in the fact that he had had some of his Negro schools painted first--since they needed it more. A statement which I take it came as something of a surprise to those present. A monthly publication of the department--the Outlook has a bi-racial eidtorial staff. They have published pamphlets for teachers on intercultural relations which he says have received wide recognitio He spoke very highly of Dr. Patton and especially of Mrs. Patton, Principal of one of the schools. He confirmed Dr. Patton's list of teachers and principals and said that the first three, Prof. Key, Mr. Julian Brown and Mrs. Patton were the outstanding individu-

als. Mr. Derthick was interested in what I told him of the Council. He is in close touch with Mr. Strang, Mr. Mynders, and Dr. Pack.

7/18/46

For cultivation in Chattanooga

Mr. Harry (H.W.) Large YMCA 812 Georgia Ave.	Gen. Secty. of the YMCA Secty of the Interracial Committee
Mr. Will Allen Wilkerson atty. Hamilton National Bank Bldg.	Chairman of the I.C.
Mr. Charles McD. Puckette The Chattanooga Times	Gen. Mgr. of the Times Member of the Council of Community Forces
Rev. Thorne Sparkman Subscriber St. Paul's Episcopal Church	Member of the I.C. Chm. of the Council of Comm.Force
Mr. Lawrence Derthick Supt. of Schools 413 East 8th St.	Supt. of Schools
Miss Ruby Lanier Ochs Bldg. 742 Georgia Ave.	Ex. Secty of the Council of Community Forces

Negroes

Dr. P.A. Stephens M.D. 1917 Citico Ave.	Member of the I.C. Chm. of NAACP chapter
Mr. Robert Smith James A. Henry Branch of YMCA mrs 793 East 9th st.	Secty of the James A. Henry (colored) Branch
Prof. G.A. Key James A. Henry Branch YMCA	Chm. of the Board of the Branch Member of the I.C. Principal of a Negro School

+ and - signs are Mr. Wilkerson's estimation of interest in the Committee

The Chattanooga Interracial Committee

White		Negro	
Mr. Will Allen Wilkerson	Chairman	Dr. L.L. Patton	Vice-Chm.
Mr. Harry Large	Secty.		

Education

+ Dr. R.A. Kilburn (SRC)	+ Dr. P.A. Stephens 1917 Citico Ave.
- Mrs. T.C. Betterton 368 S. Crest Rd.	+ Mrs. W.H. Warren
- Mrs. Guy Hatchett Amnicola Highway	- Prof. W.T. Davenport

Living Conditions

- Harry Carbaugh 124 Hilldale Dr.	+ Dr. L.L. Patton (SRC)
+ - Dr. Thorne Sparkman St. Paul's Episcopal Church	- Mrs. W.B. Davis 828 Houston
+ Mr. Alfred Lynders (SRC)	+ Mrs. A.E. Fagala

Civil Rights

- Rabbi Abraham Feinstein 925 McCallie Ave.	+ - Prof. T.D. Upshaw (YMCA)
- Dr. Jas. L. Fowle 1st Presbyterian Church	++ L.D. Collins (SRC) Prof. J.L. Jenkins 2015 Ivy
- Paul Campbell Chattanooga Bank Bldg.	

Institutions and Youth Movement, Recreation

Will Allen Wilkerson	- W.A. Banks Carter St. Baptist Church
+ W.G. Foster Editor of Chat. News-Free Press	~~[illegible]~~
- Bob Biggers	+ - B.T. Scruggs 1240 Grove St.
N	+ - Rev. E.L. Hickman 110 West 6th

Employment and Social Security

- Otto Hubbuch Hubbuch Glass Co.	- T.J. Lowery
- Murray Rainey	+ G.A. Key - (James A. Henry Branch of YMCA)
- A.F. Porzelius Shepherd Hills	+ Dr. L.L. Patton

Also: Mr. S. Bartow Strang (SRC) retired Chairman

Roy C. Reynolds 616 Pine St.

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

July 20,1946
Nashville

Dear Dr. Johnson,

This is just to give you some idea of how things look to me after my first couple of days in Nashville. Of course next week I can give you a much fuller idea of how the situation is going to shape up, but this is the way it looks now. I think we should work first for the formation of an SRC chapter here (I don't see any difficulty along that line--in fact nothing but enthusiasm so far), then use this as a talking point for the formation of similar chapters in Chattanooga, Knoxville and (hopefully) Memphis, then work from these chapters to the State Division, and from the State Division to the formation of local interracial groups and chapters over the State. Nashville seems particularly ripe for an SRC chapter,and the people I have talked to think it would be better to get this going before we call a State meeting. The members here have never had a meeting. I am going to try to get them together as soon as possible to discuss the organization of a chapter, plans for action etc. This group would be the nucleus from which we would work to a much larger and more representative membership. Probably we would agree to hold a subsequent meeting to which would be invited all the people whom the members agree should be with us. The group now is preponderantly an academic and church group. We need representatives of business, state and city government, lawyers, doctors, labor. From the people I have talked to I already have a very long list of possible members, and this list will keep on growing next week I know. In fact it seems to me now that it may grow out of hand, but that,I am sure,is only because we have not had a chance yet to talk about how we will organize our efforts. It would be physically impossible for me to see all the people that ought to participate. The best would seem to be to invite them to a second meeting of the SRC members. In the meantime I would have seen as many of them as possible. Would you want lists of them as we go along for cultivation from Atlanta? I can let you know a lot more about the situation next week after I talk to Mr. Williams, Dr. King Vivion, Dr. Johnson and others. So far I have talked principally with Bishop Dandridge and Mr. Eleazer and on the phone with Mr. Williams, Dr. King Vivion and Dr. Johnson. My father also is very interested.

Bishop Dandridge told me a story about Columbia which I think may interest you. The Episcopal Church has a small Negro mission there--the Church of the Holy Comforter. Some time in the spring the women of the Holy Comforter Church had the idea that they would invite the women of the white church there to come and meet with them. Dr. Dandridge went down from Nashville together with Mr. Charles Johnson, the minister of the Negro Episcopal Church in Nashville and also of the Columbia church. Soon after they arrived at the church, the women of the white congregation--some of the leading women of Columbia--began to arrive, four or five to a car until there were about twenty there. They began by singing America. Dr. Dandridge talked, then Mr. Johnson. Then they proceeded to the discussion of building a better highschool for the Negroes, a hospital and better health facilities etc. After the meeting ice cream and cake were served,and then as they were going to break up Dr. Dandridge said "We have one more thing to do before closing this meeting and that is to sing the Doxology. I think a meeting like this is cause to praise God." So they all sang the Doxology together. As he

walked away from the Church, Dr. Dandridge spoke to various Negroes who were in the street and told them what a fine meeting they had been having. "Yes," they said, "we heard the singing".

Dr. Dandridge said that Rev. Fred Gates (Episcopal minister) of Columbia was head of the local ministers' association, and that they had formed an interracial committee consisting of 3 white and 3 Negro ministers. They are working on the improvement of the Negro highschool, hospital and health service(as mentioned above)

Dr. Dandridge told me that Lynn Bomar, with the Governor's concurrence, is talking a great deal about the large number of imported fire-arms that were found in Columbia. He thinks the Governor should be urged to have an inventory made in this connection to clear up the truth or the falsity of this talk.

I am enclosing the Banner reprint of Harold Hinton's article, in case you did not see it, in which he refers to the Council's report (as the report of the Southern Regional Conference however) ? Do we want the Banner on our side? I don't know. I am going to try to see Jennings Perry and Charlie Moss both some time next week.

I will write you more fully next week.

Best regards

Ella P. Mims

Saturday afternoon
July 27,1946

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson,

At last I can draw a good long breath! We have had our meeting, it came off very well, and I am pleased to be able to report that we now have a Nashville Chapter of the Southern Regional Council. We met this morning at Christ Church Parish House, about twenty persons being present. Tomorrow I will type up the minutes of the meeting, the list of those present, and also fill in on all the details. Right now I feel like taking a slight vacation. It has been a strenuous week but a very interesting week one, and next week there will be a lot more people that I want to see here. Yesterday afternoon I went over to Peabody to attend the panel discussion on Intergroup Relations (Conference on Education for Peace). You were listed as being on the panel, but I didn't see any signs of you. It was an interesting discussion, and I made some good contacts. Incidentally they called on Father to say something, and he got in a good plug for SRC, which I thought was nice since you weren't there to do it yourself.

I am going to start sending you in lists of people very soon. I just wanted to send this short letter off this afternoon so you would get the good news Monday about the Nashville Chapter and know that I haven't been just twiddling my thumbs all week. Incidentally no officers have been elected yet. Dr. Brearly, who acted as temporary chairman of the meeting, was asked to appoint two committees, one on officers and organization, and one on recommendations for a program. I am going to talk with him today or tomorrow about the committees.

I hope you had a good trip to Junaluska. My best regards to all of you there.

Sincerely

Ella P. Mims

There were about ten at the meeting who were not members but who signified that they would become members — You will probably be hearing from them soon — I'll send their names and addresses — I think we can build up a good membership here — The trick is going to be to get some of the key business men and lawyers in town — But more of that later —

EPM

July 29,1946
Nashville

RECEIVED
JUL 30 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson,

Am enclosing the minutes of the meeting, list of the non-members present at the meeting, and lists of people I have either seen or talked to on the phone, or whom I could not get in touch with or who were out of town, all of whom I am sure are sympathetic and should be members. I am passing these on to you , and I am going to light out after others. Tentative committees (these are not definite yet) are: Officers and Organization: Dr. Davage, Dr. Mims and Dr. Nooe; Program and Policy: Dr. Johnson, Mr. Trawick and/or Dr. Nixon or Miss Stoves. I'll let you know as soon as we get these definitely established. On membership I am going to enlist the help particul arly of Miss Stoves, Mrs. Fensterwald, Miss Dixon, Miss Riley. Of course I am counting on all of those who were present to help in this. Father, I think, will be particularly helpful with the business men in town, also Dr. Nooe, Dr. Benton, Mr. Trawick. Alfred Starr will be very helpful I think. He was out of town Saturday,but we can count on him for the next meeting and in the interim. Dr. Dandridge and Mr. Williams will be out of town the month of August, but they will both be leaders when they get back. Dr. Johnson was out of town Saturday. I talked to him last week, he was very enthusiastic,and I will see him tomorrow or the next day and report on what has happened and also see if he will serve on the Policy Committee.

I am also enclosing the program of the Education for Peace Conference at Peabody with some names underlined that you ought to go after if they are not already members.

I think by the end of this week I can have done more or less all that I can do in Nashville for the time being, or rather that by that time I will be able to leave Nashville in very good hands as far as membership goes, together with the help that you can give from Atlanta. By the end of the week I will send you a list of all the people we want here.

Everybody I have talked to agrees that the Southern Conference has outlived any usefulness it may ever have had here and that they have succeeded in antagonizing more or less everybody that is in a position to do anything. The Banner is a problem here. We certainly don't want them down on us in the vicious way they were down on the Conference, and at the same time we don't want them to adopt us, because if they did that it could only mean,it seems to me,that they were making us out to be something that we are not. Everybody advises to leave the Banner strictly alone. It's a pernicious influence here and there is a very reactionary element in Nashville that swears by it. I am very glad we have got Jennings Perry with us. Of course we don't want any publicity yet while we are still in the formative state, but he is a good man to have.

Was distressed beyond words at the news of the terrible lynching in Georgia last week. The first fruits of the election. I know how dejected you must all be. Read this morning of the $500 contributed by the Council to the reward money. Thank goodness Ellis Arnall is still in. Perhaps he and the Federal Government together can get justice done.

My best regards to all of you.

Ella Mims

(over)

over

What is your idea of what I should do after Nashville? Would you rather I stayed on here a while, do some of the towns in Middle Tennessee, or get down to Memphis? Are there any developments from Chattanooga? Somebody ought to follow up there. And what are the plans for Knoxville? What is Mrs. Tilly going to do?

EMK

Ck for $2.00 for Edwin Nims' S.R.C. membership dues given Miss Clay—

EBT

Minutes of the organization meeting of the Nashville Chapter of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., July 27, 1946.

The following residents of Nashville met in the Parish House of Christ Church in Nashville at 10 o'clock in the morning, July 27, 1946:

Bishop E.P. Dandridge
Dr. H.C. Brearly
Mr. Herbert B. Cross
Dr. M.S. Davage
Dr. H.C. Nixon
Mr. Peyton Williams
Miss Susan Riley
Mrs. Rollin Marquis
Miss Mildred Stoves
Dr. Thomas C. Barr
Mr. Arch Trawick
Dr. John K. Benton
Dr. Edwin Mims
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
Mr. Thomas P. Mims
Miss Bessie O. Dixon
Mrs. E.W. Grant
Mr. Watts (David E.)
Miss Ella P. Mims

Dr. Roger T. Nooe was detained and arrived as the meeting was being adjourned.

Miss Mims expressed appreciation to Mr. Williams for offering the hospitality of Christ Church Parish House for the meeting. She expressed regret that some of the Nashville members of the Southern Regional Council were out of town and that she had not been able to get in touch with others. She then asked Bishop Dandridge to address the meeting.

Bishop Dandridge stated that the purpose of the present meeting was to form a Nashville Chapter of the Southern Regional Council. He expressed sympathy with the ideals of the Council and confidence in its work. He said that he considered the present a very opportune time for the liberal minded citizens of Nashville, the progressive conservatives, to join together for the purpose of working upon the interracial problems and other problems of the community. He said that the group should work towards a larger and more representative membership. He expressed himself in favor of the organization by the present meeting of a Nashville Chapter of the Southern Regional Council and expressed great interest in its future development, saying that he would do everything he could towards the success of the effort.

Immediately after his remarks Bishop Dandridge was called from the meeting.

Miss Mims then addressed the meeting on the origin of the Southern Regional Council, its organization, its purposes and its work.

Dr. Mims then addressed the meeting. He spoke of his long

connection with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and said that he welcomed the opportunity of returning to the work that he had been engaged in with the Commission by affiliating himself with the work of the Southern Regional Council. He said that it was time for the progressive citizens of Nashville--as well as of the South--to engage actively in work promoting the interracial welfare. He expressed himself in favor of the formation by the present meeting of a Nashville Chapter of the Southern Regional Council.

Dr. Mims then called upon Dr. Brearly to act as temporary chairman of the Meeting, and Dr. Brearly took the chair. Dr. Mims then made the motion that the present meeting constitute itself the Nashville Chapter of the Southern Regional Council. Mr. Williams seconded the motion. Dr. Brearly then called for a discussion of the motion.

Dr. Cross and Dr. Davage discussed a former interracial committee in Nashville with which they had been connected, both agreeing that it had been inactive for a period of two years, that it had been set up to meet a temporary situation in Nashville, and that once action had been taken in this situation interest in the committee had died out. They both agreed that this fact should not have any deterring effect upon the organization in Nashville of an interracial group along more permanent lines and in accordance with the plans for a Nashville Chapter of the Southern Regional Council under discussion.

The question was raised as to whether local dues would be involved and it was established by Miss Mims that the only dues would be the annual $2.00 dues payable by members of the Southern Regional Council.

The question was raised by Dr. Nixon as to whether the local Chapter would be bound in its local action by the headquarters of the Council. Miss Mims stated that the Chapter would act locally, the only reservation being that it would act in accord with the general purposes of the Council to which all members ascribe when they become members.

The question was raised by Mr. Williams as to what contact the Chapter would have with the Council, whether the Council might possibly appoint a field representative or an executive secretary for Tennessee when plans were made later for a State Division of the Council. This question was left open.

There being no more discussion, the Chairman put Dr. Mims' motion before the meeting, and it was unanimously passed.

Dr. Cross made the motion that the Chair appoint an officers and organization committee to present nominations for officers of the chapter and recommendations for organization. This motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Williams made the motion that the Chair appoint a program and policy committee to recommend a program for the chapter. This motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Williams moved that the Chair appoint a membership committee. Upon discussion it was agreed that it would be better to have a report from the policy committee before the chapter should launch a membership drive. In the meantime membership would be left in the hands of the field representative and of the members as individuals.

The Chair requested time to consider and to consult with others on the appointment of these committees.

Dr. Cross suggested that a second meeting not be held in Nashville until September in view of the fact that so many people would be out of town during the month of August.

Dr. Davage suggested that an interim committee be appointed to act for the chapter until the next meeting, but it was decided upon discussion that the committees to be appointed could act in this capacity.

There being no more business before the meeting was ajourned.

Respectfully submitted

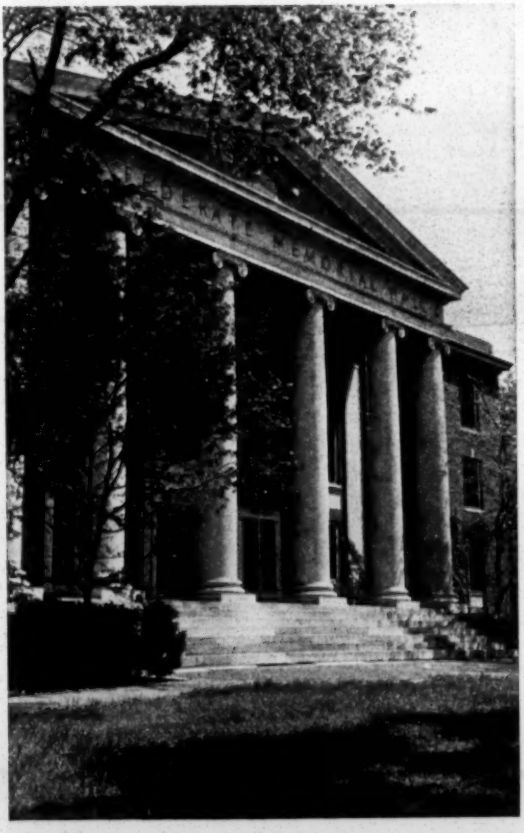
E. P. Mims

EDUCATION FOR PEACE

July 25, 26, 1946

GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

Nashville 4, Tennessee



CURRICULUM CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE THEME

WE ARE AT THE BEGINNING of a period of adjustment to a new age. The people of our nation long for a lasting peace in which we may devote our common effort to the improvement of the home, the community, and all other phases of social life. America must learn to live peacefully with other great nations which are experimenting with political systems unlike our own. Our discoveries and inventions should be used to promote the general welfare of mankind. The channels of communication must be kept open while at the same time we learn to distinguish the voices that are true from those that are false. We must produce a way of living which will make our nation a worthy member of a world family. The moral leadership which America can give the world will come only if we ourselves perfect the quality of our group life.

I. GENERAL MEETING

Thursday, July 25, 9:30-12:00 A.M.

The addresses will consider broadly some of the most significant problems in education for peace. The speakers will probably touch on the following topics to be taken up more intensively in the afternoon discussion groups: world organization for peace; the education of veterans; the impact of science on the modern world; and general education for American youth. The educational implications of the theme will be discussed by the second speaker.

Chairman

Everett Derryberry, President, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee.

Address of Welcome

Henry H. Hill, President, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Speakers

Howard Becker, Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

E. O. Melby, Dean of the School of Education, New York University, New York, New York.

Discussion

The audience is invited to ask questions and to participate in the general discussion.

II. DISCUSSION GROUPS

Thursday, July 25, 2:30-4:30 P.M.

1. WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR PEACE

What are some of the tensions in international relations and how may they be resolved? What are the most necessary improvements in the United Nations Organization? What are some of the goals in international educational cooperation which UNESCO has set for itself? How should the use of the atomic bomb be controlled? Will the power of the United States be on the side of freedom and justice the world over? How may education become a powerful force for peace?

Chairman

F. P. Wirth, Professor of History, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Discussion Leader

Byron L. Fox, Acting Adviser, Social Science Section of the Organizational Liaison Branch, Division of International Exchange of Persons, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Panel

Clarence V. Bruner, Department of Social Science, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee.

S. R. Emmons, Assistant Director of Elementary Education, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana.

Frank Jenkins, Director, Junior Red Cross, Southeastern Area, Atlanta, Georgia.

R. Mildred Kidd, Curriculum Assistant, Oak Ridge Public Schools, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Julius Mark, Rabbi, Vine Street Temple, Nashville, Tennessee.

William T. Rowland, Superintendent of Schools, Lexington, Kentucky.

Maycie Southall, Professor of Elementary Education, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Henry Lee Swint, Assistant Professor of History, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

L. O. Todd, President, East Central Junior College, Decatur, Mississippi.

2. THE EDUCATION OF VETERANS

What are the major problems encountered in the education of veterans? How has our experience helped us to solve these problems? How are veterans adjusting to college life? How should those veterans who are not capable of doing college work be handled? How should

the college program be adjusted to the needs of the veteran? Have veterans in high schools created any special problems? What are the special problems of on-the-job training?

Chairman

W. Morrison McCall, Director, Division of Instruction, Alabama State Department of Education, Montgomery 4, Alabama.

Discussion Leader

A. D. Holt, Executive Secretary, Tennessee Education Association, Nashville, Tennessee.

Panel

J. D. Coates, Professor of Education, Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond, Kentucky.

R. C. Cook, President, Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Elbert L. Costner, Superintendent of Schools, Poteau, Oklahoma.

Archer Schiffley, Director of Division of Veterans Education, State Department of Education, Columbia, South Carolina.

E. A. Shearer, Dean, Southeastern State College, Durant, Oklahoma.

Harley A. Smith, Chief of Vocational Rehabilitation, Veterans Administration, Montgomery, Alabama.

Charles R. Spain, Associate Professor of Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Albert S. Thompson, Associate Professor of Psychology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

3. THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE ON THE MODERN WORLD

How will new inventions in communication and transportation affect our lives? What new developments in medicine affect man's well-being? How may we use our increased knowledge of nutrition to improve the health of man? What are the possibilities of increased use of the resources of the farm and forest in the manufacture of industrial products? How will new inventions affect agriculture? What new developments may be expected in housing and home life? What are the possibilities of applying atomic energy to peacetime purposes?

Chairman

Norman Frost, Professor of Rural Education, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Discussion Leader

Raymond B. Seymour, Director of Research, Industrial Research Institute, University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga 3, Tennessee.

6. HOME AND FAMILY LIVING

What elements make up a high level of home and family living? Is the number of married women working outside the home increasing and what is its effect on home life? Have we produced a quality of family living which is peculiar to American democracy? Are young people adequately informed about marriage and parenthood? What can the school do to prepare young people for marriage and family living?

Chairman

H. C. Brearley, Professor of Educational Sociology, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Discussion Leader

Virgil E. Long, Educational Director of the Board of Health, Hamilton County, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Panel

Bell Boone Beard, Chairman of Sociology, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia.

Johnie Christian, Acting Director, Home Economics Department, Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas.

Katherine Edwards, Associate Principal, Thornwell Elementary School, Hartsville, South Carolina.

Gerald Gimre, Executive Director, Nashville Housing Authority, South Sixth, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mark F. Hawthorne, Superintendent of Schools, Anderson, South Carolina.

Alma Keys, State Supervisor of Home Economics Education, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Clyde Mobley, Supervisor of Home Economics, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana.

Virginia Muncie, Assistant Professor of Home Economics, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Lulu Palmer, Supervisor of Extended School Services, State Department of Education, Montgomery, Alabama.

Lora Lee Pederson, Director, Nashville School of Social Work, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Robert Ralston, Coahoma, Mississippi.

J. O. Snowden, Superintendent, Mississippi Children's Home Society, Jackson, Mississippi.

7. SHAPING PUBLIC OPINION

How may we cultivate public discussion of current issues? How may we help people to evaluate what they read and hear? What is the role of the press, radio, and cinema in forming public opinion? What is the present status of freedom of the press and freedom of the air? Has the public opinion poll become an important means of recording the will of the people? What opportunities does the common man have for making his opinion known to the

PAGE (s) MISSING

public? What can the school do to make the student a discriminating reader and listener? How can adult education contribute to the cultivation of enlightened public opinion?

Chairman

Wayland J. Hayes, Professor of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Discussion Leader

C. W. Pettegrew, National Moderator, Junior Town Meeting League, 400 South Front Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Panel

Harold Burton, President, Southwestern Institute of Technology, Weatherford, Oklahoma.

Tarleton Collier, Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky.

Colin English, Superintendent, Florida State Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida.

Lula Mae Jones, Superintendent of Quitman County Schools, Marks, Mississippi.

Jack Harris, Assistant General Manager, WSM, Nashville, Tennessee.

Ed Kirby, Public Relations Expert, National Association of Broadcasters, Washington, D. C.

Bernice B. McCullar, Director of Public Relations, Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Georgia.

Norman L. Parks, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Jennings Perry, Editor, Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tennessee.

C. W. Phillips, Director of Public Relations, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina.

E. S. Richardson, Field Representative, Department of Commerce and Industry, Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana.

T. M. Stinnet, Executive Secretary, Arkansas Education Association, Little Rock, Arkansas.

8. INTERGROUP RELATIONS

What are some of the more significant facts concerning the biological and cultural differences among groups? How may we develop a sympathetic understanding of other people? How may we attain a higher degree of cooperation among groups for the common good? How can all groups be made to unite around the common ideals of democracy? How may a better understanding of other national groups contribute to the attainment of world peace? What can the school do to improve relations between groups of different race, religion, and nationality?

Chairman

J. R. Whitaker, Professor of Geography, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Discussion Leader

Ruth McCafferty, Chattanooga Public Schools, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Panel

C. L. Bird, Superintendent of Schools, Wilson, Arkansas.

Ina C. Brown, Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mary Browning, Supervisor, Louisville Public Schools, Louisville, Kentucky.

L. H. Dyson, Dean of Administration, Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, Louisiana.

Albert J. Geiger, Principal Saint Petersburg High School, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Sue Hefley, Supervisor of School Libraries, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana.

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Forrest W. Murphy, Dean, School of Education, University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi.

N. C. Newbold, North Carolina State Department of Education, Raleigh, North Carolina.

H. C. Nixon, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

S. L. Smith, Director of Public Relations, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Hilda Taba, Director, Intergroup Education in Cooperating Schools, 437 West 59th Street, New York, 19, New York.

VI. THE ART FESTIVAL

Friday, July 26, 8:00 P.M.

IN FRONT OF SOCIAL-RELIGIOUS BUILDING

The art festival will be designed to fit the theme of the conference. It will be produced cooperatively by the music department and the physical education department. The festival will demonstrate how school and community groups may use the arts for the expression of a significant theme. The program will be directed jointly by Irving Wolfe, professor of music, and Clara Haddox, assistant professor physical education, both of Peabody College.

NOTES

No registration or other fees are required for those attending this conference.

Upon the conclusion of the addresses at all general sessions, the audience will be given an opportunity to ask questions and to participate in general discussion.

The conference themes on Thursday and Friday will be discussed broadly during the general sessions in the morning. The afternoon discussion groups will consider the more specific aspects of the major themes.

There will be no set speeches at meetings of the discussion groups. The leader of each group will make a brief introductory statement, after which the discussion will be taken up informally by the panel and, later, by the audience.

Members of discussion groups are requested to come to the platform at the end of the morning session for the purpose of getting acquainted and, possibly, to arrange to have lunch together.

Meals are served at the Demonstration School Building at the north end of the campus, and in the College Cafeteria located in West Dormitory.

All the sessions will be held on the campus under the trees. The Film Program and the Art Festival will be held in front of the Social-Religious Building.

In case of rain the meetings will be held indoors as follows:

General meetings will be held in the auditorium of the Social-Religious Building.

Discussion groups: Thursday and Friday, 2:30-4:30 P.M.

Groups 1 and 5: Industrial Arts Building, Room 100
Groups 2 and 6: Industrial Arts Building, Room 202
Groups 3 and 7: Industrial Arts Building, Room 203
Groups 4 and 8: Home Economics Building, Room 208

A regional conference of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development will be held at Peabody College on Saturday, July 27, 1946. Mr. R. Lee Thomas, Director of the Division of Elementary Schools, Tennessee State Department of Education, is in charge.

The conference is conducted by the Division of Surveys and Field Studies. The committee which planned the program includes: Louis E. Armstrong, H. C. Brearley, John E. Brewton, Norman Frost, Henry Harap, and J. R. Whitaker.

July 31,1946
Nashville

RECEIVED
AUG 1 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson,

Am enclosing membership dues for: check $4.00 given E&C

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
Clarendon Ave., Bellemeade Park
Nashville

Also a list of additional college people not on the first list I sent in. Am wondering what can be done about referring these people and the others already sent in to Nashville members of the Council since the Chapter has not yet appointed a chairman or secretary. A meeting will not be held again until September and consequently officers ~~wi~~ cannot be appointed until that time. The fact is that nothing very much can be done here in August since so many people will be out of town. How about referring the Peabody people to Dr. Brearly and Miss Susan Riley, the Vanderbilt people to Dr. Nixon and Dr. Benton, the Scarritt people to Miss Ina C. Brown, Fisk (including ~~Dr.xJon~~ Meharry) to Dr. Johnson, and the town people (that I will send in later) to Miss Mildred Stoves, Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, and myself or Father. A. and I. people could be referred to Mr. Eppse (Merl).

Talked to Miss Riley at Peabody yesterday. She has and extremely interesting class, really a workshop, of teachers from all over the State and South, in Southern life and literature, in which she goes into all phases of Southern culture. You have probably heard of it. They have published a Southern life and literary culture series which is widely used. She has talked recently to her class about the Council and I have left literature for her to distribute among them.

Best wishes
Ella Mims

~~If you do not hear from Mr. Trawick soon and send invitations please mark it Mr. Bernard.~~

Mr. and Mrs. Trawick are OUT - you'll have to strike them off the list - Personal prejudice against one of the people prominently connected.

These are some of the college people not on first list: Mrs — 7/31/46

Peabody College

✓ Dr. Henry M. Hill	President
✓ Dr. F.P. Wirth	Professor of History
✓ Dr. Maycie Southall	Professor of Elementary Education. National President of the Association of Childhood Education. Member of the Educational Policies Committee of NEA (only woman member?)
✓ Dr. Jack Allen	Professor of History
✓ Dr. Donald Michelson	Assistant Professor of Social Science . Jewish
✓ Dr. Milton L. Shane	Professor of Modern Languages
✓ Dr. Solon Suddith	Professor of Physical Education (Recreation)
✓ Dr. Ullin W. Leavell	Professor of Elementary Education
✓ Dr. W.D. McClurkin	(Materials Bureau on southern problems for use of schools)

Scarritt College

✓ Dr. Donald Maynard	
✓ Miss Freddie Henry	Religious Education
Dr. Delbert M. Mann	Professor of Sociology
✓ Dr. Mary Owen	Dean of Women
✓ Miss Margaret Young	Professor of Social Work

Ward-Belmont College

✓ Dr. Robert C. Provine	President
✓ Miss Vera Hay	History. Attends race relations conference (Wellesley?) every summer
✓ Miss Martha Ordway	Dean of Women

Vanderbilt

✓ Dr. Meredith Crawford	Dean of the Junior College
✓ Dr. George Mayhew	School of Religion
✓ Dr. William Frye	Medical School

Meharry Medical ~~School~~ College

✓ N. Dr. Don Clawson	President
✓ N. Dr. Michael J. Bent	Dean

Tenn. A. and I (Agricultural and Industrial State Teachers College)

✓ N. Dr. Virginia S. Nyabonga	Professor of Mod. Language In charge of Personnel
✓ N. Dr. George W. Gore	Dean of the College
✓ N. Dr. Walter S. Davis	President

Please send Columbia Report and SRC Origin + purpose to:

Mr. Hirsch Kaplan
2202 E 65th St.
Long Beach, Calif.

Was GMHA Secretary here — Possible contributor

RECEIVED
AUG 5 1946
Southern Regional Council

Aug. 2,1946
Nashville

Dear Dr. Johnson,

Am enclosing list #1 of likely prospective members. List #2, also enclosed is something of a problem. These are the civic-minded businessmen and attorneys and women whom the Nashville members would like to see interested in the Chapter. I have seen some of them, and other members have seen and will see others. They are people whom we will try to get to the meeting in September. Incidentally it seems as though it will not be feasible to have a meeting until the latter part of the month as so many people don't get back from vacations until the 15th. I am very much handicapped by the fact that so many ~~people~~ are out of town or leaving very soon. I don't really expect very much response until this second meeting. However, people like Mr. May, Mrs. Fensterwald, Miss Stoves and Father will get in some good work in August. Also Rabbi Mark. I talked to him yesterday and was delighted to hear that he is already a member. Your talk at Fisk seems to have done it. He is a very fine person, I am sure he will do everything he can towards getting new members in Nashville, says he will cooperate to the fullest. What I am wondering about list #2 is whether you would write them a form letter telling them about the Nashville Chapter, mentioning some of the people present at the organization meeting such as Bishop Dandridge, Mr. Peyton Williams, Dr. Roger T. Nooe, Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Miss Mildred Stoves, Dr. Edwin Mims, telling them about a meeting in September and sending them literature.* It seems to me that I am in danger of getting bogged down here in the Nashville situation and that I perhaps ought to be out doing something else. The concentrated effort ought to come in Nashville in September. How does it seem to you from that end?

I will prepare a list of the Negroes here in town tomorrow, the ones we ought to go after. I think Miss Dixon is going to be helpful, also Mrs. Johnson. They both seem enthusiastic. Mr. Eppse at A. and I. is also very interested and I think will get us a lot of good members at A. and I.

Best wishes

Etha Mims

* They could get literature anyway - (I have marked the ones on this list that seem likeliest)

Saturday

Finally got to see Mr. W.E. Turner today. He is in the State Department of Education, in charge of the Division of Negro Education. He is quite sympathetic and I think it likely that he will want to be a member. I left literature for him to look over. (He was on one of my earlier lists) He said that one of the most important people we could be in touch with in the state was R.E. Clay, a Nashville Negro , who has long been active in interracial work in the state. He was a Rosenwald agent, may still be, I'm not sure. Mr. Turner says that whenever there is a "soft spot" in thestate, meaning where trouble might develop, they always send Mr. Clay. He has connections all over the state, knows the local officials, leading citizens etc. According to Mr. Turner he is a sort of one man interracial commission all by himself. I knew of him, Father knows him very well and has worked with him often in the interracial field, and have been trying to get in touch with him. He has been out of town practically all of the time I have been here. I finally did talk to him on the telephone today. He just got back to town last night and is leaving again tomorrow. He said he would like very much to have some literature and that he would be in town after the 15th of September and would like very much to come to a meeting of the Nashville Chapter. He will be in town August 12 to 25.

Mr. Robert E. Clay
A. and I. State Teachers College

Interesting turn of events in McMinn County over in East Tennessee. If we could get an uprising like that in Shelby to get rid of the Crump machine we might get somewhere in Tennessee. I noticed that one of the local citizens on the three man commission apointed by the Veterans to take charge was the Rev. Bernie Hampton, a Methodist minister of Athens, whom I have on my cards as a charter member of the Council.

EPM

Minutes - 8/27/46

#1

Rev. C.E. Cathey - Presbyterian minister
2301 Westwood Ave.

Dr. J.E. Clarke - Former Chairman of Tennessee Interracial Committee which no longer exists. He is old and not active any longer but says he would be interested in seeing literature - Possible member
920 Benton Ave.

Rev. I.W. Gernert — Lutheran minister - Says he is too busy with new Church to take part but would like literature.
Caldwell Lane

Mr. Andrew D. Holt President of Tennessee Education Association
3700 Brighton Rd.

Mr. Burgin E. Dossett
State Department of Education

~~Rev. Walter L. Caldwell~~
~~1128 Greenfield Ave.~~

Mr. Homer Grice
Baptist Sunday School Board
125 9th Ave. N.

Miss Eva Dean Kemp not in town at present - Handles publicity for race relations Institute at Fisk -
Fisk University

Rev. W.P. King Signer of Alliance statement - working on race relations literature for Methodist Board at present.
1612 Linden Ave.

Most Rev. William L. Adrian Catholic Bishop
328 Fifth Ave. N.

Mrs. E.T. Krueger
3100 Overlook Drive

Miss Eva Jean Wrather Has literature. Hope we can get this one - She seems pretty interested - Would make a good worker
4700 Elkins Ave.

Mr. C.C. Menzler
Tennesee Industrial School
Murfreesboro Rd.

Miss Selene McCall — has literature
810 Broadway

Mr. Wyatt Jones — Methodist Board of Education Editorial Division
810 Broadway

Dr. C.A. Bowen — Executive Secty - Editorial Division
810 Broadway

Invitations & letter #1 Aug 8

#2

Mr. Bernard R. Schweid
Mills Book Store
710 Church St.

Mr. P.D. Houston
American National Bank

Mr. Will R. Manier Jr. atty.
Baxter Building

Mr. Walter Stokes Jr.
41 Arcade

Mr. Cecil Sims atty.
American Trust Bldg.

Mr. T. Graham Hall
Nashville Trust Bldg.

Mr. Dudley Gale
2017 8th Ave. S.

Mr. Horace T. Polk
301 7th Ave. N.

Mr. William Hume atty.
American Trust Bldg.

Mr. Edwin Potter has literature - Pres. of Bank - Fisk Board of Trust
Commerce Union Bank

Mr. Harold McGee
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
1102 Grundy St.

Mrs. Albert Werthan
Belle Meade Drive

Mrs. Bernard Werthan
Tyne Lane

Mr. Dan May has literature very interested
May Hosiery Mills
436 Houston St.

Mr. Samuel Loventhal has literature
216 Union St.

Mr. Carr Payne
206 4th Ave. N.

Mrs. A.J. Dyer
Brentwood

Mr. Littell Rust atty.
Commerce Union Bank Bldg.

Mrs. Maxey Jarman
Woodlawn Drive

Dr. John J. Lentz has literature
Davidson Co. Court House - County Health Dept.

Mrs. J.H. Yeomans
Belle Meade Blvd.

Mrs. John T. McCall
3728 West End Ave.

Mr. Vernon Sharp
Springfield Woolen Mills
421 Union St.

Mr. and Mrs. E.C. Tompkins
Union Bridge Rd.

~~Mr. Fitzgerald Parker~~

Mr. William H. Lambeth
Stahlman Bldg.

Mrs. Sydney Keeble
Westview Ave.

Mr. Brownlee Currey
322 Union St.

Louis Leftwich Jr.
American National Bank Bldg.

Mrs. W.T. Mallison
Brookfield Ave.

Mrs. Lee Loventhal
102 Lauderdale Rd.

Henry D. Jamison Jr.
100 N. 1st St.

Mr. J.P. Kranz
Warner Park Apt.

Mr. T. Graham Hall
Nashville Trust Bldg.

? Mr. John L. Hill
Baptist Sunday School Board
125 9th Ave. N.

Mr. Lipscomb Davis
Tyne Road.

Judge Wm. H. Swiggart
930 Boradway

Mr. Ben Whitmore
Third National Bank

Letter #2 - 3/9/46

#2

Mr. Newman Cheek
Gallatin Rd.

Mr. Maclin Davis
Westview Ave.

~~Mrxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Mr. Edwin Hunt
930 Broadway

Mr. Vernon Tupper
100 Taylor St.

Mr. Edmund Turnley
Woodmont Blvd.

~~Mrxxxxx~~

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Harwell
Belle Meade Blvd.

Mr. Maxwell E. Benson
136 4th Ave. N.

Mr. Fitzgerald Parker
Nashville Trust Co.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Cayce
3702 Whitland Ave.

Nashville--Negroes

Mr. Calvin L. McKissack
Morris Memorial Bldg.

Mr. Moses McKissack
Morris Memorial Bldg.

architects & contractors

Mr. M.G. Ferguson
925 11th Ave. N.
Real Estate

Mrs. Samuel Freeman
1203 8th Ave. S.

Mr. Henry Boyd
Baptist Sunday School Board
125 9th Ave. N.

Mr. M.W. Day
Nashville Globe and Independent
403 Charlotte Ave.
Editor

Mr. J.G. Patton
419 8th Ave. S.
Funeral Director

Mrs. E.T. Brown
Baptist Sunday School Board
125 9th Ave. N.
YW worker

Mrs. Mattie Flowers
A. and I. State Teachers College

Miss Helen Work
1030 17th Ave. N.
High School Teacher

Mrs. William Fort
2424 Jefferson St.
Principal Ford Greene School

Mrs. M.E. Tipton
1027 Villa Place
Public School teacher

Mr. N.S. Holiday
1813 Patterson St.
High School teacher

Dr. Matthew Walker
Meharry Medical College

Dr. I.L. Moore
419 4th Ave. N.
dentist

Mrs. B.F. Cox
1812 Morena St.
wife of Fisk supervisor of Grounds

Mrs. F.M. Wilson
1539 14th Ave. N.
Public School Teacher

Miss Mary E. Lee
A. and I. State Teachers College

Dr. Thomas E. Poag
A. and I. State Teachers College

Mr. Scott E. Grinstead
2108 Meharry Blvd.
Southern White Baptists student worker at Fisk, Meharry & State

Mr. L.C. Reddick
2715 Meharry Blvd.
Meharry

Mr. K. Gardner
1511 Jefferson St.
Funeral Director

Mr. W.H. McGavock
422 4th Ave. N.
Funeral Director
YM Committee

Dr. Guerney Holloway
1211 Charlotte Ave.

Mr. H.M. Holloway
932 Blank St.
Fisk

Mr. Alfred C. Galloway
2018 Clifton Rd.
Napier
Homes management

Mrs. Reuben Richardson
1018 16th Ave. N.

Dr. and Mrs. J.B. Singleton
1116 Jefferson St.

Dr. and Mrs. C.B. Steele
1018 16th Ave. N.

Clark Bros. Florists
407 Charlotte Ave.
Incomplete

Dr. Brown
Brown Pharmacy
2602 Jefferson St.

RECEIVED
AUG 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Robt. T. Smith
2722 Scovel St.

Mrs. John C. Hull — wife of School Principal
1616 17th Ave. N.

Miss Lois Daniels — Librarian
A.and I. State Teachers College

Miss Frances Thompson — Art
A.and I. State Teachers College

Mr. J.A. Galloway — Principal of Pearl High School
2020 Clifton Rd.

Mrs. Virgie E. Mason — Teacher - President of Middle Tenn. Teachers Association.
2301 14th Ave. N.

Mrs. Henderson A. Johnson — Formerly in Dr. Johnson's office - Public School System Vice Chm. - Nashville Chapter Council of Negro Women
900 17th Ave. N.

Miss Lorenzo Parker — High School Teacher
1807 Jefferson St.

Mr. R.B.J. Campbell atty.
Happy Day Laundry
1700 State St.

Dean W.M. Freeman
American Baptist Theological Seminary
1800 White Creek Pike

Mrs. M.G. Anderson
American Baptist Theological Seminary
1800 White Creek Pike

President Riley is already a member -

Rev. Charles M. Johnson — Episcopal minister
1505 Hawkins St.

Rev. S.S. Morris Jr. — AME Church
1404 Hawkins St.

Rev. Richard Ewing — Congregational Church - Public Schools
433 8th Ave. N.

Mr. Harvey Clark
Baptist Sunday School Board

Mr. Ira T. Bryant
711 Lea Ave.

Mrs. H.J. Johnson — YW Treasurer
91 Claiborne St.

Mrs. W.H. Burleson — Federated Clubs
1512 Meharry Blvd.

Rev. Ambrose Bennett
2712 Meharry Blvd.

Rev. H.P. Gordon
2332 Herman St.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD L. TRIGG
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

#1

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 8, 1946

Dear Friend:

For sometime we have been looking forward to the organization of a division of the Southern Regional Council in Tennessee and have been laying the ground work for such a group. It has seemed best to begin with a local committee in Nashville, and our Field Representative, Miss Ella P. Mims, has been working toward this end.

At a meeting of interested Nashville citizens on July 27, 1946, it was voted that this group should constitute the nucleus for the Nashville Committee. Among those present were Bishop E. P. Dandridge, Dr. M. S. Davage, the Rev. Peyton Williams, Dr. Thomas C. Barr, Dr. Edwin Mims, Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, and Miss Mildred Stoves. The committee will meet again the latter part of September for the purpose of electing officers and adopting a program of activities.

It has been suggested that you would probably be interested in working with such a group in Nashville. We are, therefore, extending to you an invitation to become a member of the Southern Regional Council and of its Nashville Committee. We hope that you will fill in and return the enclosed membership card, authorizing us to enroll you. Under separate cover we are sending you several publications which will acquaint you with the work of the Council.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

Tenn

August 9, 1945

Bishop Paul Kern
Lake Junaluska
North Carolina

Dear Bishop Kern:

I regret that it was impossible for me to have a conference with you while I was at Junaluska, because there are things which I wished to discuss with you.

Miss Venita Lewis, a Negro woman from the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, has been in small towns in the South and has found that there is a growing fear among the Negroes in the small communities of what is to happen to them in the post war days. In some other confidential conferences, I have found the inside stories of the activities of nativistic organizations under the cloak of religion rising in the South -- We the People, The Commoner Party, The Vigilantes, The Christian American, and the Ku Klux Klan is not dead. These organizations, of course, will play on the prejudice and fear of the underprivileged white people.

There seems to me to be an immediate necessity for interracial groups to be at work on these problems. The Southern Regional Council is working very closely with state interracial committees, and this may be a way out. We have always been concerned that Tennessee has never had a strong state interracial committee, though there are many members of the Council throughout the state. You and Bishop Dandridge are both in Nashville, and if you two could find it possible to issue a call to the members of the Council in the state, it would be possible to organize a Tennessee Committee of the Southern Regional Council. Of course, all stenographic work could be done in the office in Atlanta, and the Council would bear the expense of postage, etc. What we should like for you to do is to set a date, write the initial letter, and preside over the meeting until an organization is perfected. Attached you will find a list of the Tennessee members.

I know how full your schedule is, but I feel that it is necessary that every precaution be taken to prevent a recurrence of the aftermath of the last war, so I have dared ask you to give a little of your time to this. I am well aware of the difficulties of travel, and there possibly wouldn't be many people present from out of Nashville, but at the same time, if you get a state committee started, it would be possible to reach the towns and communities of the state.

Please think through this and advise me. If you think wise, I could come either to Junaluska or to Nashville to have a conference with you.

Best wishes to you and Mrs. Kern.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

METsm

Aug. 11, 1946
Nashville, Tenn.

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson,

Had a good talk Thursday with Mrs. Fred D. Estes, President of the Womans Society of Christian Service, Tenn. Conference, and she told me of her talks with you and Mrs. Tilly at Junaluska. She is enthusiastic about a tie-up between the Christian Social Relations program and the Council, thinks it would provide a positive approach to the Social Relations workers in the field of race relations and that they should be getting our literature. I provided her with several copies of the list of publications. I will probably go up to Beersheba Tuesday to the Missions School and talk with some of the Christian Social Relations workers. Mrs. Richard Strain of Murfreesboro is the Secretary for the Tenn. Conference and will be at Beersheba Tuesday. Mrs. Estes asked me if I would come to a meeting of the Executive Committee in Nashville during the first or second week in October and speak to them about the Council and discuss possible ways of working together.

Mrs. Fred D. Estes
1411 Gartland Ave. Inv. M.S. 8/20/46

The following should receive literature: Same letter as sent to Peabody etc 8/23

Mrs. S.B. Ziegler Valley View Farm ✓ R.R.2, Brentwood, Tenn.	President of the Nashville Council of Church Women
Mrs. Henry C. Hibbs 1804 18th Ave. S. ✓	Corr. Secty. of the Nashville Counci of Church Women
Rev. Willard H. Blue 204 Mayfair Rd. ✓	District Superintendent. Officer of the Association of Nashville Churches

I spent Friday in Columbia, found that in general Columbians are smarting under what they feel to be the unfair publicity they have received and resentful of NAACP, SCHW, Committee of 100 etc. Those who had seen the Council's report thought it a fair and good statement, others said they would read it with interest. Mr. Finney of the Daily Herald had not known about the report until it was brought to his attention by Harold Hinton, whose article, by the way, in the New York Times, was reprinted in part in the Herald. I found Mr. Finney, like others, resentful of NAACP, SCHW, the Negro press. He agrees enthusiastically that something should be done, and that the idea of the interracial committee may be the right approach, and that the Council may be the right organization to take the lead in the South. Mrs. Dale, our member in Columbia, and an influential woman in the community (away at present) has been talking to him about the Council, and I think he is definitely interested. I think he should receive some literature.

My most conclusive talk was with Dr. Pennington, Methodist minister, with regard to the Ministers' Association in Columbia. They plan an interracial meeting of ministers the third week in September and asked if I or some representative of the Council could be present at that time to present to them the program of the Council and discuss ways and means of working together. At

a subsequent meeting they ~~ix~~ plan to invite lay leaders from both groups to meet with them, and Dr. Pennington thought it might be better to have the Council representative present at that meeting rather than the first one. Rev. W. Fred Gates, Episcopal minister, (away at present) has taken the lead in interracial work there and is the President of the Ministers' Association.

I won't go into the interviews I had there, but simply list as follows people I think should receive literature as a preliminary to the fall meetings:

Columbia

Columbia letter with S/Y + literature 8/22

White ministers:

~~Dr.~~ Rev. B.B. Pennington 706 N. High St.	Methodist
Rev. W. Fred Gates 309 W. 7th St.	Episcopal
Rev. J.F. Ligon 207 W. 8th	First Presbyterian
Rev. Leon C. Burns 610 Mayes Place	Church of Christ
Rev. Wm. McIver Garden St. Presbyterian Church	Presbyterian
Rev. Walter S. Bush 609 N. High St.	Catholic (some Negro members)

Negro Ministers

Rev. B.C. Frierson 1123 Glade St.	
Rev. S.W. Smith Pulaski Pike	AME
Rev. Z.A. Brown 405 Church St.	AME
Rev. J.P. Blades 809 Woodside	Presbyterian
~~Rev. M.F. Riley~~	
Rev. M.F. Riley Baptist Church	Baptist

White laymen

Col. W.O. Batts Columbia Military Academy	
Mr. L.U. Ragsdale Columbia Military Academy	
Mr. Dave Gordon Alison Gardens	Merchant

Mr. Horace Frierson, Jr. atty 810 S. Garden St.	Lawyer
Mr. E.H. Ayers 410 W. 7th	Banker
Mr. J.R. Baker Double Branch Rd.	County Supt. of Schools
Dr. H.C. Busby 419 W. 9th	County Health Officer
Mr. John W. Finney Columbia Daily Herald	Editor
Mr. Paul Page Columbia Daily Herald	City Editor

Negro laymen

Dr. F.L. Hawthorne 106 1/2 E. 8th St.	M.D.
Dr. R.S. Perry Bigbyville	M.D.
Dr. Chas. E. Jones 901 1/2 S. Main St.	Dentist
Miss Maggie Green 510 Hanaway St.	President Federated Clubs
Prof. S.E. Jones Principal Negro Highschool	
Dr. and Mrs. B.F. Davis 514 E. 7th St.	
Mrs. Robert Nicholson 510 N. High St.	Colored Red Cross work
Mr. and Mrs. James Morton Morton FuneralHome	
Mrs. Camille Johnson 1104 S. Glade St.	Pres. of PTA
Miss J.B. Fulton County Supervisor of Schools	

~~Am enclose~~

Nashville

These are some of the men who were at the Exchange luncheon when Father spoke about the Council and who he thinks should receive literature. Am not including those who were on previous lists.

Nashville

Mr. (and Mrs) Battle Rodes
Hood Hill Road

Mr. Wm. R. Pouder
Tenn. Taxpayers Association
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Mr. Alfred Sharp
Third National Bank Bldg.

Mr. J.T. Griscom
Southern Agriculturist
1523 Broadway

Mr. Bradley Walker
3415 West End Ave.

Mr. Will T. Cheek
Belle Meade

Mr. Lowe Watkins
Commerce Union Bank Bldg.

Mr. Bascom F. Jones
930 Broadway

Nashville letter 4-2 + membership form 8/22

Here enclosing clippings from the Banner relative to SCHW - The Banner has campaigned viciously against SCHW for over a year - In the eyes of the Banner (i.e. Mr. Jas. Stahlman) everyone who didn't support Mr. McKellar and Mr. McCord is a Communist - or for that matter anyone who doesn't support Mr. Stahlman's views is a Communist -

Best wishes to all of you -

E. P. Mims

August 15, 1946

Dr. A. J. Walton
District Supervisor
Methodist Church
Clarksville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Walton:

Miss Ella P. Mims, our Field Representative in Tennessee, has written us about her talk with you recently. As Miss Mims probably told you, we are anxious to build up a strong state division in Tennessee, with local committees in the various communities throughout the state. The events of the past few weeks seem to show more than ever the need for a sensible and vigorous program for preventing and alleviating racial friction.

Miss Mims tells us that you would like to have some additional literature. We are glad to send this to you without charge as we know that you will make good use of it. We appreciate very much your help in the expansion of our program in Tennessee, and if you would like other materials please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to J.B.T.

Send Dr. A. J. Walton — SRC member

District Supervisor
Methodist Church
Clarksville, Tenn.

25 - #1
50 - S.O.Y.
25 - Way New South
50 - Unity ...
50 - Which way ...?

no charge

(see Mimms letter of Aug. 7)

Write him note saying we are sending lit. with our compliments, etc.

Cards to be made

Aug. 7,1946
Nashville, Tenn.

RECEIVED
AUG 8 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson,

Am enclosing clippings from yesterday's Banner and this morning's Tennessean about Father's talk yesterday before the Exchange Club. Many of the leading business and professional men of Nashville were present. I will prepare you a list of some of the best prospects as soon as I can get the addresses in order. Father feels that the reception was favorable and that several of those present may take a leading part in the Nashville Chapter once it gets going. I am sorry about the quote on the Southern Conference in the Banner. The fact is that a good many people here who are not familiar with SRC do confuse it at first with SCHW and the latter is not very popular here even with many who formerly supported it or were connected with it.

I spent yesterday in Clarksville, a town of about 12,000 in Montgomery County, 40 miles northwest of Nashville. Had a long talk with Dr. A.J. Walton, our only member at present in Clarksville. He is a District Supervisor of the Methodist Church, formerly with the Methodist Board of Education. He is very interested in the Council and is of course in a position of much influence in the County. Says he can make good use of additional literature and is willing to pay for what you will send him. He has about 30 ministers under him. He would like very much to see an interracial group formed in Clarksville but is unwilling at present to take the lead in organizing it since he has been in Clarksville only a few months--went there last fall. He says Rev. A.W. Beasley of the Madison Ave. Methodist Church, and Rev. J. Earl Gilbreath of Trinity Episcopal Church are the most social-minded of the ministers. I found both of these out of town, but talked to Mr. Beasley's secretary and left for him Origin and Purpose and Columbia Report. His secretary says that he is interested in interracial work. Mr. Gilbreath, who Dr. Walton feels might best take the lead, wrote his dissertation on race relations. The Rev.Victor E. Gray, Church of the Nazarene, is the present president of the Ministers' Association(non-interracial)

Talked to Stanley Gower, editor of the Leaf-Chronicle, who seemed very interested. He also would like to see an interracial group in Clarksville. I left with him Origin and Purpose and the Columbia Report.

One of the best contacts I made was Mrs. Aubrey Broome, visiting teacher in the County School System and head of the Business and Professional Womens' Club of Clarksville, She is tremendously interested in social problems, very community-minded,and thoroughly familiar with every corner of the county and every school, white and colored. She is particularly interested at the moment in health and sanitation problems. I left with her Origin and Purpose, Columbia Report, Wanted a Healthy South, which she said she would pass around. She was very interested in the Jacksonville Survey, and I think she will probably get in touch with you. Working in the same office at the Court House with her was Miss KatherineAllen, a Negro woman, Supervisor of County Negro Schools. Together they gave me names of white people and Negroes who they thought would be interested in receiving literature. These are both excellent people.

Then talked to the County Judge (or tried to) and he informed me curtly that he was a very busy man and was not interested and couldnot get interested. This is a very sad story as I found out later when talking to Mrs. Ann Major, head of County Public Welfare. She informed me that they have just gone backward about 50 or 100 years with the recent appointment of this Judge. She says he is narrow-minded and selfish, has no community interests, not even church, and is opposed to welfare work on general principles. She is very distressed about the situation. They had had a County Judge for about 25 years who was a leader in every good work in the community. She was very interested in the Council. I left with her Columbia Report and Healthy South and she would like very much to receive Origin and Purpose (this was late in the afternoon and I didn't have any left) She also was very interested in the Jacksonville Survey. Said she would circulate the literature in her office. Gave me additional names.

At Austin Peay I talked to Mr. Felix Woodward(Dean) and Dr. P.P. Claxton (President) Dr. Claxton has always been interested in interracial work, was formerly connected with the Commission. Please send him some literature and invitation. I left Origin and Purpose and the Columbia Report with Mr. Woodward.

Dr. Walton told me that he and Stanley Frazier (Alabama) had discussed a tie-up between Southern Churchmen and SRC.

My literature is running very low and I am entirely out of The South is yours. Do you prefer me to distribute literature or do you prefer to send it from there - or both?

Was disappointed not to hear from you this morning. Am wondering what Mrs. Tillip plans are. When I left Atlanta the tentative plan was that she would travel East Tennessee and West Tennessee. I plan to get down to Columbia tomorrow or day after -

My best regards to you and all in the office

Ella Mae

Clarksville, Tenn. For cultivation

Mrs. Bertha A. [redacted] Farmer ✓ — Teacher in City Schools - Formerly Supervisor nursery schools under FWA - Both white + colored nursery schools discontinued. Very interested - out of town at present
516 Cumberland Drive

Mr. C.H. Moore ✓ — Supt. City Schools
745 Greenwood Ave.

Mrs. Ann Major ✓ Sp letter 8/3 Sent
Dept. of Public Welfare
Saw her - Send 20 copies of literature

Mr. Paul Ulridge ✓ — Chm. Council of Community Agencies
U.S. Employment Service
111 S. 2nd St.

Mr. Stanley Gower ✓ Sp letter 8/22 — Editor
Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle
Saw him - Leo #1, May 21.

Miss Sara Williams ✓ — Teacher Public Schools
329 Academy Ave.

Mrs. Aubrey Broome ✓ Sp letter 8/22 — County Visiting Teacher - President Business and Professional Womens Club
Palmyra, Tenn.
Excellent worker. Has some lit., but send more

Mr. N.L. Carney ✓
County Supt. of Schools

Mr. Felix Woodward ✓ Sp. l.
Austin Peay State College
Saw him - Leo #1

Dr. P.P. Claxton ✓ Sp. l. Inv. ✓
Austin Peay State College
Interested in work was connected with Chamberlain - Send invitation

Rev. A.W. Beasley ✓ — Madison Ave. Methodist Church
317 Madison Ave.

Rev. J.Earl Gilbreath ✓ — Trinity Episcopal Church
Trinity Episcopal Church

Rev. Victor E. Gray ✓ — Church of the Nazarene - Present President of Ministers Association
1024 Washington St.

Mrs. Frazier Ely ✓
538 Madison St.

Mrs. Bryce Runyon ✓ — Particularly interested in Veterans work
Madison Extension

Mr. John Conroy ✓ — Head of United Charities. Catholic under Dept. of Public Welfare
625 Madison St.

Mr. James Charlet ✓ — General Manager
Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle

Mrs. Henry M. Lupton ✓ — Methodist
518 Commerce St.

Clarksville Negroes For cultivation

Mr. George Brooks Burt High School	Principal
Rev. A.D. Brown 520 Franklin St.	AME Church
Miss Ellen Jones County Health Dept.	Visiting Nurse
Dr. Robt. T. Burt M.D. 122 N. 3rd St.	
Miss Katherine Allen County Schools	Supervisor Negro Schools Sawher - ("Excellent") has some lit. but need more
Miss Amy Edmondson 949 Sherer St.	Pres. Montgomery County Teachers' Association (colored)
Dr. W.E. Pannell M.D. ~~215~~ 615 Franklin St.	Commander Colored American Legion
Miss Nanny Dixon 127 S. 10th St.	Playground Supervisor

Tenn Div.

Aug. 12, 1946
Nashville

RECEIVED
AUG 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs. Tillison,

Thanks ever so much for your letter for which I received this morning telling me about the literature and the letters you have been sending out to the people on my Nashville lists. And thanks to you and Miss Clay both for taking such good care of the matter. The way you are cooperating means a lot. I don't really know how much we are going to accomplish in this preliminary work, but I think it should be done to prepare the way. I am expecting most from the September meeting (latter part of the month) as far as Nashville is concerned. We have in mind a prominent business-man to take the lead here, Mr. Walter Stokes, one of the most public spirited men in Nashville and an excellent leader. If we can get him sufficiently interested it will mean a lot. Father and I are both working to this end, so I don't advise at present any particular action from the office. We may want it later. He was already familiar with the Jacksonville Survey, in fact his brother-in-law was on the Survey Committee.

I think your letters to prospective members excellent. I am sorry a good many of the people are out of town on vacations so the reaction will probably be delayed.

I believe we have a good nucleus in Clarksville and Columbia both for chapters, but there too the real action will have to come in September. In the meantime it would be a good thing to send out some literature to prepare the way.

Thank again to you and Miss Clay. My best wishes to you and to all there.

Sincerely,

Ella P. Mims

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
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#2

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 9, 1946

Dear Friend:

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At a meeting of interested Nashville citizens on July 27, 1946, it was voted that this group should constitute the nucleus for the Nashville Committee. Among those present were Bishop E. P. Dandridge, Dr. M. S. Davage, the Rev. Peyton Williams, Dr. Thomas C. Barr, Dr. Edwin Mims, Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, and Miss Mildred Stoves. The committee will meet again the latter part of September for the purpose of electing officers and adopting a program of activities.

Those present at the initial meeting expressed a desire to have you cooperate with them in this important work. We should, of course, be delighted to have you accept membership at this time in the Southern Regional Council and its Nashville Committee. In case you wish to do so, we are enclosing a card which we would like to have you fill in and return. Even though you might not find it possible to accept membership just now, we hope that you will attend the September meeting to lend your assistance in the development of the program of the Committee. Under separate cover we are sending you several publications which will acquaint you with the work of the Council.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

August 9, 1946

Miss Ella P. Mims
2811 Blair Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Mims:

As Dr. Johnson wrote you, he left your letters with Miss Clay and me so that we could do some work on the lists you have been sending us. We took the Nashville lists to "cultivate" first as they seemed to us to be the most important. We've invited some of the people, have written special letters to some, and have written form letters to others.

Here's a report on what we've done this week:

List of those who were at Nashville meeting. On August 7 we sent regular invitations to the non-members of SRC who attended the meeting. They were: Miss Susan Riley, Mrs. Rollin Marquis, Miss Mildred Stoves, Dr. Thomas C. Barr, Dr. John K. Benton, Mrs. E. W. Grant, Miss Bessie O. Dixon, The Rev. David E. Watts.

List of those who could not attend. On August 8 we sent invitations and a form letter to this list telling them about the action of the group which met, about the meeting to be held in September, and asking them to join SRC. A copy of this is attached marked "Letter #1." According to our records, Dr. Charles H. Lawrence, Jr. was invited to join SRC June 18, 1946, but has not yet answered. Should we send him another invitation or will you go to see him?

We sent this same letter (#1) and an invitation to the list of people who were out of town or with whom you were unable to get in touch. We skipped Rabbi Mark's name on this list, since he has joined just recently.

List of Negroes. To this list we also sent invitations and the letter #1. Mr. Henry Boyd, whose name is on this list, was invited to join SRC several months ago, but declined because he was so busy with other work. If you get a chance, you probably should talk with him, and see if he's still too busy. We didn't write him. "Clark Brothers, Florists" were on this list also. If you can give us their first names, we'll write them, too.

List of Prospective members in Nashville. An invitation (no letter) was sent to Mr. Jennings Perry on August 6. On August 8 we sent invitations and letter #1 to all the people on your list #1.

We prepared a different letter for the people on your list #2. We sent it with the blue membership card enclosed, just in case they wanted to join. If we don't hear from them, we can write them again later and send an invitation. (See letter #2 attached)

To everybody we sent a package of literature containing the following: May New South (Columbia report), June New South, The South Is Yours, Unity Begins at Home and Which Way Is Better? Where you had noted that they had seen our literature, we changed the letter a little, saying "Miss Mims tells us that you have seen some of our publications. However, we are sending you copies of June and July New South," and sent those people two copies of New South, which I'm sure they haven't seen. (I'm sending you a copy of July New South, as they haven't gone out yet to members.)

In reading over your letters I noticed that there are lots of questions which you are asking, and Dr. Johnson has not had the time to answer them. When he returns from Chicago, I hope that he will have time to sit down and answer all of them for you. If you run into anything which should be taken care of right away and you need his advice, just telephone collect. He will be in the office next week.

I'll report again in the next two or three days about the work on the other lists.

Cordially,

Inez B. Tillison

Encl. 3

Tenn. Letter #1

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 8, 1946

Dear Friend:

For sometime we have been looking forward to the organization of a division of the Southern Regional Council in Tennessee and have been laying the ground work for such a group. It has seemed best to begin with a local committee in Nashville, and our Field Representative, Miss Ella P. Mims, has been working toward this end.

At a meeting of interested Nashville citizens on July 27, 1946, it was voted that this group should constitute the nucleus for the Nashville Committee. Among those present were Bishop E. P. Dandridge, Dr. M. S. Davage, the Rev. Peyton Williams, Dr. Thomas C. Barr, Dr. Edwin Mims, Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, and Miss Mildred Stoves. The committee will meet again the latter part of September for the purpose of electing officers and adopting a program of activities.

It has been suggested that you would probably be interested in working with such a group in Nashville. We are, therefore, extending to you an invitation to become a member of the Southern Regional Council and of its Nashville Committee. We hope that you will fill in and return the enclosed membership card, authorizing us to enroll you. Under separate cover we are sending you several publications which will acquaint you with the work of the Council.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

Secretary, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

I subscribe to the aims and purposes of the Southern Regional Council as set forth in the charter **(see other side)** and I accept membership in the Council. (NASHVILLE COMMITTEE)

I enclose dues for the year 1946 . . . . . $ 2.00

I enclose an additional contribution in the amount of . . . $.....

Total amount enclosed (Check.... Cash....) . . . $.....

Name ..... Date .....

Street or Box Number .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

NOTE: Members paying $5.00 or more are enrolled as sustaining members. Persons living outside the South are enrolled as associate members.

From the Charter of the

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Granted by the State of Georgia, January 6, 1944

"The objects and purposes of said Corporation are to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to organize and maintain a Regional Council for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce racial tension, . . . racial misunderstanding and racial distrust; . . . and to cooperate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

The Southern Regional Council

cordially invites

---

to Membership in the Council

OFFICERS

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PAUL D. WILLIAMS
Richmond, Virginia

Vice-Presidents

P. B. YOUNG
Norfolk, Virginia

FRANK W. SPENCER
Savannah, Georgia

CARTER WESLEY
Houston, Texas

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Director

GUY B. JOHNSON

Associate Executive Director

HAROLD L. TRIGG

Secretary-Treasurer

EMILY H. CLAY

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

A Council for . . .

Origin

The Southern Regional Council is the outgrowth of two movements: (1) the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences of 1942-43, in which Southern leaders, white and Negro, covenanted together to work for a better South for all; (2) the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The Council was chartered by the State of Georgia on January 6, 1944, and it held its charter meeting on February 16, 1944. At that time the Commission merged with the new Council.

Purpose

The Council represents the forward-looking conscience and efforts of liberal Southerners to give democracy a chance in the South. Although it is bi-racial in its membership and staff, it is not exclusively a "race relations" organization. It believes in the improvement of economic, civic, political, and educational conditions for the good of all the people.

Functions

The Council believes that sound information, honest discussion, and cooperation, rather than agitation, are the best methods for promoting social progress. Its functions are: (1) research and survey to find the facts and to determine the possibilities of constructive action; (2) educational work through its own publications and through the press, radio, exhibits, conferences, and personal contacts; (3) cooperation with other agencies which have liberal and humanitarian aims; (4) consultative services to private or public agencies; and (5) formulation of constructive plans and proposals for "the South that could be."

Membership

The council welcomes to membership all liberal minded persons who believe in its purposes and methods. Voting members must be residents of the Council area: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia. Persons living elsewhere may become associate members. Dues are two dollars a year, but members are urged to contribute additional amounts according to their financial ability. Members receive *New South* and all Council pamphlets.

Southern Regional Development

Structure

The Council belongs to its members. At the annual meeting, which is held in Atlanta on the second Wednesday in November, the members make decisions on policy and program. Every member in good standing is entitled to vote either in person or by proxy. The Council has a Board of Directors elected by the members; an Executive Committee elected by the Board; and an executive staff which devotes its time to the promotion of the Council's program. Eventually the members living in various states will be organized into state divisions of the Council.

Publications

The Council publishes *New South,* a monthly paper, successor to *The Southern Frontier,* which was initiated by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in 1940. It is keeping in print such popular Commission pamphlets as "America's Tenth Man" and "Understanding Our Neighbors," and it has published a number of additional pamphlets and leaflets bearing on Southern problems.

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Emory University, Georgia

LEONARD HAAS
Atlanta, Georgia

(Continued on next page)

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AUBREY WILLIAMS
Montgomery, Alabama

PAUL D. WILLIAMS
Richmond, Virginia

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Vicksburg, Mississippi

MARION A. WRIGHT
Conway, South Carolina

P. B. YOUNG
Norfolk, Virginia

MRS. WARREN ZEUCH
Vero Beach, Florida

Secretary, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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Total amount enclosed (Check . . . . Cash . . . .) . . . . $ . . . . .

Name . . . . . Date . . . . . .

Street or Box Number . . . . . .

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 23, 1946

Dear Friend:

Our Field Representative, Miss Ella P. Mims, of Nashville, after talking with a number of people in Clarksville, has suggested that we send you some of our publications in order to acquaint you with the program of the Southern Regional Council.

As you may know, the Council is a non-partisan, non-sectarian organization of Southerners, white and Negro, for the promotion of social and economic progress as well as racial understanding.

We are anxious to build up a strong state division in Tennessee, with local committees in the various communities throughout the state. The events of the past few months seem to show more than ever the need for a sensible and vigorous program for preventing and alleviating racial friction.

We sincerely hope that we may have your cooperation in the constructive work which we are trying to do.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

P. S. A package of literature is being sent under separate cover.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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August 24, 1946

Dear Friend:

Our Field Representative, Miss Ella P. Mims, of Nashville, after talking with a number of people in Murfreesboro, has suggested that we send you some of our publications in order to acquaint you with the program of the Southern Regional Council.

As you may know, the Council is a non-partisan, non-sectarian organization of Southerners, white and Negro, for the promotion of social and economic progress as well as racial understanding.

We are anxious to build up a strong state division in Tennessee, with local committees in the various communities throughout the state. The events of the past few months seem to show more than ever the need for a sensible and vigorous program for preventing and alleviating friction.

We sincerely hope that we may have your cooperation in the constructive work which we are trying to do.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

P. S. A package of literature is being sent under separate cover.

August 22, 1946

Dear Miss Mims:

Thanks for your letter of August 20 and for the check for $4.00 covering memberships for Dr. Patterson and Prof. Greene. Complete sets of our pamphlets are being mailed to them as requested.

I am glad that Mr. Webb seems to be interested in the Council. As a signer of the Atlanta statement, he was invited to become a member of the new organization, but we heard nothing from him. I think that all such people should have had further cultivation, but with our very small staff this was not possible. We shall send him an invitation and some literature now, however, and I hope that we may soon add him to our membership list.

Literature will be sent to the others listed in your letter as quickly as possible. Mrs. Tillison and Mrs. Saxon have both been working on Tennessee today. You know, we really could use another full-time secretary in getting this new division started! Not having one, though, we shall do our best to get the material to the people in a hurry.

The news about Murfreesboro is encouraging. It will be a good idea to have a Council representative speak to a group there with the idea of organizing a local committee, and I think it will be fine if Mrs. Marshall can arrange to have a speaker at a meeting of the Woman's Club, too. We can talk about this when you come down next week.

Mrs. Tillison has made a reservation for you at the Piedmont Hotel, and we are all looking forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

RECEIVED
AUG 21 1946
Southern Regional Council

Aug. 20,1946
Nashville

Dear Miss Clay,

The package of literature has arrived,for which many thanks. Mrs. Tillison's letter and Dr. Johnson's last week and your note were all gratefully received. Your encouragement helps no end. It occurs to me, though, from all the kind things you say, that I may be erring a little on the side of over optimism in my reports. You can't imagine how microscopic my efforts seem to me when I think of all that can and should be done. HOWEVER, I shall keep plugging away as best I can and hope for some results here and there.

I am glad Dr. Johnson is getting away for some rest. I am sure he needs it. When is your vacation coming along, and do you plan something interesting?

I spent yesterday in Murfreesboro and I have some names there for cultivation. First of all though, the enclosed check is for membership fees for: $4.00

N. Dr. James R. Patterson — Negro dentist and Secty-Manager of the Mid-State Colored Fair
116 Sevier St.
Murfreesboro, Tenn

and:

N. Prof. S.G. Greene — Principal of the Negro High School
Holloway High School
Murfreesboro

Dr. Patterson and Prof. Greene are particularly interested right now in receiving a complete set of pamphlets for use in the Holloway School when it opens in Sept.

I had a good talk with Rev. C.B. Cook of the Methodist Church. He is interested in the idea of a local interracial committee and proposed that he get a meeting together in Murfreesboro for some time around the 10th of September and that some representative of the Council be there to talk about the Council's program. Mrs. Marshall who is active in the Presbyterian Church and in all community affairs is very interested and made the suggestion that a representative of the Council might speak to the Woman's Club in the fall on the subject of race relations and the interracial work of the Council. Mrs. Strain,who is the Secty. of ~~the~~ Christian Social Relations of the Tenn. Conference,said she would be glad to do whatever she could in the community to help. She is meeting with some of the District Secretaries this week and I left some of our literature with her. I will keep in touch with Rev. Cook about a ~~possible~~ September meeting.

These are the people who should receive some literature and invitations: Murfreesboro

Rev. C.B. Cook — Methodist minister
218 N. Church St.

Mrs. J.K. Marshall
200 E. College St.

Mrs.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Strain, has some literature 312 2nd Ave. S.	
Rev. Paul D. Burns Box 52	Episcopal minister - has Columbia report - Sent out by Dr. Gehrs
Rev. James Gupton Central Christian Church	
Dr. and Mrs. J.B. Black 805 E. Lytle St.	Former County Health Officer
Dr. Price H. Duff Rutherford County Health Dept.	County Health Officer
Mrs. Lena Shacklett Council of Social Agencies City Hall	
N. Mrs. Mary Ellen Vaughn 603 S. Highland St.	Principal Vaughn Training School for Adults (Colored). Editor Murfreesboro Union (Negro paper)
Mrs. E.C. Holloway Sr. 1019 East Main St.	
Rev. George DeHoff 214 E. Main St.	Minister East Main St. Church of Christ
Prof. C.C. Sims 209 3rd Ave. S.	Professor at Mid-State Teachers College
Mr. Baxter Hobgood Superintendent of City Schools	
N. Rev. William H. Donaldson 124 E. Sevier St.	Baptist Church
Prof. N.C. Beasley State Teachers College	
Rev. Hubert Covington 205 Bilbro Ave.	Cumberland Presbyterian minister
N. Rev. F.F. Dudley S. Maney Ave.	AME Church
N. Rev. Joseph D. Edwards 467 College St.	Methodist Church

My literature had not come when I went to Murfreesboro, so with the exception of Mrs. Strain, and except for a few copies of the Columbia report which I had, the above do not have literature.

Before coming back to Nashville I went over to Bell Buckle to talk with Mr. William R. Webb of Webb School. Mr. Webb is on the State Board of Education and was one of the signers of the Atlanta Statement but says he has not kept up with the Council since that time. I left with him SRC Originand Purpose and the Columbia report

and suggest that he be sent an invitation and possibly additional literature. Address him Mr. Wm. R. Webb, Bell Buckle, Tenn. ✓ 8/23/46

Well that's about enough for now. Thanks again for your help and my best regards to all of you.

Sincerely,

Ella P. Mims

State Com. Tenn.

August 30, 1946

To: Dr. Johnson

From: Inez B. Tillison

The following schedule was worked out by Miss Mims and Mrs. Tilly for their travel over Tennessee -

September 10 - Miss Mims will be in Murfreesboro

September 16 - Miss Mims in Columbia

September 17 - Miss Mims and Mrs. Tilly in Chattanooga to hold meeting of Interracial Committee

September 18 - Both of them in Maryville

September 19 - Both of them in Knoxville and Oakridge

September 24 - Both of them in Jackson, Tenn.

September 25 - Both of them in Brownville

September 26 - Both of them in Memphis

September 30 - Tentative date set for Nashville meeting

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September 11, 1946

To: Tennessee Members of the Southern Regional Council

Some time this fall the Southern Regional Council is planning to form a State Division of its members in Tennessee. We are hoping that you will be able to attend an organization meeting of the Tennessee Division so that you may have a voice in the important work of electing officers and formulating a program for your state. At a later date we will let you know when and where this meeting will be held.

With a view to increasing the membership in Tennessee and working towards the formation of local committees so that we may have a strong State Division in Tennessee, our representative, Miss Ella P. Mims, of Nashville, has been meeting and talking with Tennesseans in various parts of the State. She would like to be able to talk to all the members in Tennessee, but since this is not possible, we are writing you at this time in order to inform you of plans for a state meeting in the fall and organization of a State Division.

If, as a member of the Council, you would like to help in this work, you can do so in the following ways:

1) By talking to people in your community about the Southern Regional Council and by getting those who are in sympathy with its purposes to become members and to participate in its work.

2) By sending us the names of people in your community who would like to receive literature about the Council.

We believe that a State Division of the Southern Regional Council can fulfill an important function in Tennessee in helping to combat racial intolerance and mistrust and in working on the problems which affect the welfare of all the citizens. We hope that you will want to be associated in this work by following one or both of the suggestions above and by attending a state meeting when called.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

Leave Pin

October 21, 1946

Dr. B. B. Pennington
First Methodist Church
222 West Seventh Street
Columbia, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Pennington:

I believe that Miss Ella Mims has written you that she has had to suspend her work for the Southern Regional Council on account of the illness of her sister, and that she is uncertain about being able to speak to the Pastors Association on the third Monday in November.

I believe we could arrange for another speaker to be with you. Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University and Mr. Alfred Mynders of Chattanooga are good possibilities. If you would like to have one of them, I suggest that you get in touch with one of them. If you prefer, we could probably send someone from our staff. I believe that Mrs. M. E. Tilly or I would be able to come.

I thought that the outcome of the trials at Lawrenceburg was very encouraging. In fact, considering all the intemperate things which were said on both sides of the question, I think that the verdict of the jury was almost startling. I hope that the wounds caused by the whole unfortunate affair are healing rapidly and that race relations in Columbia will go forward on a higher plane.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:MP

First Methodist Church

B. B. Pennington, D. D., Pastor
222 West Seventh Street

Columbia, Tennessee

October 8, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

Miss Ella P. Mims
2811 Blair Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Mims:

Since you were not able to be with us at a joint meeting of the Pastors Association of Columbia, I have been requested to write you to ask whether you could speak to our meeting on the third Monday in November at 10:00 A. M.

I hope it will be possible for you to be with us.

Very sincerely yours,

B. B. Pennington

B. B. Pennington

BBP:b

From Miss Mims

May 15, 1947

To Dr. Mitchell

From: MNP

Re: Knoxville, Tennessee, Interracial Committee afiliation with SCHW

As you may know, Miss Ella P. Mims of Nashville (daughter of Dr. Edwin Mims) worked for the Council for two months last summer, the object being to organize a State Division of SRC in Tennessee. The plan was that she would first organize a Nashville Chapter, which would be the nucleus of the state organization. The following is quoted from her letter of July 20, 1946, to Dr. Johnson: "Ithink we should work first for the formation of an SRC chapter here (Nashville) (I don't see any difficulty along that line--in fact nothing but enthusiasm so far), then use this as a talking point for the formation of similar chapters in Chattanooga, Knoxville and (hopefully) Memphis, then work from these chapters to the State Division, and from the State Division to the formation of local interracial groups and chapters over the State."

The Nashville Chapter was formed--or rather a nucleus of SRC members met and agreed to form a chapter. I believe that the Rev. Peyton Williams, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, has been quite active in the chapter, but I am not sure that he ever accepted the chairmanship.

People were contacted in Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Clarksville, and Columbia, with the result that a goodly number of people from these towns joined SRC. About the time that things were ripe for a good harvest, though, Miss Mims' sister became quite ill and our Miss Mims resigned to nurse her--this was early in September. To my knowledge, nothing has been done about organizing Tennessee since last September, except Dr. Johnson's visit to Columbia and correspondence he has had with Mr. Williams and Dr. H. C. Brearly. He (Dr. Johnson) can of course tell you more about the Tennessee situation than I can.

Miss Mims and Mrs. Tilly planned to go to Knoxville on September 19, 1946, to organize a group there. Miss Mims resigned before this visit materialized.

There was-- or is-- a Tennessee Committee on Race Relations, but according to Miss Mims in a letter dated August 15, this Committee "has not had a meeting or been otherwise active since 1943. Dr. Norris Gilliam the chairman tendered his resignation at that time but it was not accepted and the Committee has never formally disbanded."

What I am getting at is that things seem to be hanging in mid-air in Tennessee. We have no formal "claim" to the Knoxville Interracial Committee, but if we ever form a State Division we should certainly want the Knoxville group. What, besides money, of course, prevents our resuming organizational work in Tennessee? Our best bet for pulling in members, it seems to me, is still through state divisions. Would it be ethical, if it does not at the present seem feasible to resume work in the whole state of Tennessee, to contact the Knoxville group and get them to affiliate with us?

Miss Mims said this about the SCHW in a letter dated July 29: "Everybody I have talked to agrees that the Southern Conference has outlived any usefulness it may ever have had here and that they have succeeded in antagonizing more or less everybody here. We certainly don't want them down on us in the vicious way they were don on the Conference, and at the same time we don't them to adopt us, because if they did that it could mean, it seems to me, that they were making us out to be something that we are not. Everybody advises to leave the Banner strictly alone. It's a pernicious influence here and there is a very reactionaly element in Nashville that swears by it. I am very glad we have got Jennings Perry with us. Of course we don't want any publicity yet while we are still in the formative state, but he is a good man to have. (Note: Jennings Perry was elected to the SRC Board of Directors at the annual meeting, but we have never had word of his acceptance. I understand that he is in N.Y. Guess this is beside the point, however.)

The Banner is a problem here.

And that seems to be the situation in regard to Knoxville. I suppose the Committee isn't legally ours, except that we are the successor to the Interracial Commission. Seems to me, though, that we should at least give the group a chance to decide whether they will go with us or with the Southern Conference.

Jenn. Div.

Christ Church

Ninth and Broad

Nashville 3, Tennessee

March 23, 1948

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

My dear Mrs. Havens:

My face is red and I am very much embarrassed over not having answered your letter more promptly. I can say that, for three days, I had attempted to get in touch with Mr. Spain.

The April 14 date is entirely satisfactory and, in some respects, better for us here in Nashville.

Mrs. Fensterwald talked with some of the men in the sociological field and came to the conclusion that it would be best for us to have a preliminary meeting of all of the local members. In view of the change in your date, we are setting our meeting for April 7. I would be grateful if you would have the office send me a list of the current members in and around Nashville.

NP 3/26/48

The Y. M. C. A. was anxious to know approximately how many you would expect for the meeting, and approximately the time of starting and closing. I am sure the first will be just a guess at this point.

I certainly did enjoy seeing you and I felt that we all benefited by what you had to say. It did help us get a clearer picture of procedure. I felt badly that I did not see more of you but will look forward to the fourteenth.

With warmest good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Peyton R. Williams

Peyton R. Williams

g

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1948

2845 Corinthian Ave.,
acksonville, Fla.
March 23, 1948.

Dear Peggy;

Had a telegram from Peyton Williams this A. M. agreeing to change the date of the Nashville meeting to April 14. Mr. Paul Williams had told us that he could not be in Nashville on the 7th. I am most anxious to have him at that meeting so I wrote Peyton and asked that they make the change. Peyton says that he is writing me, so before we do the letters, I had better get his letter. I will let you know at once. Please tell Dr. Mitchell all of this and that I have wired Paul Williams today.(Too many Williams in this deal,eh?

Have been busy here with many things. All sorts of meetings and conferences. Think I am developing a new kind od dease, meetingitis.

Have you all heard anything with regard to the financial condition of the National Urban League. I hear here that it is in sever straits. Too bad.

Keep me posted on what goes on. Best to you all,

Affectionately,

Jane Hagues

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IN TENNESSEE

There is a growing feeling among members of the Southern Regional Council in Tennessee that they should coordinate their labors on the State level and that this can best be done by creating a Tennessee Division of the Council. Four members of the Board of Directors are living in Tennessee: Dr. William E. Cole, Knoxville; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville; Dr. Z. A. Looby, Nashville; and Mr. Alfred Mynders, Chattanooga.

Growing activities of local Tennessee groups under the Council program makes the need for a State Division at this time more and more apparent.

A meeting has therefore been called for this purpose for 1:45 P. M., Wednesday, April 14, 1948, in the Y. M. C. A. in Nashville. Mr. Paul D. Williams, President of SRC, and I will be present to discuss plans for organization. You are urged to attend and to bring with you anyone who is interested in this program.

Sincerely,

Jane Havens

Mrs. Henry Havens
Field Secretary

March 30, 1948

We hope you will be able to attend this meeting. J. H.

State Committees
Tennessee

April 26, 1948

Mr. Alfred Mynders
Editor, The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

It was good to see you at the meeting of the Tennessee Division in Nashville last week. With the enthusiasm expressed by the group and with you as chairman, I am sure that the Division will grow into one of our strongest.

As you may remember, I took the minutes of the meeting, a copy of which is enclosed. They are in rather full form and of course are subject to correction and revision.

Mrs. McKoy will send you in the next few days a card file of the members of SRC in Tennessee and will explain the procedure of new member cards, etc.

In Dr. Mitchell's absence from the office I took the liberty of replying to your request to Mrs. Havens for invitations and SRC leaflets. The formal invitations are out-of-date as to staff and board of directors, but may be useful for some purposes.

If you think it would be a good thing to send a letter to members of the Division telling them of the formation of the state group and of organizational plans, the letter to come from you, we will be glad to do the clerical work in the office here and send the letters and addressed, stamped envelopes to you for signature and mailing from Chattanooga.

I hope you will call on this office for whatever service we can be to you. All of us are interested in the growth of the Tennessee Division.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

TENNESSEE DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Minutes of Organizational Meeting

April 14, 1948

Tennessee members of the Southern Regional Council met on April 14, 1948, at 1:45 P.M. in the Y.M.C.A. in Nashville, Tennessee, to form a Tennessee Division of the Council. The following were present:

Mr. Charles M. Gray
Y.M.C.A., Nashville

Dr. E. M. Lems
A & I State College

Dr. Merl R. Eppse
Tennessee State College

The Rev. Mr. Peyton Williams
Christ Church, Nashville

Miss Florence Teague
810 Broadway, Nashville

Miss Ella P. Mims
Nashville

The Rev. Mr. Ambrose Bennett
2712 Meharry Blvd., Nashville

Miss Louise Young
Scarritt College

Mr. M. W. Day
Nashvile GLOBE, Nashville

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University

Mr. Walter L. Russell
Lambuth College, Jackson

Dr. John Q. Schisler
810 Broadway, Nashville

The Rt. Rev. E. P. Dandridge
Bishop of Tennessee, Nashville

Mrs. B. R. Schweid
Nashville

The Rev. Mr. Jonathan N. Mitchell
Christ Church, Nashville

Dr. R. B. Eleazer
810 Broadway, Nashville

Miss Elizabeth W. Nairn
Vanderbilt University Hospital

Mrs. Lillian M. Rice
1715 Linden Avenue, Nashville

Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
Nashville

Mr. Alfred D. Mynders
Chattanooga Times, Chattanooga

Mrs. Henry Havens
Field Secretary, Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Margaret Price
Membership Secretary, Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Paul D. Williams
President, Southern Regional Council
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Henry Havens opened the meeting. Bishop E. P. Dandridge gave the invocation. The Rev. Mr. Peyton Williams was elected temporary chairman of the meeting. At the suggestion of Mr. Williams, each person present introduced himself.

Mr. Paul D. Williams, president of the Southern Regional Council, told the group of the background of the Council, its work in the South, and the need for a state division in Tennessee.

The Rev. Mr. Peyton Williams asked Dr. Charles S. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee of the Council, to speak to the group. Dr. Johnson said that he had been interested in the fact that so many efforts to organize an interracial committee in Nashville had failed. He felt that now is the time when Tennessee needs an organization such as a state division of SRC and was glad that SRC is making such an effort. Now is the time of crisis, he said, but also the time when new voices are being heard who would be willing to ally themsleves with a group such as the Council.

At the invitation of the chairman, Mr. Alfred Mynders, member of the Board of Directors of SRC, addressed the group briefly. He said that much local work is being done in Tennessee, even though there is no state group to coordinate local efforts, and that he was delighted that SRC is to have a state division in Tennessee.

Margaret Price, membership secretary for the Council, reported that there are from 135 to 140 members of the Council living in Tennessee, divided in this way:

Nashville	64
Chattanooga	22
Knoxville	11
Memphis	6

The remainder of the members are distributed in the small towns of the state.

Mrs. Henry Havens, field secretary of the Council, led a discussion ~~on what is going on among~~ about activities of local groups in Tennessee. She said that she has found various groups over the state doing the work of SRC, but that there is no point of coordination in Tennessee--each group feels alone. She hasfelt a need, she said, as have many persons, to coordinate the efforts of local groups. She called on representatives of Tennessee communities to tell what ~~is~~ was going on in their local situations.

Mr. Mynders reported that ~~in~~ Chattanooga ~~there~~ has ~~been~~ had an Urban League Survey, sponsored by the Council of Community Agencies, which made a complete report on health, education, involvement in political life, etc. He said that he ~~was~~ not at liberty~~, he said,~~ to say what the results of the survey are, but that efforts are being made to put the recommendations into effect. He said that Chattanooga has had an interracial committee for 30 years. The city has recently added six uniformed Negro policemen to its force. In a recent bond election, bonds for Negro schools were voted overwhelmingly, showing the spirit of Chattanooga, Mr. Mynders said.

In the absence of Dr. William E. Cole of Knoxville, Mrs. Havens said that in east Tennessee there is great interest in education. The point had been made in a group meeting that there is real discrepancy between standards for elementary and high schools, both for white and Negro students.

Mr. Walter Russell of Jackson said that there is interest in Jackson in an organization such as the Southern Regional Council, and that a Tennessee Division would hlep to encourage the local group.

Mrs. Havens reported that in Columbia a group has started to work studying health and welfare facilities. She did not know enough of the details to give the full story, she said.

Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald reported that in Nashville, although there is a large number of SRC members, it has been impossible so far to organize a local group. She felt that there needs to be something to arouse interest, perhaps something on the order of the survey of the Jacksonville, Florida, Negro community. After talking with various college groups and the Council of Social Agencies, however, she felt that now is not the time for a survey--many studies of Nashville have already been made, but no follow-up work has been done. She suggested that perhaps the SRC Nashville group could take some of the findings and recommendations ~~and information coming~~ from the surveys and ~~could~~ help to implement the recommendations.

Mrs. Havens said that there were other groups in Tennessee who could supplement SRC and whom SRC could supplement. She asked Miss Louise Young to tell of the recent organization of the Tennessee division of the United Council of Church Women. Miss Young said that their Department of Christian Social Relations in interested in studying the condition of children in Tennessee.

Mrs. Havens explained the nature of a state division--organization, function, etc.--and passed out copies of the By-Laws of the Florida Division as sample by-laws which might be adopted by Tennessee. The chairman asked the will of the group as to forming a Division. Mrs. Havens said that a Knoxville group had suggested that the executive committee of a Tennessee Division might be composed of two members each from the three sections of Tennessee, east, central, and west. Mr. Mynders said that he thought the suggestion a good one.

On motion made by Mr. R. B. Eleazer and duly seconded,

IT WAS VOTED that a Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council should be formed and that a committee be appointed to work out details. A Chairman, two Vice-Chairman from each of the three sections of the state, and a Secretary-Treasurer should be elected and would constitute a committee to work out details for the organization of the Division.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson asked Mrs. Havens which state Division of SRC, in her opinion, was the strongest. She told of the work of the Florida Division in the field of education, along with the Governor's Citizens Committee on Education. She said that South Carolina was doing some good work in the fields of education and recreation.

Mr. Williams asked for suggestions as to what a Tennessee Division could do. Mrs. Havens suggested that law enforcement was one area Tennessee might well work on; equalization of education might be another.

The Rev. Mr. J. N. Mitchell asked if any State Division had taken an interest in state institutions such as penal, parole, reformatories, etc.

Mr. Paul Williams asked if groups might not educate editors as to the danger of reporting crimes in terms of race. Mrs. Havens said that it is important that local groups do this.

At the request of Mr. Paul Williams, Mrs. Havens told about the self-survey of Jacksonville, Florida.

Mr. John Q. Schisler asked if the Jacksonville Survey was done by the Florida Division or by the Jacksonville community. Mrs. Havens said that it was done by SRC members in Jacksonville. He then asked if Florida had a paid executive secretary. Mrs. Havens said that the Division had had such a secretary for a two-month period and that she had done excellent work in the way of promoting the program of the Division and in enlisting new members.

Mr. Schisler asked what would be the function of a state division. He felt that emphasis should be on the community. Mrs. Havens said that communities gain security from seeing what other groups are doing and that a state division can give an over-all emphasis to local projects.

Dr. Merle R. Eppse asked Mrs. Havens if she knew why previous efforts to organize interracial groups in Tennessee and Nashville had failed.

The Rev. Mr. Ambrose Bennett reminded the group that the motion had been made and seconded that we have a state division. He asked how the group proposed to go about organizing the state group. He said that he felt that a state division could get community action started.

Mr. Peyton Williams said that he thought that the group should get a project demanding state and local action and that then a division could grow out of it. He said that possible projects might be local law enforcement, Negro police, better training of police officers, penal institutions, housing, and health. Without a vision as to what needs to be done, by-laws and organization will mean nothing. He asked Dr. Charles S. Johnson to mention a few possible projects.

Dr. Johnson said that state action to get provisions for Negroes in connection with state parks might be one project and that this could have possibilities on the local level, also. Education is another, he said; not only institutional education, but popular education--changing opinion by giving substantial, factual, corrective knowledge to the state. Another project might be the introduction of participation of Negroes in other areas than just law enforcement--making them citizens who serve on state and local boards and projects.

Mr. Peyton Williams said he felt that if representatives from the three areas of Tennessee came together they would find that there are common problems which might unite a group, as well as community problems that are unique and need special attention on a community level. If citizens could speak on a statewide basis, as representatives of a state group allied with a regional group, they could carry more weight than if they spoke just for their communities.

Mr. M. W. Day mentioned the difficulties in organizing a statewide SRC group and stressed the importance of reaching leaders in local communities. ~~said that this was the third attempt to set up a state SRC group in the last few years. He said that it has been agreed that they cannot organize and that it seemed to him the the people most needed in an organization do not show up. A state or community organization must attack problems at their source, and to do this you must get to the people who run the government.~~

Miss Louise Young said that SRC is much better organized now and can give more help to state groups. She felt that with the help of SRC, the future looks brighter.

Mr. Paul Williams said that we must start where we are, work with people at their level of thinking, and bring them up to a higher level, and then extend to other groups. We must start with the strength we have and corral it so that we can get other groups.

Mr. Schisler said that he would like to see a state and local organization,

but asked if ~~since~~ the group ~~had voted to have a state division, were they~~ were empowered to elect a chairman and get the thing started, since they had voted to have a state division.

Mr. Eleazer said that his original motion was impulsive, ~~and was made to express the belief that a state organization was needed.~~ As things stand now, he said, the group seemed to wish to declare the organization of a state division of the Southern Regional Council and to appoint a committee to formulate by-laws and make nominations to be sent to the membership for acceptance or rejection, Peyton Williams to do the appointing.

Mr. Williams said that he would entertain a motion for the nomination of a permanent chairman. Mr. Schisler nominated Bishop E. P. Dandridge; Mr. Peyton Williams nominated Mr. Alfred D. Mynders.

Mr. Mynders was elected chairman. He took the chair and asked for nominations for a committee to set up the Division. Mrs. Fensterwald said she felt that Mr. Mynders should appoint a committee.

Mrs. Havens suggested that maybe the members of the Board of Directors of the Council living in Tennessee would serve as the committee. These men are Mr. Alfred Mynders, Chattanooga; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville; Dr. Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville; and Dr. William E. Cole, Knoxville.

On motion made by Mrs. Fensterwald and duly seconded,
IT WAS VOTED to ask these four people to serve as a committee to set up the Tennessee Division.

Mr. Peyton Williams asked the Nashville people present to remain afterward for a brief session.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

MEMO

from MARGARET N. PRICE

TO.....

SUBJECT.....

DATE 4/27/48

Dr. Mitchell:

I talked to Mrs. Havens this afternoon about the Tennessee Division. She said that she would send us today a copy of her reply to Mr. Mynders.

It was her interpretation of the will of the group that the committee composed of SRC board members--Mynders, Looby, Charles Johnson, and Cole--should appoint the six- man executive committee, and that it was not necessary to submit the names to the Division.

It is necessary, however, to submit the by-laws which either the executive committee or the board-member committee will draw up.

She has written Mr. Mynders to see if May 11 will be a convenient date for him to see her. She suggested that she would go to Chattanooga, or that Mr. Mynders might prefer to come to Atlanta for the conference.

mp

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The Chattanooga Times

RECEIVED
APR 22 1948
Southern Regional

April 21, 1948

~~Jap-~~
~~21837~~

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I enclose a copy of the letter which I wrote to Mrs. Henry Havens asking clarification on the next step for the Tennessee division.

I would appreciate any suggestions you may make before I launch out on this program. I had a good meeting at Nashville and I was delighted to see that Dr. Peyton Williams founded a Nashville chapter immediately after the adjournment and in the next day's Nashville Tennessean it was announced that Mayor Cummings had notified the Negroes that he was putting on six Negro policemen in Nashville.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea
Encl.

C
O
P
Y

April 21, 1948

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Havens:

I am a little confused about the next step in the Tennessee division of the SRC. You, of course, read about Nashville getting Negro police. Nashville and Chattanooga have them and I think Memphis ought to be broken down if we can do it. To get the Negro police in Memphis would be the best triumph of all, for in no city are the Negroes more shamefully used by corrupt politics than there.

Now, I do not know whether it was the sense of the Nashville meeting that I should go ahead and sound out six outstanding citizens of Tennessee to be on the executive board which was provided for. Of course, I understand that the board, consisting of the three SRC directors in Tennessee and myself, will continue in effect. If that is so, then I think maybe I should submit six additional names to those three directors for approval.

I have in mind Father George J. Flanigen, in charge of the Catholic churches here; Mr. Harry Miller, outstanding Chattanooga worker who was the national Conference of Christian and Jews' choice as Tennessee state chairman for Brotherhood Week this year; Dr. Johnson, president of Fisk University (I would have him on both committees), and I would ask you to supply me the name of a prominent Nashville friend of SRC, preferably a white businessman, whom I could also name from Nashville.

From Memphis, I have in mind Bishop Dandridge and Walter C. Chandler. Mr. Chandler, a leading lawyer, is the most respected citizen of Memphis (and I do not even exclude Mr. Crump).

Mr. Chandler was mayor for a number of years and on his recent retirement from that job at Memphis, citizens gave him a great testimonial banquet. He is a native of Tennessee, a former member of Congress and really a great Tennessean. It happens, also, that he has been my close friend from our earliest boyhood days.

Will you please see if this conforms to your opinion of the sense of the meeting?

I would appreciate it if you would have mailed to me a number of invitations to become members of SRC, together with those little folders which describe the SRC organization and objectives.

MP 4/23/68

I assume that the constitution for the Tennessee division which you are to help me with, will be voted upon by all of the members, but I can see definite complications if we submit the members of the executive board to the members for their vote.

I would certainly not like to sound out one of these Tennesseans to serve on the board and then have him fail in confirmation by the members. However, I remain to be informed on that point.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea

The Chattanooga Times

May 4, 1948

RECEIVED
MAY 5 1948
Southern Regional Council

Miss Margaret Price
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Price:

I enclose the copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council. I hope you have facilities for mimeographing these things and mailing them to the Tennessee members.

I hope that you will discuss with Dr. Mitchell or Mrs. Havens as to whether it is necessary for all the members in Tennessee to pass upon this Constitution. It may be that authority was voted at the Nashville meeting, which had a constitutional quorum. However, I leave that to you all.

See correspondence with Mr. Ed.

I have already contacted Father Flanigen, head of the Catholic Church here and close personal friend of Mr. Paul Williams, who is glad to serve on our executive committee. Mr. Harry Miller, our most public spirited Jew who was Tennessee chairman of Brotherhood Week this year, is also glad to serve.

I am asking Bishop Dandridge, Mr. Walter C. Chandler of Memphis, Mr. Ed Barry of Memphis, who is the head of the Red Cross and about everything else there; Dr. Cole, President Johnson, of Fisk, and Dr. Looby who will also be on the executive committee.

Dr. L.L. Patton Chatta. will serve

Mrs. Havens will furnish me with the names of some women members who will be eligible as treasuer or secretary.

I plan to come to Atlanta Wednesday, May 19th, for a conference with all of you. I am wiring Mrs. Havens to that effect.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea
Encls.

2845 Corinthian Ave.,
Jacksonville, Fla.
April 24, 1948.

Mr. Alfred Mynders,
The Chattanooga Times,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Mynders;

Thank you for your letter. I had intended writing you this week any way. By the time you receive this, you will have probably received a copy of the minutes from Miss Price. I believe that they will answer some of the questions that you asked me.

It would be my thinking that the best thing for us to do at this time for me to come to Chattanooga and go over some details of the Division. It would save you a lot of bother and we could think through these details. I could come the week of May tenth, should say about Wednesday the twelfth. Would this be agreeable to you? I think it might be possible to get Dr. William Cole of Knoxville to join us for a conference. If you think this wise, write him and ask him.

I went to Knoxville from Nashville and saw many of our members in Tennessee that could not attend the Nashville meeting because of this Southeastern Sociological annual meeting. They were pleased that you had been elected Chairman and are willing to help with the follow up and strengthening of the Division.

The men that you mention sound fine to me. I would assume from the meeting that you, Dr. Cole, Dr. Looby and Dr. Johnson had the right to name the first committee and that they need no confirmation. The by-laws will have to be confirmed.

I have taken the Florida by-laws and inserted certain changes for Tennessee. Enclosed is a marked copy for you to look over. Article V, Section 1, in addition to the 6 members and Chairman, there should be a Vice Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer. I would suggest that the Secretary-Treasurer be a women. I can submit a list of four or five Tennessee women members that would be fine, you may know someone else. Maybe, it would be well to ask Dr. Johnson to be Vice Chairman. In Florida and South Carolina we have Negros as Vice Chairman, in Florida we have a Jewish woman as 2nd Vice Chaiman. While I do not

think this later too important, it surely has been helpful in Florida. There are many members of that faith who are members in Tennessee. You will remember Mrs. Fensterwald was at the Nashville meeting and is a leader in Nashville SRC group. If you will check the membership cards that the Atlanta office will send you, we have one or more Rabbis, also.

I have requested Atlanta to send you the material you asked for, though they may have included some of it in other things they have sent you.

I might add for your information, that since the election of the Rev. Dr. Barth of Memphis as Bishop Coadjutor, I do not think Bishop Dandridge will move to Memphis. I agree with you that Bishop Dandridge should be on the committee. I also know that there is much to be done in Memphis.

Please let me know if you think well of me coming to see you at the time I mentioned or if you would prefer to meet me in Atlanta, it has just occured that maybe you would rather do this. You could then talk with all of us in the office.

I am looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to working with you and I see great possibilities for a fine Division in Tennessee under your leadership.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Henry Havens, Field Secretary.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Note: Check list returned by Mr. Mynders until Tenn. Treasurer can be elected.

May 7, 1948

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

All of us here are extremely happy about the organization of the Tennessee Division and especially so about your own election as Chairman.

In the absence of a treasurer for the Division, I have made out to you our check covering one-half the dues payments and/or contributions received from Tennessee members of the Council during the month of April.

For each two dollar membership, we return one dollar to the Treasurer of the State Division for local use, retaining one dollar here to cover subscription to New South which is sent to each member. Any contributions sent in by members which are designated for use of the State Division are returned in full to the Division. It has been customary for all dues and contributions to pass through our books here in order that we may have figures on the amount of money raised locally for Council purposes and thus to make easier our task of seeking funds from Foundations, etc. We are currently discussing a simplification of this method and I will keep you advised of any changes made.

Please do not hesitate or write us at any time for information or any other service that we can give.

With kindest personal regards and good wishes for you, and for the State Division, I am

Cordially yours,

Agnes McKoy

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

State Offices — ~~File~~ Tenn Div

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RECEIVED
MAY 31 1948
Southern Regional Office

May 28, 1948

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Havens:

Mrs. C. B. Smith, of Donelson, has accepted the secretary-treasurer position on the Tennessee Division.

I have not heard from Mr. Walter Chandler of Memphis. I know his position is somewhat embarrassing as he owes a great deal to Mr. Ed Crump and Mr. Crump happens to consider The Chattanooga Times one of his bitter enemies.

I am trying to get Mr. Ed Barry, of Memphis, head of all of their Community Chest, Red Cross, etc., drives. If I don't get a Memphis man soon, we will have to go with what we have. That organization would be:

Chairman, Alfred D. Mynders; vice chairman, Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Smith, Donelson, Tennessee.

Executive Board: Bishop E. P. Dandridge; Dr. William E. Cole, the University of Tennessee; Dr. Z. A. Looby, of Nashville; Rabbi Julius Mark, Nashville; the Rev. George J. Flanigen, Chattanooga; and Dr. L. L. Patton, Chattanooga.

2307 Elliston Place Nashville 5, Tenn
Knoxville
419 4th Ave. N. Nashville 5, Tenn
Vine St. Temple Nashville
425½ E. 9th St. Chat. Tenn

not member

All of the names I have mentioned above have accepted service.

(Bishop Dandridge is Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee; Dr. Cole is head of the Sociological Department of the University of Tennessee; Drs. Looby and Patton are leading Negro physicians and workers for racial harmony in their respective towns. Father Flanigen is a noted Catholic athlete and now head of the Catholic faith in Chattanooga. Mrs. Smith is a prominent worker in the Methodist Church "Woman's Society of Christian Service" in the Tennessee conference.

If Mr. Barry, of Memphis, accepts, I think Dr. Cole should be named as a second vice-president, making room for Mr. Barry on the Board. I will know in a few days whether Mr. Barry will accept. After that, I think we should make the announcement of the first year's officers of the Tennessee Division.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

am/ea

Approved: (See reverse)
Mrs F. Spotswood
924 - Temple
Knoxville, Tenn

St-35 - State Dues
Tennessee

BY-LAWS

of the

TENNESSEE DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

This organization shall endeavor to promote in the State of Tennessee the aims and purposes following, that is to say: to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust, to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, State, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Members. Voting members of this organization shall consist of members of the Southern Regional Council who live in the State of Tennessee.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues of members shall be the dues required for membership in the Southern Regional Council, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. Annual Meetings. The Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council shall hold annually a meeting of the members for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Committee, at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. The presence of not less than twenty-five of the members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

Section 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these by-laws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or to pass any measure.

ARTICLE V

Executive Committee

Section 1. Election and Powers. The members shall elect an Executive Committee of not more than six members, in addition to the Chairman, three Vice Chairmen, and a Secretary-Treasurer, each of whom shall be an ex-officio member of the Committee. The members of the first Executive Committee elected under these by-laws shall be divided by lot so that the terms of two expire in one year, two in two years, and two in three years. At each subsequent meeting, two members shall be elected to the Executive Committee to serve a term of three years. They shall be eligible for re-election except that they may not seve more than two consecutive full terms. The Chairman of the State Division shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee. During the intervals between meetings of members the Executive Committee may exercise all of the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. It shall keep a full and fair account of its transactions, and its actions shall be reported to the members at their meetings and shall be subject to revision and alteration by the members.

Section 2. Meetings. The Executive Committee shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the Tennessee Division, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman or of any five members of a committee.

Section 3. Quorum. The presence of three members, including ex-officio members, shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

Section 4. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Executive Committee the remaining members of the Committee may select a successor to fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

Section 1. The officers of this organization shall be a Chariman, three vice-chairmen, and a secretary-treasurer. These officers shall be elected annually by members and shall perform duties usually performed by such officers. Any vacancy in any of these offices may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Executive Committee. The officers of the Division shall also be the officers of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII

Finances

Section 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the Division shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Section 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting and shall send a copy of the report to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments

These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of members, or at any special meeting called for that stated purpose, by a majority of the members present.

(NOTE: $1.00 of the dues of each SRC member in Tennessee will be returned to the Treasurer of the Tennessee Division. Likewise, any contributions earmarked by Tennessee members for use in Tennessee will be returned.)

Have been in New England.
I approve very much
the constitution - Hope I can
be more active
Mrs Spahr

June 29, 1948

Mrs. C. B. Smith (Member Tenn. Conf. WSCS)
Box 203
Donelson, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Smith:

We are very happy here to learn of your acceptance of the Secretary-Treasureship of our new Tennessee State Division. Please accept our heartiest good wishes.

As you have probably been told, membership dues are divided equally between the Atlanta office and the State Division. This means that for each two dollar membership we return one dollar, and for each joint membership ($3.00) we return $1.50, to the Treasurer of the State Division for local use. For the one dollar or the $1.50 which we keep here, we provide a subscription to our monthly publication, New South, together with other pamphlets which may be issued during the calendar year. Contributions which are designated for use of the State Division are returned in full to the Division.

You will receive on the first of each month or there-abouts, a report from this office covering dues and contributions from Tennessee members during the preceding month, with our check to cover the amount due your Division. The name and address of each member whose dues were paid during that month will be included. You will also receive from us an alphabetical card file of Tennessee members on which dues payments and other pertinent information will be entered. As new members are added in your Division, new cards will be sent you for addition to this file. If, when you reveive our monthly list of those who have paid dues during the previous month, you will enter such dues payments and/or contributions in the appropriate space on your file cards showing month of payment, it will be a simple matter to keep this file up to date.

The enclosed check for $18.00, with accompanying list, covers the months of April and May, 1948. You will receive a similar report for June very shortly.

It has been customary in the past for all dues and contributions to pass through our books here in order that we may have figures o on the amount of money raised locally for Council purposes, and to make easier our task of seeking funds from foundations, etc. For this reason, we have preferred that such dues and contributions be paid in to us direct, with check covering the State Division half, together with list of those making such payments, returned to each Division as outlined above. We cannot, however, but applaud the efforts of those Divisions who urge and secure a good quota of dues payments at their annual meetings, and who work diligently on local doners for contributions to their Divisions. Moneys so collected have in past been sent on to us here with a covering list of names and addresses of members or doners making such payments. Such amounts were passed through our books and returned in the usual manner.

Recently, in an effort to simplify bookkeeping, both for the Division, and for ourselves, as well as to cut down on the passing back and forth of names, addresses, and amounts, we have proposed a plan which is outlined on the attached yellow sheet. This plan is now under consideration and I hope you will give me your own reaction to it.

Please do not hesitate to write me if you have any questions about any of the foregoing procedures, or if we can help you in any way whatever.

With kindest good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosures

DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM
TENNESSEE MEMBERS OF THE S.R.C.

M A Y - 1948

NAME	DUES	CONT	
*Miss Marie W. Roberts (5/4/48) New 1100 Commerce St., Clarkesville	1.00		
*Miss Elizabeth W. Nairn (5/11/48) New 1005 Battlefield Drive, Nashville 4	1.00		
Mr. & Mrs. Z. Carlton Patten Ashland Farm, Chattanooga 9	1.50		
Mr. J. Homer Slutz 1911 Duncan Avenue, Chattanooga	1.00	1.00	
Miss Lillian E. Worley Dept. of Geog.N.T., Knoxville	1.00		
Mrs. E. U. Robinson 216 N. Washington Avenue, Cookeville	1.00		
Mr. H. C. Nixon, Vanderbilt University, Nashville 4	1.00		
Mr. H. B. Cross 2120 - 8th Ave.,S., Nashville	1.00		
	$ 8.50	1.00	$ 9.50

Carbon Copy Onion Skin

DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FOR APRIL, 1948

TENNESSEE STATE DIVISION

NAMES	DUES	CONTRIBUTIONS
Miss Lena Mae Rust Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.	$1.00	
Mr. and Mrs. Stanton E. Smith 223 Morningside, Chattanooga, Tenn.	1.50	
Mr. Walter Russell Lambeth College, Jackson, Tenn.	1.00	
Rev. W. P. King 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.	1.00	
Rev. D. A. McGregor Univ. of the South, School of Theology, Suwanee, Tenn.	1.00	
Mr. Ulysses Wilhoite 1019 First Ave., S. Nashville, Tenn.	1.00	
Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr. Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.	1.00	
Miss Charlotte E. Adams Lambeth College, Jackson, Tenn.	1.00	
TOTAL	$8.50	

State Div. Tenn

July 7, 1948

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanogga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Most of the ballots approving the proposed constitution of the Tennessee State Division appear to be in, and number so far 55. All favor adoption without exception, although one member gives approval "in general."

The member referred to is Mr. Henry G. Hart, 325 - 29th Avenue, North, Nashville 5, Tennessee and he offers the following suggestions: "I think your quorum is too high at 25 - try 15 to start with; I would elect half the officers each year, having a two year term, so as to have the continuity of experience."

Since 25 members may constitute a quorum for the transaction of business in all meeting of members, I think it may be assumed that the 55 votes of approval for the proposed constitution are sufficient to under-write its adoption.

No doubt by now, you have received the copy of my letter to Mrs. Smith, new Tennessee Division Secretary-Treasurer which was sent you. The slate of officers for this Division which you are assembling is most excellent and with you at the head, constitutes a happy augury for the Division.

With kindest good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

File - Tenn. - Ind

The Chattanooga Times

August 26, 1948

Tenn. Ind.

RECEIVED
AUG 27 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Mrs. Havens said that you wanted a copy of this announcement.

I enclose, also, a clipping about Dr. Patton.

The announcement is released Sunday, August 29th.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea
Encls.

Release for AM'S, Sunday, August 29th. (1948)

See News release

Chattanooga, August 28--Officers and members of the executive board of the newly formed Tennessee division of the Southern Regional Council were announced today by Alfred Mynders, state chairman. Completion of the organization was authorized at a metting of Tennessee members with officers of the Southern Regional Council at Nashville in April. At that meeting, Mynders, editor of The Chattanooga Times, was named chairman. The following have accepted appointment:

Vice Chairman, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University;

Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Smith, of Donelson, an officer in the Tennessee Conference of the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church.

The executive board members are:

Edward F. Barry, attorney and civic leader of Memphis;

Dr. William E. Cole, professor of Sociology of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville;

Bishop Edmund P. Dandridge, of the Protestant Episcopal Church;

Rabbi Abraham Feinstein, of the Ochs Memorial Temple, of Chattanooga;

The Very Reverend George J. Flanigen, ~~pastor~~ rector of Sts. Peter and Paul Church of Chattanooga;

Dr. Z. A. Looby, ~~physician~~ lawyer, Nashville, Tennessee.

Rabbi Julius S. Mark, of the Vine Street Temple of Nashville who had accepted membership on the committee, has since been called to Temple Emanuel in New York City.

Dr. L. L. Patton, physician and civic worker of Chattanooga, who also accepted membership, died after a brief illness late

illness late in August.

In announcing the officers, the state chairman pointed out that there are approximately two-hundred members of the Southern Regional Council widely scattered throughout Tennessee.

"The Southern Regional Council was organized in February, 1944, to determine the facts about the many problems of the South and to mobilize the people of the South to solve those problems", said Mynders. "It is a non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization. The Council is based firmly on the belief that the problems of the Southern region may best be attacked by Southerners of both races who are willing to admit the South's shortcomings and join together in a co-operative effort to overcome them."

Headquarters of the Southern Regional Council, which merged with the Southern Interracial Commission, is in Atlanta, Ga. Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, is president, having succeeded Howard W. Odum several years ago.

State divisions of the Southern Regional Council had already been formed in Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina and Alabama. The Council's publication, The New South, does extensive research and prints information on Southern problems and Southern progress. Dr. George Mitchell is executive director of the Council.

"The Southern Regional Council gave an example of its impartial research in Columbia, Tennessee following the disturbance there," said Mynders. "Its report was an outstanding

example of the avoidance of hysteria and prejudice in presenting facts."

Of the officers of the Tennessee division, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Looby, Dr. Cole, and Alfred Mynders are also directors of the Southern Regional Council.

8 April 1949

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Mrs. Havens has written us that the Tennessee meeting has been definitely scheduled for Thursday, May 5th, in Nashville. We shall send out the notices from here, under your signature, as you requested. However, would you please send us the name of the meeting place as soon as you are able, so that we can get the notices out right away?

The notices will mention the program you have planned with Rev. Mitchell and Dr. Bent.

If there is anything else we can do to help with the meeting, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Simpson
Research Assistant

State Divs. - Tenn.

The Chattanooga Times

March 31, 1949

RECEIVED
APR 8 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Havens:

The Rev. J. N. Mitchell has consented to address the Southern Regional Council in Nashville May 5th. I have written Dr. Michael Bent, dean of Meharry Medical College, asking him to speak to us briefly on the status of Meharry under the regional education plan.

I went up to Knoxville, yesterday, to see Dr. Cole. He, of course, is perfectly willing to serve, but said he couldn't decide but would have to leave the decision with Dr. Brehm, president of the University of Tennessee. Dr. Brehm and I are good friends and I told Dr. Cole I would call the President of U. T. if there is a hitch.

However, I know Dr. Brehm is conservative and the Negro-white question may cause him to be reluctant to let Dr. Cole serve as our chairman. However, he said he would come to the meeting.

Can't you ask some of the Oak Ridge people you met to come over to Nashville for the meeting and maybe some in Columbia, too? Of course, I hope the Nashville crowd will turn out strong. Out of that group we ought to be able to get some new officers.

I think the thing to do is to get a good attendance at the May 5th meeting. I presume the notices will be sent out from the headquarters in Atlanta and I believe that if the notices mention the fact that the Rev. Mitchell will talk on the Tennessee penitentiary conditions and Dr. Bent will discuss the regional education plan, we can work up enough interest.

Let me hear from you about all of this.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea

State Divisions - Tenn

April 19, 1949

Mr. Marcus H. Gunter
916 First Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Marcus:

The Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council will meet May 17, 2 p.m., at the YMCA up near the Capitol, in Nashville.

I do hope you can show up. It would give me a nice opportunity to renew our friendship.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

State Divs. - Tenn.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Sent out 19 April 1949

NOTICE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TENNESSEE DIVISION

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE DIVISION:

The Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council will be held at Nashville on Tuesday, May 17th. The meeting will convene at 2:00 P. M. at the YMCA.

We will have with us the Rev. Jonathan N. Mitchell, Assistant Rector of Christ Church, Nashville, who will talk on penal conditions in Tennessee, and Dr. Michael Bent, Dean of the School of Medicine of Meharry Medical College, who will discuss the regional education plan as it affects Meharry Medical College.

Mrs. Henry Havens, SRC Field Secretary, will review the situation in Tennessee. There will be the annual election of officers and a discussion of future plans for the Tennessee Division.

Plan now to attend this meeting. We need you to help us evaluate our work thus far and plan for the future.

Alfred Mynders
Chairman, Tennessee Division

State Divisions - Tennessee
HCF
(1) Clipping
(2) post script

The Chattanooga Times

May 6, 1949

RECEIVED
MAY 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am delighted that you are going to attend our meeting in Nashville May 17th. I feel that I shall need your advice.

We asked Dr. Bent, dean of medicine of Meharry Medical College, to explain the workings of the regional education plan, since Tennessee, last month by a legislative act, voted to support the plan. Dr. Bent had spoken to us over here in Chattanooga on the subject and he strictly avoided the political issue, merely explaining the technique. He is a distinguished Negro and looks the part.

However, Dr. Looby, in a letter, said that Dr. Bent favored the plan while some of Meharry's leaders are against it, and suggested that I ask another Meharry man to speak against it.

I immediately realized that in that direction lay trouble. I decided not to embarrass Dr. Bent by inviting one of his fellow Meharry associates to speak against him, but I told Dr. Looby that I thought that if Dr. Bent touched on any political phase we would be permitted to answer it from the floor, while at the same time, urging against taking a vote for or against the regional education plan.

Dr. Johnson of Fisk University wrote me that since the plan has been discussed pro and con, he thought a discussion at our meeting would not be out of order, though we should not take a vote.

I have been writing some letters urging attendance at the meeting though I don't know how many will be there. My guess is anywhere from 20 to possibly 50 and in either case we would at least have a good annual meeting and get it off our chests. Your presence will bolster our courage.

I enclose a clipping from the first page of The Chattanooga Times showing a step taken here which will certainly interest the Southern Regional Council.

Faithfully yours,
Alfred Mynders
Alfred Mynders, State Chairman

P. S. -- You will be sorry to know, if you have not already learned it, that John Popham, Southern correspondent of the New York Times has been seriously ill following an operation in the East. I am glad to say that he is improving and we hope will soon be back on the job which he does so well.

A.D.M.

AM/ea

35- State Directors
Tennessee

August 18, 1949

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Thank you very much indeed for the long list of ministers who can be helpful to us a little later on.

Thank you also for helping on the Morristown matter. The step you took ought to do the most good.

I should think the next step for the Tennessee Division would be, at a meeting of its executive committee, to settle on two, three, or four things which are pressing and on which the most good could be done. With that as a program, the whole membership could be asked to work for those things.

Housing, prison and jail reform, health, the ballot, equal schools,--any or several of these--could be especially pushed. As violence seems now to mount, it would be good to strengthen the links in the chain of communication which has always been an important part of our work. When people, affected by a threat of violence, know some one to go to see who can get something done, much has been gained.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

The Chattanooga Times

August 16, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I did not quite understand whether you wanted the influential ministers to be members of the Southern Regional Council or outsiders or both.

Here are some members: Bishop Paul B. Kern (Methodist), 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tennessee.

The Rt. Rev. E. P. Dandridge, 2307 Elliston Place, Nashville 5, Tennessee.

The Rev. William S. Lea, St. John's Episcopal Church, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Rev. Dr. J. Homer Slutz, St. Andrews Methodist Church, 1911 Duncan Avenue, Chattanooga 4, Tennessee.

The Rev. James H. Pless,(Methodist minister), 827 North Germantown Road, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The Rev. Bernie H. Hampton, 1511 Ringgold Road, Chattanooga 4, Tennessee.

The Rev. A. M. MacMillan, Holy Trinity Church, Cummings Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

The Rev. J. E. Robinson, School of Theology, Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee.

The Rev. Father Christopher Murry, 113 Commerce Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Rev. George B. Myers, Sewanee, Tennessee, (connected with the University of the South).

Not members of the Southern Regional Council but active in humanitarian work are: The Rev. William G. West, pastor, First Christian Church, Chattanooga, Tennessee; the Rev. Bachman Hodge, pastor Centenary Methodist Church, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Rev. James L. Fowle, pastor, First Presbyterian Church (president of Chattanooga Interracial Commission), Chattanooga, Tennessee.

I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter.

I have got as far toward naming a committee from the Tennessee Division, Southern Regional Council, to draw up and issue a report on penal conditions, following our discussion at the state meeting, as securing consent of the Rev. Neb Mitchell, Dr. Looby and Mr. Abbott L. Ferriss of Vanderbilt University.

All of those were suggested by Neb Mitchell but he also wanted me to get Nat Caldwell of the Nashville Tennessean on the committee. I have written Caldwell twice and have received no reply so I am going to name the committee of three without Caldwell.

Not having heard anything from Mrs. Havens, I presume that there is a temporary lull in activities of the state divisions. Unfortunately, that is the case in Tennessee, but I am looking forward to renewed activities.

We have made many reforms in Chattanooga including a new municipal 9-hole golf course for Negroes, admission of Negroes to the Public Library and a splendid tone racial-wise in all activities where friction might develop.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM/ea

Tenn. Q

Noted - AMCK

January 3, 1950

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

It makes me sad to have your letter of December 31 saying that you think you ought to resign as Chairman of the Tennessee Division. Your interest and leadership have been a great strength to us. But, I know you wrote only after deciding carefully, and so all we can do is say that we will understand.

I think you should write to the members of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Division or at least to the other Tennessee officers and tell them you are resigning. In that case, the First Vice Chairman, Dr. Charles Johnson, would presumably take over for the time being.

At whatever time the Council gets on its feet financially, and I still hope that is soon, I am most anxious to put some money into strengthening the state divisions. I think the most of them should receive something like a thousand dollars a year for two or three. That would enable the payment of at least a part time secretary and a really active organization would proceed from that.

Unhappily, your resignation as Chairman of the Tennessee Division will destroy your ex officio membership in the Councills Board of Directors. Your four year terms (along with that of two other State Division Heads) was to expire at the end of the Membership Meeting in November, 1949. By not re-electing those three persons who already had ex officio membership on the Board, there was opened three vacancies, which were then filled.

We count you a close friend and a deeply valued member. Let me know when you are in Atlanta. I am anxious to get to Chattanooga and get advice from you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:wgd

P. S. We thank you also for your check for five dollars. That renews your membership through April 1951 and provides an extra contribution of two dollars.

The Chattanooga Times

December 31, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I don't know the present status of state divisions within the Southern Regional Council. I know that you are doing a great work in the Council itself. I have not been able, both for financial reasons and for reasons keeping me tied to my office in The Times, to expand the Tennessee division as its chairman.

Since I am having considerable trouble, now, with my eyes, which makes my regular duties even more arduous, I wish you to accept my resignation as Tennessee state chairman. During the present financial crisis of the Council you may want to concentrate on the larger aspect of the South-wide Council function and to give less attention to state divisions. But I feel that I am handicapping the Council if it desires to concentrate on the state divisions.

I regret very much that I am unable to travel and attend to the division's affairs. I should think that a man with more time and more financial resources or a man from a sociological calling should do great things with the division. As you know, Tennessee is making great strides in human relations.

I also regret having missed the annual meeting. I do not know whether I am still a member of the board of directors. Certainly, my time has expired and I would not feel at all miffed if a new director were named in my stead. But I would like to know.

Any time I can do anything for you in a publicity line don't fail to call on me. My check for the annual dues is enclosed.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

AM:ea
Encl.

(Copy of letter sent by Mr. Alfred Mynders to members of the Tennessee Division, SRC)

TRUE COPY

Chattanooga, Tennessee
April 8, 1950

Dear Fellow Member of the Southern Regional Council:

An emergency meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council has been called for Atlanta, April 22nd and the fate of that great organization is in the balance.

President Paul Williams writes me: "If the Council is to continue through the year it will require $23,000 beyond the income clearly expectable. It seemed to the Executive Committee that the best plan for raising the remaining $18,000 was to ask our Board members and division heads in each state to raise $2,000."

First, the Rosenwald Foundation, the financial mainstay of the Southern Regional Council for some years, has spent all its funds and is no longer able to make any contribution.

Second, the work, the reputation, the possibilities and the spirit of the Southern Regional Council have never been higher than at this moment.

Third, that these possibilities may be realized and Tennessee members may make up their $2,000 to keep this organization in operation, I am pleading that every Tennessee member sit down now and send a check for $5, $10 or more to our state treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Smith, Box 203, Donelson, Tennessee. I am enclosing a stamped envelope addressed to Mrs. Smith for this purpose.

The need is critical and the South's fine Regional Council hange in the balance.

Please mail the envelope to Mrs. Smith before Monday, April 17th, so that I will be able to report Tennessee's effort to the meeting of the Southern Regional Board in its fateful session on the following Saturday.

Faithfully yours,

(s) Alfred Mynders, Chairman
Tennessee Division of
Southern Regional Council

AM/ea
Encl.

February 8, 1951

Mrs. C. A. Smith
The Methodist Parsonage
Donelson, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Enclosed is our check for $8.00 representing one-half of the dues of the Tennessee Division for December 1950.

Our kindest regards.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jah
encls.
cc: Mr. Wynderman

TENNESSEE DIVISION
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Statement of Dues Returns

December 1950

NAME AND ADDRESS	DUES
Miss Annie Ward Byrd 161 Eighth Avenue, North, Nashville3	$1.50
Dr. O. B. Taylor 101 Vine Avenue, S. W., Knoxville 24	1.50
Mr. and Mrs. Gideon W. Fryer Goodlettsville	2.00
D. C. Whittle National Cotton Council, Box 18, Memphis	1.50
Mrs. C. W. Sheppard 112 West Vance Road, Oak Ridge	1.50
	$8.00

cc: Mr. Mynders, Chmn.
Mrs. C. B. Smith, Sec.-Treas.

State Div.-Tenn

March 9, 1951

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

I am very slow in answering your letter of February 22.

I asked Bill Cole to do the 50 for '51 business for the sole reason that I thought you had performed so generously last year on the Tennessee State Effort that it wasn't fair to ask you to rally your friends again. Bill reluctantly took on the 50 for '51 job and hasn't done much with it yet, though he wrote me a month ago that he was about to start.

Which isn't intended to say that I would try to refuse to let you resign as State chairman. You have been mighty good to put in your weight as a citizen these past years, and we are all appreciative. And if you want to turn it over now to Bill Cole or someone else, of course you can. There is some problem of form. You were elected by the Tennessee membership, and I suppose in the absence of a membership meeting the proper person for you to resign to would be the Secretary, who is Mrs. C. B. Smith. I do wish you would at the same time make some effort to persuade Bill Cole to pick up the job. Cole's actual election would need a meeting, and we all know how hard a meeting is to arrange in that State. Still, one ought to be. Perhaps an election could be held by mail.

Thank you sincerely for sending out the issue of New South on Negroes on school boards, etc. It is so much better when it is done from within each State.

We are truly grateful for your sustaining friendship, and shall count on it straight along.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

The Chattanooga Times

February 22, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In a summary of the "50 for '51" campaign sent by the S.R.C. I notice that Dr. William E. Cole is chairman for the campaign in Tennessee. I am very happy to see this. I have felt increasing embarrassment that the condition of my health plus a seven-day schedule as editor of The Chattanooga Times prevented me from doing the things expected of a chairman of a state division in the S.R.C.

You will remember that a year or two ago I asked that my resignation be accepted. I was happy, however, to raise a fund last year when the need was extreme. I am sorry that I must renew my resignation at this time. Will you not ask Dr. Cole if he will not accept the state chairmanship? I will continue to do everything I can as editor of The Times to further your fine work, but if the state divisions are to save the S.R.C. more active work and more travel will be necessary than I can possibly give.

My secretary is mimeographing a letter signed by me to accompany the paper published by the S.R.C. advocating Negroes on various boards. It is a fine idea and I have recently endorsed it editorially. Early next week the paper with the letter will go out to each of the 95 county superintendents of education in Tennessee and to several city superintendents.

Will you not let me hear from you about the resignation topic?

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1951
Southern Regional Council

AM/ea

April 11, 1951

Mrs. C. B. Smith
The Methodist Parsonage
Donelson, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Our enclosed check represents one-half the dues returned to the Tennessee Division in 1951, as follows:

January	$13.75
February	7.50
March	16.50
	$37.75

With all good wishes.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh
encl.
cc: Mr. Mynders

TENNESSEE DIVISION
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Statement of Dues Return

March 1951

NAME AND ADDRESS	DUES
Mrs. Herbert Weaver 3718 Brighton Rd., Nashville	$1.50
Mr. & Mrs. Moses Cantor Piney Grove Park, Johnson City	2.00
Margaret C. McCulloch 858 Whitford Place, Memphis	2.50
Dr. LeRoy Martin, President Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens	3.00
Dean W. Faulkner Fisk University, Nashville	3.00
Rhoda C. Edmeston Scarritt College, Nashville	1.50
Mr. Manny Delugach 920 N. Idlewild St. Memphis	3.00*
	$16.50

* "50 for '51"

cc: Mr. Mynders
Mrs. Smith

TENNESSEE DIVISION
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Statement of Dues Return

February 1951

NAME AND ADDRESS	DUES
Mrs. E. U. Robinson 127 5th Avenue, South, Franklin	$1.50
Miss Elsie M. Lewis Box 112, Tennessee State College, Nashville 8	1.50
Arthur W. Jones Candoro Road, Route 3, Knoxville 2	1.50
Mrs. Leslie (Helen B) Webb 410 N. Bragg Avenue, Lookout Mt.	3.00
	$7.50

TENNESSEE DIVISION
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Statement of Dues Return

January 1951

NAME AND ADDRESS	DUES
Mrs. T. D. Upshaw, Jr. Route 2, East Chattanooga	$1.50
Richard Henry Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church Box 543, Knoxville	1.75
Miss Ola Beckett Girl Scouts of U.S.A., Region V 424 Goodwyn Institute Bldg., Memphis	1.50
Mr. Harry Miller 1121 Hamilton Bank Bldg., Chattanooga	3.00
Miss Eva Jean Wrather 4700 Elkins Avenue, Nashville 9	3.00
George C. St. John, Jr. 923 18th Ave., N., Nashville 8	1.50
Martha Walker Gerrard 329 Villanova Road, Oak Ridge	1.50
	$ 13.75

cc: Mr. Mynders
Mrs. Smith

TENNESSEE DIVISION
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Statement of Dues Return

April 1951

NAME AND ADDRESS	DUES
Rt. Rev. E. P. Dandridge 2307 Elliston Place, Nashville 5	$3.00
Jesse E. Beard 414 8th Ave., S., Nashville	1.50
Rev. & Mrs. Bernie N. Hampton 1511 Ringgold Rd., Chattanooga	2.50
Alma C. Hanson 807 Walker Ave., Memphis	2.50
Miss Florence Teague Box 871, Nashville 2	3.00*
Peter Cooper 807 Walker Ave., Memphis 6	1.50
Mr. L. O. Gilpatrick 121 E. Vanderbilt Dr. (city not given)	3.00
Ellis Bryan First Baptist Church, Oak Ridge	3.00
Ernest Hooper Box 416, Covington	2.50
Mr. & Mrs. Rudy Chohn Cherry Villa Court, Morristown	2.00
Rev. Fred C. Wolf, Jr. Box 214 University of the South, Sewanee	1.50
Col. E. W. Palmer Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport.	1.50
Mr. Bernie Schweid 408 Union St., Nashville	1.50
	$29.00

* "50 for '51"

cc: Mr. Mynders
Mrs. Smith

TENNESSEE DIVISION
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Statement of Dues Return

May 1951

NAME AND ADDRESS	DUES
Mr. William E. Roehl 304 Bellemead, Knoxville	$3.00* (new memb.)
Mr. Howard E. Sims 850 E. McLeMore Ave., Memphis	1.50
Dr. & Mrs. Charles S. Johnson Fisk University, Nashville	4.00
	$8.50

* "50 for '51"

cc: Mr. Mynders
Mrs. Smith

June 12, 1951

Mrs. C. B. Smith
The Methodist Parsonage
Donelson, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Our enclosed check represents one-half the dues returned to the Tennessee Division as follows:

April 1951	$29.00
May 1951	8.50
	$37.50

Miss Mabel Meacham, Dept. of Social Science, Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, resigned her membership in May.

Our kindest regards.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh
encls.
cc: Mr. Wynders, Chmn.

October 1, 1951

Mrs. C. B. Smith
Cumberland Circle
Donelson, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of September 25, 1951 and the enclosed check for $191.00. I am sending the check back because you forgot to sign it.

As you probably know, the agreement is that this money plus the $27.00 now due the Division, will be held by us for the division until such time as they shall be reorganized and call for it. In the meantime, I am glad to help out with keeping the records.

We all appreciate your good work and fegret the fact that you feel you cannot continue. Our best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Sept. 25, 1951

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1951
Southern Regional Council

Miss Katherine Stoney
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Stoney,

I am enclosing the check #191 to Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. This closes the account in the Donelson Bank of the Tennessee Division S.R.C. I am also mailing the membership cards to you. I have written Mr. Mynders to this effect.

The work of the S.R.C will always be a part of my thinking and actions.

I am grateful for the privilege of having worked with this organization, Mr. Mitchel, Mynders and you.

Sincerely Yours,
Mrs. C.B. Smith

October 8, 1951

Savings Department
Citizens Trust Compnay
Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please deposit the enclosed checks totaling $218.00 to the savings account of the Southern Regional Council, account number 14895. I am enclosing our pass book for recording this deposit.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

kx
encl.

October 31, '52

MEMORANDUM

GSM
to Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

This is authority to borrow from the special fund established for the Tennessee Division, to the extent of 190.00.

The sum borrowed will be used for general SRC expenses. It is to be repaid to the special fund for the Tennessee Division.

When the Tennessee Division became inactive the Chairman, by letter, authorized the retention here of all that portion of dues which would normally have been transferred to the Tennessee Division. We have held this fund intact, for the benfit of a (we-hope-to-be-revived) Tennessee-Division. I have felt that the letter from Mr. Minders was scarcely complete authority for SRC's use of the money for its own purposes, and in any case it would be helpful to a revived Tennessee Division to have some small nest-egg.

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

August 13, 1954

Mr. Alfred Mynders
Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Mynders:

At the suggestion of Dr. Parrish, I am sending to you names of persons in Nashville whom I believe would be interested in working on a state-wide committee in the interest of our schools. I have not contacted any of these persons so do not know whether they would be in a position to accept an invitation even though they were asked; they are being suggested because of the kind of interest and leadership they have given in the local setting.

I should like to suggest that it might be profitable for you to talk Mr. Dan May for advice on the local situation before settling definitely on the situation here. I believe he would be of tremendous help; he is a wise person and enjoys the confidence and respect of both Negro and white citizens of Nashville.

Though I am myself quite busy at this time, I shall be glad to offer any assistance which I can.

Very truly yours,

Beulah Valien

(Mrs) Preston Valien

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

PERSONS WHO MIGHT BE CONTACTED IN THE NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE AREA WITH REFERENCE TO THE SCHOOLS AND THE COMMUNITY

Mr. Dan May 421611
3329 Dairmont Drive

Mrs. Henry Harap
1210 Grandview Drive

Mrs. James M. Todd 80270
1489 Clairmont Place

Mrs. Matthew Walker
208 McMillan Avenue

Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
1713 18th Avenue, North

Dr. William Van Til
900 Tower Place

Dr. Herman Long
1611 Phillips Street

Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
1618 22nd Avenue, North

Dr. Carr A. Treherne
333 Arena Avenue

Rev. H. D. Bollinger
200 Lauderdale Road

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 14, 1954

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Dr. Mitchell has approved the plan for a meeting which we discussed recently. The only limitation which he would place upon the cost is that there be not more than ten or twelve persons from outside the Nashville area. As I understand it, the tentative date for the meeting is the morning of Saturday, October 9. I think that arrangements can be made through Mrs. Bonita Valien for the meeting to be held at Fisk University. She has also promised to send to you a list of names of Nashville people who might be invited to attend.

It would appear that the most difficult area from which to select persons is West Tennessee. The few names which I am submitting have been suggested to me by Mrs. Ethel Niermeyer, who may be reached at the Memphis YWCA. Along with her should be included Mrs. Lawrence Coe, 3580 Watauga; Reverend J. A. McDaniels, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, 546 Beale; Mr. Harold Crowder (CIO), 136½ South Second Avenue; Mrs. Harriett Walker, 1255 South Parkway Street.

You, perhaps, are in a better position than I am to select people from the East Tennessee area. However, I would take the liberty to suggest from Knoxville Mrs. Neal Spahr, YWCA; Dr. J. H. Dawes, TVA, Old Post Office Building; Dr. James T. Colston, President, Knoxville College. It may be desirable to have someone from the University of Tennessee like Dr. W. E. Cole, who previously has been active with the Council, or Dr. Leroy P. Graf.

There should, perhaps, also be some representative of Fellowship House. I understand that Mrs. W. J. Moulder, 3100 Orlando, Knoxville, was one of the leading spirits in organizing Fellowship House. She might suggest a representative. The President

of Fellowship House is Mr. F. Woods Beckman, 5908 Magazine Road, Knoxville, who is also a possibility.

I don't presume to suggest anybody from Chattanooga because you probably would be in a better position than I am to select people from that area. I leave to your discretion the matter of sending an invitation to Mr. Myles Horton of the Folk School, who has been working so long in this field.

At the present time, there are six SRC Board members in Tennessee, including yourself. The other five are: Paul R. Christopher, 216 Flatiron Building, Knoxville; Dr. Charles Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville; Mr. Z. A. Looby, 419 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville; Mr. E. U. Robinson, 675 North Water St., Gallatin; and Mrs. J. Fount Tillman, Lewisburg.

I am enclosing, also, with this letter the present SRC members in Tennessee. You may wish to apprise these people of the meeting and indicate to them that the decisions reached will be subject to their approval.

If there is any additional help, in the way of clerical assistance and mimeographing and the like, or in the working out of a possible attendance for the meeting, that you will need, please let us know.

Mr. Fred Routh, who is a full-time staff person to help in the development of state programs, will be at the meeting, and will attempt to talk with you a day or so before in order to work out the details. I am also planning to attend the meeting.

Sincerely,

C. H. Parrish

CHP/eab

P. S. It might be advisable to address your communications to Mr. Fred Routh at the Southern Regional Council, rather than to me.

Encl.

The Chattanooga Times

September 15, 1954

Dear Mr. Routh:

Dr. Parrish tells me that future letters on reorganization of the Tennessee Division should be addressed to you. I wish, however, that you would bring this letter to the personal attention of Dr. Mitchell.

In a recent letter to Dr. Mitchell I told him that I would have to resign as chairman of the inactive Tennessee Division. He replied that he would accept my decision if I would help get a new man. The enclosed correspondence from Dr. Parrish indicates that Dr. Parrish and Dr. Mitchell had not understood my position.

Dr. Parrish gives me a big job of organizing the meeting which is contemplated. Of course The Chattanooga Times and The New York Times are in deepest accord with the Southern Regional Council's aims. If retaining the honor of being vice president of the Council means anything to the Council I will be glad for I consider it a distinction and the records will show that I attend the meetings of the Executive Committee in Atlanta.

The General Manager of The Chattanooga Times, Charles McD. Puckette, likes my connection with the Southern Regional Council better than any other connection I have outside my duties as editor of The Times but he insists that since I have a seven-day job on the paper entailing a great amount of work, I must not undertake any more detail work of the sort involved in Dr. Parrish's plan. Dr. Parrish thinks that because I was chairman when the Tennessee Division was active for a brief time it would be impossible to start a new division without my active work. This, of course, is merely a technicality. I am regretfully returning the correspondence to you. I suggest that a visit by you to Nashville and a conference with Mrs. Martha Todd and/or Herman Long would quickly get this Tennessee plan started.

Best regards to all in the Council.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

AM/ea
Encls.

Clear copy Union

File

7-4168

339 21st Ave N.

September 21, 1954

Mrs. Preston Valien
Department of Social Sciences
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Valien:

We have run into some difficulties in organizing the October meeting, because Mr. Mynders is extremely busy with the Chattanooga Times. What we need in Tennessee is someone who can contact the people who would attend the conference and actually organize the meeting itself. Parrish informs me that you are well acquainted with these people, and it would seem logical that since you are at Fisk where the meeting is to be held, that you can do this job for us. I don't like to impose upon you, but the nature of this work is so urgent that I feel it is permissable to do so.

The meeting has been tentatively planned, I understand, for Saturday, October 9.

It would appear that the most difficult area from which to select persons is West Tennessee. The few names which I am submitting have been suggested by Mrs. Ethel Hiermeyer, who may be reached at the Memphis YWCA. Along with her should be included Mrs. Lawrence Coe, 3580 Watauga; Reverend J. A. McDaniels, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, 546 Beale; Mr. Harold Crowder (CIO), 136½ South Second Avenue; and Mrs. Harriett Walker, 1255 South Parkway Street.

You, perhaps, are in a better position than I to select the people from East Tennessee. However, I would take the liberty, on the advice of Dr. Parrish, to suggest from Knoxville, Mrs. Neal Spahr, YWCA; Dr. J. H. Danes, TVA, Old Post Office Building; Dr. James T. Colston, President, Knoxville College. It may be desirable to have someone from the University of Tennessee like Dr. W. E. Cole, who previously has been active with the Council.

Perhaps there should also be a representative of Fellowship House. We understand that Mrs. W. J. Moulder, of 3100 Orlando Street, was one of the leading spirits in organizing Fellowship House. The President of Fellowship House is Mr. F. Woods Beckman, 5908 Magazine Road, Knoxville.

At the present time there are six Board members in Tennessee. They are: Mr. Alfred Mynders, Chattanooga Times, Chattanooga; Mr. Paul R. Christopher, 216 Flatiron Building, Knoxville; Dr. Charles Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville; Mr. Z. A. Looby, 419 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville; Mr. E. U. Robinson, 675 North Water Street, Gallatin; and Mrs. J. Fount Tillman, Lewisburg. They should be invited to attend the meeting.

I suggest that you contact Mr. Mynders at the Times for anybody else from the Nashville area that it might be wise to invite to the meeting. One such person would be Mrs. B. Fensterwald of Clarendon Avenue, Belle Meade Park, Nashville.

If there is any way we may help you in this undertaking, please let us know. I have been recently appointed as Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Council, in charge of program development, and it is my job to help the state organizations in the effort to set up the various state programs. Please feel free to call on me at any time.

Thanking you in advance for all the work I know this means, I am

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
Program Development

FR/eab

cc: C. H. Parrish

Mrs Routh - file copy

September 22, 1954

Dictated September 20

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 15, advising us that because of your pressing duties on the Times, you could not assume the leadership of an active state organization of SRC. We fully appreciate how busy you are and understand the necessity of this decision on your part.

We feel flattered that you think so highly of the Council, and want to remain on its Executive Committee in Tennessee. We trust that this will be possible and certainly look forward to a continuing happy relationship.

I am corresponding with Mrs. Preston Valien at Fisk University, asking her to carry out the organizational part of the October meeting. I hope that it will be possible for you to attend this meeting, for we will be in need of your advice and counsel.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
Program Development

FBR/eab

cc: Mr. C. H. Parrish ✓

23 Sept 54

1. Mrs. Valien called –

Can't do job – she is checking with Chas. Johnson to see if he can help –

2. Called C H Parish informed him of above – he too suggested Mrs. Todd to do organizational work –

Meth ~~Parl~~ 1 two
Dem mays – ~~Jewish~~ 1 Center
~~42-9467~~
42-9467
4-4168

8-1965 Dem mays –
office (mills)
4-21611

Flash out
24 Sept
Mrs Valien

Mrs John T. McCall
Nashville

24 Sept 54 –

Called Mrs Valrin re: Tenn. meeting –

1. Shouldn't be held at Fisk
2. Dr. Johnson can't help org. meeting
3. She suggested Dean Mays –
4. Ok'd Mrs. Todd.

C.H. Parrish called H.S.M. will call me at 3 75 –

The Chattanooga Times

September 28, 1954

Dear Mr. Routh:

I am enclosing a letter from F. Woods Beckman of Knoxville. I do not know him but you can see he is interested in organizing for the segregation fight. I am writing him that the movement is underway and I suggest that his name be forwarded to Mrs. Preston Valien. He might furnish good names from the Knoxville area.

I hope to be able to attend the October meeting in Tennessee when it is definitely scheduled.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

AM:ea
Encl.

F. WOODS BECKMAN
ROUTE NO. 9
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

26 Sept. 1954.

Mr. Alfred Mynders,
Vice President,
Southern Regional Council,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mr Mynders:

In Knoxville many of us are very much interested in preparing the way for orderly and friendly desegregation of the schools. There have been many meetings by various groups and organizations to familiarize ourselves with the problems we will be confronted by when the Supreme Court decree is issued. We do not have any formal co-ordination of our local efforts, but we try to keep in touch with each other. There may of course be some groups that we have not heard of.

We feel the need of a statewide organization that could inform us what is going on elsewhere in this field in Tenn. (I get the Southern School News, and in that manner learn what is happening.) George Mitchel tells us that the plan now is for the Southern Regional Council is to establish headquarters in each state. If this is so , we feel that members should meet as soon as possible to put that plan into effect. We shall need the help of such headquarters and also need the suggestions from members in other places.

There are too many that advocate delay, that if we follow their advice we shall not be prepared, when the decree is issued, to carry out the decree. Sufficiently many ~~people~~ in each community need to be adequately informed to help people carry out on a community wide basis the peaceful co-operation needed to solve the many problems that will arise.

We need the leadership of the S.Reg. Council. What can we do to get it effective here in Tenn?

Could your furnish me with a list of the members in Upper East Tenn, including of course the Knoxville area?

Yours very truly

F. Woods Beckman

F.Woods Beckman.

"SAMPLE LETTER"

425 Chestnut Street
Nashville, Tennessee

September 30, 1954

Mr. John Doe
137 Bluegrass Lane
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Doe:

I have been asked, by Mr. Alfred Mynders, editor of the Chattanooga Times and acting chairman of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council, to contact you and other interested people to help organize our state office.

As you know the Fund for the Republic of the Ford Foundation has made it possible for the Southern Regional Council to open state offices in twelve Southern States of which Tennessee is one. Local people will serve as a state board for the SRC's state office and plan program and set policy, compatible of course with the general aims of the Southern Regional Council.

The meeting will take place in Nashville on Saturday, October 9th at 10:00 a.m. in the Conference Room of the May Hosiery Mills, 425 Chestnut St. Fred Routh, Assistant Director of SRC in charge of program development, and Dr. C. H. Parrish, consultant to SRC on program planning, will be with us for the meeting.

We are looking forward to a good meeting at which we will elect interim officers and make plans for opening a state office with paid professional staff for Tennessee.

We are counting on your support and counsel in this important work, and are looking forward to seeing you in Nashville on October 9th.

Sincerely,

Dan May

27 September '54

Mr. Dan May
May Hosiery Mills, Inc.
425 Chestnut Street
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. May:

It certainly was good to talk with you on the phone this afternoon and pursuant to our conversation I am sending along a "sample" letter which we hope might be sent to the SRC folks and other interested people in Tennessee.

We will be glad to do the stenographic work here and mail them to you for signature and mailing for which we will provide stamped, addressed envelopes.

It was most generous of you to offer the use of the Conference Room at the May Hosiery Mills for the meeting.

I am looking forward to meeting you and to being of service in setting up the Tennessee Office of the SRC.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

Copy - FBR

October 27, 1954

Mrs. Joan C. Harap
1210 Grandview Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Harap:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 19th which I finally received on my return from Mississippi. This was due to my late return and not to your delay in mailing the letter. It will not be possible for me to be in Nashville the entire week prior to the November 6th meeting, but I shall plan on spending at least Thursday and Friday of that week with you before the Saturday meeting. We can get together on Thursday at a place of your convenience and discuss people to be contacted and the method of contacting them. I believe it would help me if you would send me a tentative list in advance so that I might be thinking about this prior to my arrival.

I have received from Mrs. Wilcox in Knoxville a very fine list of names with brief personal sketch of people listed. This has been a help in thinking about the type of resource people we need in Tennessee.

I am looking forward to seeing you then on Thursday, November 4th.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FRB/rf

Copy - FBR

October 28, 1954

Mr. Haskell Miller
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Miller:

The Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council is reorganizing. As you no doubt know, the Fund for the Republic of the Ford Foundation gave SRC a grant with which to set up state organizations in twelve states of which Tennessee is one.

We need your advice and counsel. Our reorganization meeting will take place in Nashville, in the Conference Room of the May Hosiery Mill, 425 Chestnut Street, at 10:00 am on Saturday, November 6th. Your expenses in attending this meeting will be taken care of by the SRC.

Looking forward to seeing you and working with you in the future, I am

Sincerely,

Dan May
Interim Chairman

Letter also sent to
Mr. Stanton Smith
Tenn. Fed. of Labor
Chattanooga

Mr. A. Barton Strang
Hamilton Natl. Bank Bldg.
Chattanooga

Enclosed
"Toward a New South"

Mr. Stanton Smith
Tennessee Federation of Labor
Chattanooga, Tenn

~~Mr. John S. Martin, ILGWU~~
~~1024 Hamilton Nat'l Bank Bldg~~
~~Chattanooga Tenn.~~

Mr. Haskell Miller
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga Tenn

Mr. A. Barton Strang
Hamilton Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cgy GBR

October 28, 1954

Mr. K.R. Addington
145 Commerce Street
Kingsport, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Addington:

The Southern Regional Council has been in the process of reorganizing its state groups since midsummer and in Tennessee we are now in the process of setting up a responsible board to direct the new state office. I am enclosing for your information a little pamphlet entitled "Toward the South of the Future." Your name has been suggested for the board by a committee headed by Mrs. Jack H. Wilcox of Knoxville because you have been known to be interested in the problems of our area and because you have worked toward a fuller democracy for all of our people.

An organizational meeting is being held at the May Hosiery Mill Conference Room, at 425 Chestnut Street, Nashville, on Saturday, November 6th at 10:00 am. We very much hope that you will be able to attend and expenses involved will be taken care of by the Southern Regional Council.

Very truly yours,

Dan May
Interim Chairman
Tennessee Division

encl.

Copy FBR

October 27, 1954

Mrs. Jack H. Wilcox
1816 Lake Avenue
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Wilcox:

Thank you so much for your splendid letter which I am tardy in answering because I have been out in Mississippi. The little thumbnail sketches of the people you have listed are a great help in thinking about the type of resource pwople we need on the Tennessee board.

I would very greatly regret if either you or Woods Beckman found it necessary not to serve on the board. We need your help and advice very much. You have been and are people of considerable importance in the furthering of democracy in Tennessee and it is my firm conviction that we who believe in such a program must work together. Your advice and emphasis on what the SRC Tennessee office could do in the Knoxville area would be invaluable. Therefore I ask that you give this matter very serious consideration before making up your mind.

Looking forward to seeing you at the meeting on November 6th.

Very sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FRB/rf

Copy FBR

October 28, 1954

Mr. J.A. McDaniel
Memphis Urban League, Inc.
546 Beale Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

Dear Mr. McDaniel:

I had hoped by this time to have received from you a list of people from the Memphis area. I trust that you have been thinking about representative people from that area for the Tennessee board of the SRC. I want to thank you and Mrs. Jones for sending the minutes of our last meeting to me.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Nashville on the sixth and working with you and others to bring about a strongly representative board for the Volunteer State.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FRD/rf

Sample Letter

October 29, 1954

Mrs. Matthew Walker
208 McMillan Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Walker:

The second organizational meeting of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council will take place as scheduled on Saturday, November 6th, at 10:00 am at the May Hosiery Mills Conference Room, 425 Chestnut Street, Nashville.

At this meeting we hope to consider the new set of by-laws and constitution for the Tennessee group. Your expenses in attending this meeting will be met by the Council.

Your presence there is of great importance to the success of the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Dan May
Interim Chairman
Tennessee Division, SRC

Oct. 31, 1954

Dear Mr. Routh,

This is the list that Mrs. Todd, Mrs Valien and I suggested of people who would be valuable in the work of the S.R.C. It has been grouped to show kind of representation in the community through the business or professional standing of the person but this was done chiefly to see what kind of cross section we had achieved after our names had been given. The group also breaks down into 8 Negro leaders + 16 whites. The list lacks suggestions for good people among the whites in the fields of labor and the small business who can have influence in his immediate

community. It also needs filling out for the "Solid citizen" of background and standing and economic status. ~~would be helpful~~.

I have talked with Mrs Valien about a meeting at lunch on Thursday but still have to arrange this with the others — From a talk with Mr. Parrish on Saturday, it would seem our job then would be to set up a choice of Ten people with alternates who might serve as the state representation from Middle Tennessee for the plans about to be started —

Sincerely, Joan C. Harap —

List of names suggested for consideration in S.R.C. work by Mrs.Todd,Mrs.Valien and Mrs. Harap

Business

Alfred C. Galloway...2200 Albion Ave...Contractor
Community leader,Treasurer South St.Center Board M.

Gray,Albert.....2904 Brick Church Pike ..Small business man,Farmer M.

N.T.Lowry...1721 Linden Ave....Business Executive Nashville Products Co. W
Active in many liberal and forward looking movements, Organizational chairman Citizens' Committee fir the Public Schools

Otey,Flem B.,Jr....2223 Morena St..Owner and Manager Super Market 1803 Jefferson M.
Excellent influence in the community

Ray,J.J....2903 Westmoreland Drive....Director Personnel Training Program, General Shoe Corporation W.
Government Personnel work during the war, former member Psychology Dept. Peabody College

Ferguson,A.G...1728 Heiman....Banker..Sec.-Treas. Citizens' Bank 345-4th Ave.N. M

Lawyers

Branstetter,Cecil D...3102 Overlook Drive..Ofc.Stahlman Bldg
Young attorney,wide interests, liberal outlook W.

Hawkins,W.D.Jr.....1713-18th Ave. N.
Also serves as Comptroller Fisk University..Ran for Legislature 1952 M

Stokes,Whitworth..Courtland Apts...Ofc.3rd National Bank Bldg.
Long established Nashville connections,serves on many community organizations W.

Warfield,Charles H..Lynwood Blvd.Ofc.3rd National Bank Bldg. W.
Young lawyer,liberal outlook

Ministers

Harper,George E....1510 Sigler St. Rector Trinity Church..Episcopal M.
Pres.Negro Pastors Association; serves on community boards,wide influence

McGlothen,Gaye L. 2508 Sunset Place Pastor Emmanuel Baptist Church 1701 W.End W.

Shaw,Robert M. 6011 Jocelyn Hollow Rd. Rector St.George's Chapel Harding Rd. W.

Newspaper

Kingsbury,William ...212 Woodmont Circle Editor Sunday Tennessean
President South St.Community Center Board (Negro Center,bi-racial board) W.

Political World

Mrs.Jeanne S. Bodfish..Office..State Capitol. State Comptroller (will probably resign Jan. 1.) W.
Native Tennessean,hard worker,fine mind. Could be extremely helpful if interested. Formerly member of Political Science Faculty Vanderbilt

Social Worker

Mrs.Sara Fisher..Council of Community Agencies
Former Executive Director Nashville Girl Scouts V.

University and College Faculty

Fryer,Gideon W...1922 Kimbark Drive U.of T. School of Social Work
Interested in S.R.C.work and all moves for better race relations. W.
Mrs.Fryer serves on South St.Community Center Board
Came from Knoxville 3 or 4 years ago

Dr.Elsie M.Lewis..1724-14th Ave N. History Department A.&I.Univ.
Recent recipient of an A.A.U.W. Travel Fellowship,person of understanding and broad outlook N

Piercey,Truman M. 2318 Crestmoor Road Peabody College, liason man for Kellogg Foundation connections.Has special knowledge of the state of Negro education in the South V.

Redd,George N. ..911-18th Ave N...Dean and Chrmn Dept.of Education Fisk N.

Mrs.Herbert Weaver..3718 Brighton Road..Dept.History Vanderbilt and Coordinator of Education for Ford Foundation Scholars at Vanderbilt and Peabody. Former Pres.A.A.U.W. Native Southernre broad liberal views. V.

Unclassified

Cheek,John H.Jr. Clonmel Road Represents an established well-to-do Nashvile family. Takes no active part in the social life of the community but has wide interests and liberal views. Mrs.Cheek serves on the Board and South St.Community Center, a Negro agency. W

Sharp,Walter...Cheekwood.....Leader in the intellectual,musical and artistic life of Nashville. Forward-looking views. W

Mrs.John T.McCall 3828 West End Avenue...Native Nashvillian,knows everybody serves on innumerable Boards. At present President Nashville Council of Church Women V

November 2, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: FRB ✓
CHP

FROM: GTH

I have talked this afternoon with Mrs. Coe in Memphis who regrets that she is already too committed to other organizations to be able to accept responsible position with the Tennessee Division of the SRC. She is interested and will be willing to help in ways that she can. She suggested two names, in addition to Miss Ethel Niermeyer, whom she thought would be vaulable additions to the board from the West Tennessee area. They are:

Mrs. Joe McMillan
3679 Poplar Street
Memphis, Tenn.

and

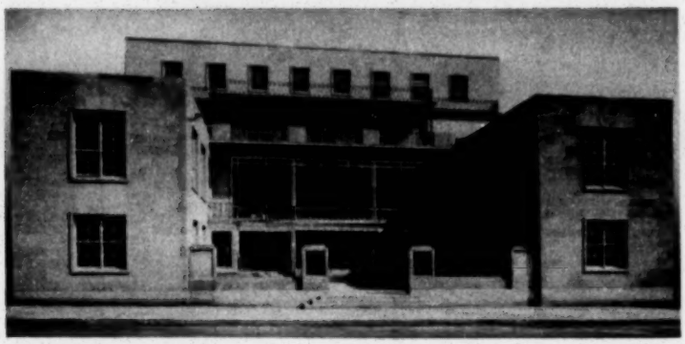
Mrs. King Jamison
Jackson, Tenn.

I later talked with Mrs. Niermeyer and urged her to attend the Nashville meeting on November 6th and, if possible, to talk with Reverend McDaniel and Mrs. Coe regarding their nominations (in addition to themselves) for the executive board. She agreed to come and said that she hoped very much that Mrs. Harriet Walker would also be able to come.

Miss Niermeyer retires from her professional job with the YWCA this Spring but will probably be continuing to live in the state. Her knowledge of people and interest in developing program will be vaulable to us.

Telephone numbers:

Mrs. Coe -- 48-8034
Miss Niermeyer -- 37-9486 (YWCA)



Young Women's Christian Association

200 MONROE AVENUE • MEMPHIS 3, TENNESSEE

November 3, 1954

Mr. Dan May
May Hosiery Mills
425 Chestnut Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. May:

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your letters regarding the organization of a State Chapter of the Southern Regional Council. I am interested and I have given considerable thought to your invitation to be present at these organizational meetings and have come to the decision that, in the light of previous commitments for this coming year, I cannot accept.

There are some splendid Memphis people whom you might interest. I am enclosing the names - addresses and telephone numbers of a few who come to my mind.

Mrs. Tom Turley Jr. - 889 Maury - 36-4171 - President of Memphis and Shelby County Girl Scouts. Mrs. Turley has done excellent work in the field of interracial understanding.

Mrs. Casper Peeler - 84 Cherry Road N. - 4-2629 - President of the Memphis YWCA.

Mr. H. W. Millington - Executive Director Memphis Community Council - 210 Madison Avenue - 38-2431.

Mrs. Joe McMillin - 3679 Poplar - 34-7560 - was suggested to Mrs. Grace Hamilton by Mrs. Coe of this city.

My best wishes,

Ethel Niermeyer

Ethel Niermeyer
Executive Director YWCA

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO: GRACE T. HAMILTON, SRC
BY: Miss Ethel Niermeyer, Ex. Dir.
Y.W.C.A.
200 Monroe Avenue
Memphis 3, Tennessee

November 3, 1954

Dear Grace:

It was thrilling to hear your voice over the telephone recently and my joy at hearing you, and the thought of working with you again made me feel, temporarily, that I'd throw myself into the work of the Southern Council during this coming year. However, my better judgment tells me, after careful consideration, that I must not and cannot take on any extra duties at this time. I have my hands full as I wind up twenty-two years of work in Memphis, in preparation for leaving the Memphis "Y" next September first. If there are things I can do after that date, please approach me again.

I have the names of some good Memphis people to suggest:

Mrs. Tom Turley, Jr., 889 Maury, 36-4171. Mrs. Turley is president of the Memphis and Shelby County Girl Scout Council. She has been most helpful in the field of inter-racial understanding.

Mrs. Casper Peeler, 84 Cherry Road N., 4-2629. President of the Memphis YWCA.

Mr. H.W. Millington, Executive Director Memphis Community Council, 210 Madison, 38-2431.

I have talked with Mrs. Joe McMillin as you suggested and she is interested and is willing to go to Nashville Saturday, if there is someone for her to go with.

If you want me to I'm willing to try to do a selling job on Mrs. Peeler, but please don't ask me to approach Mrs. Turley or Mr. Millington. A long distance call from you would be good in those areas.

Please understand my unwillingness to "take on" extra duties this year.

Sincerely,
/s/
Ethel Niermeyer
Executive Director

Copies sent to:
C.H. Parrish
and
F.B. Routh

9. T.H.

BY-LAWS
OF
THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(An affiliate of the Southern Regional Council)

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is the Tennessee Council ~~of~~ on Human Relations, Inc. and is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

The purpose of the organization is to carry on a research and educational program in the state of Tennessee in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; these are stated in its program as "to maintain a Regional Council. . . for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives. The Council shall not engage in carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation nor engage in any form of political activities."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be $5.00 per person and $7.50 for two members of the same family. Student membership dues are $2. Other memberships at higher rates may be arranged for by the Executive Board. The dues include subscription to the publications of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall each year be a meeting of members for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and any other business presented at the meeting, and the election of directors for the ensuing year. Notice of the meeting shall be given at least 30 days before the meeting. The time and place shall be set by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee. Notice of any special meeting, with a complete statement of the purposes of the meeting and the business to be transacted shall be given to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in the charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 36 members, serving three year terms, except that 1/3 of the first Board shall serve one year, 1/3 two years, and

1/3 three years. It shall be elected by the membership of the organization. The first Board shall be elected after the adoption of these By-Laws. The annual election of the Board shall be by mail ballot. The Board appoints a nominating committee not less than 60 days before the annual meeting. This committee shall submit to each member of the organization, by mail, a list of nominees at least 30 days before the annual meeting. Members may nominate other candidates. Their names shall be included in the list submitted by the nominating committee. Approximately 1/3 of the Board shall be from each of the grand divisions of the state. Each year after the first election 1/3 of the Board shall be elected.

Vacancies occurring between annual meetings may be filled by the Board until the next annual membership meeting. Each member may designate an alternate at a specific meeting to take his place if he is unable to attend a Board meeting.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months, or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman; and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The Chairman and one other member of the Board, elected by the Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, a treasurer and an executive secretary. They shall be elected by the Board. They shall do the customary work of these officers. The executive secretary shall be the only paid officer of the Board. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected within two weeks of the election of the Executive Board.

Between the meetings of the Executive Board the officers act as an Executive Committee to carry on the work of the Council.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Committee shall appoint a Finance Committee, whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Committee in raising funds for the support of the organization. Other committees may be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. Those who are not members of the organization may be asked to serve on committees at the discretion of the chairman.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive secretary and the staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and carry on other normal functions.

They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Affiliations

The organization shall be an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:
By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing by the Southern Regional Council Inc.; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization receives substantial financial assistance from the Southern

Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III; and no part of the activities shall be to carry on propaganda, or attempt to influence legislation, or otherwise engage in any form of political activity.

In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, within a period of three years from the date of the adoption of these By-Laws, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE X

Local Affiliates

Local chapters or affiliates of the Tennessee Council of Human Relations may be organized. However, their By-Laws and activities must be in accordance with these By-Laws and be approved by the Southern Regional Council.

Membership dues for local purposes must be separate and in addition to the dues to the State organization.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council Inc. as provided in Article IX.

Adopted November 6, 1954, in Nashville, Tenn.
Approved by The Southern Regional Council on _____, 1954.

Mrs. James M. Todd - 1489 Claimont Rd. - Nashville
Mrs Henry Hargis 1210 Grandview Dr. Nashville 12.
Leighton Dingley c/o Council of Community Agencies 315 Seventh Ave N Nash 3
Mrs Sara E. Hosher (same as Dingley.) Forest Ave
Walter Sharp - Vanderbilt University - Nashville
Clifford Seeber. 701 Forest Heights Drive, Knoxville, Tenn.
Claire M Lewis - 1724 - 14th Avenue, North. Nashville
Mrs. Preston Valien - 339 - 21st Ave, North. Nashville.
Louise Young Scarritt College Nashville, Tenn.
Herman H. Long Race Relations Adv. B.MA. Fisk Univ., Nashville Tenn.
Stanton E. Smith, 540 Vine St., Chattanooga 3, Tenn.
John H. Cheek, Jr. Clonmel Rd. Nashville Tennessee
Haskell M. Miller, 4517 Alabama Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
F Woods Beckman 5908 Magazine Rd, Knoxville, Tenn
Edward E. Brewster 1997 Elizabeth Ave, Memphis, Tenn.
J. A. McDaniel 546 Beale Memphis "
J Dan May Box 1207 Nashville 2 Tenn

Send each 10 copies of
Toward New South
11/9/54

✓ not sent -

MEMPHIS URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

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Memphis and Shelby County Community Chest • *Memphis Council of Social Agencies*

Phone 8-2088 • 546 BEALE AVENUE
Memphis 5, Tennessee

J. A. MCDANIEL, *Executive Secretary*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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BAILEY BROWN, *1st Vice Chairman*
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DR. J. E. WALKER
RABBI JAMES A. WAX
HENRY B. WHITE
TOM WHITE

November 9, 1954

Mr. F. B. Routh
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

We regret having to leave the meeting in Nashville before it was finished; as a result, we cannot complete the minutes of the meeting.

Mrs. Jones also did not get the addresses of the new members. Will you send this list, or a duplicate, and the final notes taken on the meeting of the Board after we left?

Sincerely yours,

J. A. McDaniel

J. A. McDaniel

JAMc/lj

Knoxville College
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE BOARD OF AMERICAN MISSIONS
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA
KNOXVILLE 16, TENNESSEE

November 3, 1954

Mr. Dan May
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. May:

Acknowledge receipt of the announcement for the second organizational meeting of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council, November 6, 1954 at 10:00 a.m.

This date as you will recognize coincides with the homecoming activities on our campus and I will be unable to attend. My sincere hope and desire is that the agenda for this meeting will be successfully completed.

Please express my regrets to the group. I look forward to seeing you all sometimes in the future.

Sincerely yours,

L. L. Campbell (L.R)
L. L. Campbell
Director of Instruction

llc/er

JOHNSON CITY TENN. PRESS-CHRONICLE

DAILY and SUNDAY

ALL TELEPHONES 2993

Johnson City, Tennessee

November 3, 1954

MEMBER
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TENNESSEE PRESS ASSOCIATION
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION
SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
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Mr. Dan May
Interim Chairman
Tennessee Division
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. May:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 28 asking me to attend the organizational meeting of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. at the May Hosiery Mill Conference Room, 425 Chestnut Street, Nashville, Tennessee on Saturday, November 6th at 11:00 A. M.

This is to advise you, a conflict in my schedule will necessitate my being out of town at this time and I will not be able to attend.

I appreciate the honor of being asked to be on the board of the Council, but since I have so many outside activities now, I hesitate to take on anything else at this time. I am sorry, but I can't accept this position.

I hope you will have a very successful meeting and will be successful in the future with the Southern Regional Council.

Very truly yours,

Carl A. Jones

Carl A. Jones
Publisher
CJ/nb

United Steelworkers of America

C. I. O.

136½ SOUTH SECOND STREET

PHONE 5-0575

Memphis, Tennessee

EARL A. CROWDER
LEE J. SORSBY, JR.
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

W. H. CRAWFORD
DIRECTOR DISTRICT NO. 35

November 3, 1954

Mr. Dan May, Interim Chairman
Tennessee Division
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. May:

Unforseen developments makes it impossible for me to attend the Southern Regional Council meeting in Nashville on November 6 at 10:00 A.M.

I suggest that you contact our State C.I.O. Secretary, Mr. Matthew Lynch, 400 Exchange Building, Nashville, Tennessee, if you are desirous of having C.I.O. representation from West Tennessee at your meeting.

Let me assure you that I appreciate your cordial invitation to attend this meeting and regret very much that I am unable to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Earl A. Crowder by V.C.

Earl A. Crowder
District Representative

EAC/vc

CC- Lorne Nelles
Matthew Lynch

Knoxville College

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE BOARD OF AMERICAN MISSIONS
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

KNOXVILLE 16, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 2, 1954

Mr. Dan May
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. May:

I regret very much that it will not be possible for me to be present at the November 6 meeting in Nashville. Doctor Campbell probably told you that we are having Homecoming at that time, which would be very inconvenient for us to be present, or to have a representative there.

We are working on the constitution, and Mr. Beckman will be there to present it.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Colston

James A. Colston
President

jac/mab

NASHVILLE MEMPHIS KNOXVILLE

THE TENNESSEE METAL CULVERT CO.

923 COOPER STREET

KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE

"BALANCED DESIGN"

ARMCO PRODUCTS

November 1, 1954

Mr. Dan May
May Hosiery Mill
425 Chestnut Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dan:

I appreciated very much the honor which was bestowed upon me in considering me for membership on the Board of Directors of Southern Regional Council.

However, I do not believe that I should attempt to accept this appointment because I am already so overloaded with various kinds of extracurricular work that I do not have sufficient time to devote to my business. Also, I am not very familiar with this organization and it would be necessary for me to discuss it further with you and others before being able to decide definitely.

I regret very much that I cannot give you an affirmative answer at present.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Bill Moehlman

W. F. Moehlman
mc

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Memphis, Tennessee

EARL A. CROWDER
LEE J. SORSBY, JR.
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

W. H. CRAWFORD
DIRECTOR DISTRICT NO. 35

November 1, 1954

Mr. Dan May, Interim Chairman
Tennessee Division
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. May:

Thanks for your invitation to attend the conference of the Southern Regional Council in Nashville on November 6 at 10:00 A.M.

I am making my plans to attend the meeting, but with no expense to the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Earl A. Crowder

Earl A. Crowder
District Representative

EAC/vc

CC - Lorne Nelles

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

11. November, 1954.

Dear Fred Routh:

I have just written Miss Lewis asking her to send out notices of our meeting on the t wentieth. But I have not yet received a list of the persons who were elected and had accepted. I hope she gets them tomorrow (There is no maildelivery today).

The discussions in the meeting yesterday were very interesting an d helpful to us. The resolution about the states submitting programs for 1955 by Jan 1, has forced us to spped up our action very much.

I enclose a tentative agenda for that meeting on 20 Nov. They are supposed to be sent to each director so he can think a little in advance about what we need to do.

Do you have any information on any possible candidates that I could look over in advance of our meeting? We have a slight possiblity of one candidate, though he wont apply. But he will give us information about himself and I have been asking people for whom he has worked about him. We'll continue to look.

I shall appreciate your comments on the tentative agenda. Is there any item of importance that I have overlooked?

What time do you expect to arrive in Nashville on the 20th? If you are there early I would like to meet you so we could talk at length before the meeting. My plane gets in about seven Nashville time, and I could meet you any time after I get to town. Perhaps we could meet in the lobby of Hermitage hotel.

Keep in touch with me.

(Once and for all I apologize for all typographical errors in this and future letters. I simply have not time to correct them all or to rewrite anything that is not of extreme importance.)

Greetings to George.

Sincerely

Woods

F. Woods Beckman

F. Woods Beckman

November 17, 1954

DRAFT OF NOTICE TO BE SENT TO NAMES LISTED ON TELEGRAM FROM J.E. MCDANIEL

Dear _____:

The Executive Board of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council will meet in Nashville, Saturday, November 20th, at 10:30 a.m. in the conference room of the May Hosiery Mill, 425 Chestnut Street. We very much need your help and counsel in this, our first fully organized meeting of the Executive Board.

We hope that you will find it possible to attend. The travel expenses involved will be paid by the organization.

Yours cordially,

F. Woods Beckman
Chairman

GTH/rn
Copy ofddraft and list of names sent to
Dr. ~~Mrs~~ Elsie M. Lewis
F. Woods Beckman

November 17, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: G.S. MITCHELL
C.H. PARRISH
F.B. ROUTH

FROM: G.T. HAMILTON

Mr. Woods Beckman called from Knoxville on Tuesday, November 16th, to inquire about arrangements for the notices of the next meeting of the Tennessee Division (November 20th). He stated that he had written Fred Routh and that it was his understanding that he (Fred Routh) would attend to the notices for the next meeting. It was not possible to reach Mr. Beckman until Wednesday morning, November 17th, at which time GTH talked with him. He stated that it was his understanding that the notices for the meeting to be held at 10:30 a.m. Saturday, November 20th, in Nashville in the conference room of the Mays Hosiery Mill were to be sent by this office. It was agreed that due to the late date, GTH would get the names of the people from the Chattanooga and Memphis areas to be invited to the meeting from Reverend J.E. McDaniel in Memphis, whose secretary served as recorder in the earlier meeting (Nov. 6th). Mr. Beckman was in touch with Miss Louis in Nashville, the elected secretary of the Tennessee Division, and he agreed that she (~~Miss~~ Mrs. Louis) would notify the people in the Nashville area and that he (Mr. Beckman) would notify the people in the Knoxville area. GTH agreed that the people indicated by Reverend McDaniel would be notified of the time and place of the next meeting by the SRC office. GTH apologized for any misunderstanding which might have occurred which accounted for the notices not having been sent to date. Mr. Beckman asked that the notices specify that necessary travel costs for the meeting would be paid by the Tennessee Division.

RE: Conversation with J. McDaniel, Wednesday, Nov. 17th.

GTH reached Mr. McDaniel in accordance with the request of Mr. Beckman and requested the names of the people from Memphis and Knoxville. Reported Mr. Beckman's understanding of procedure for sending notices of meeting. Mr. McDaniel agreed that this was the understanding and stated that he had written Fred Routh for the total list of people to be regarded as members of the board of the Tennessee Division. Had had no reply. He agreed to send by wire the names of the representatives from the Memphis area and the Chattanooga area in order that notices could be sent to these individuals. He agreed also to call the paople in the Memphis area as suggested by Mr. Beckman.

rnf

Mr. Haskell Miller
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Stanton Smith
Pres., Tenn. Federation of Labor
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga

Mr. Earl Crowder
136½ S. Second St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. James T. Walker
950 N. Second St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Edward E. Brewster
997 Elizabeth Lane
Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. C.B. Beartfield
4835 Avondale St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Albert C. Rickey
822 Charles Place
Memphis, Tenn.

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE
6 December, 1954.

RECEIVED
12-7-54
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr Mitchel:

I enclose copies of the bylaws for the Tennessee Council On Human Relations . They were adopted by the general meeting of TCOHR on Nov. 6th 1954.

Will you please review them and then inform us , if they meet the approval of S.C:R., that they have been approved.

You will note that there have been some changes made from the draft that was discussed before the adopition of the present version. In the pertinent places we have made the wording conform with the latest wording of the S.R.C. bylaws.

For
Tennessee Council On Human Relations

by F. Woods Beckman
X F. Woods Beckman

Temporary Chairman of the Board.

Check thru by FBR —
ok by our proposed amend.
1 correction pg. 3 A 1 —
also question 3 title Exec Sec?
7 Dec '54

BY-LAWS
OF
THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(An affiliate of the Southern Regional Council)

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is the Tennessee Council ~~of~~ on Human Relations, Inc. and is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

The purpose of the organization is to carry on a research and educational program in the state of Tennessee in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; these are stated in its program as "to maintain a Regional Council. . . for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives. The Council shall not engage in carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation nor engage in any form of political activities."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues shall be $5.00 per person and $7.50 for two members of the same family. Student membership dues are $2. Other memberships at higher rates may be arranged for by the Executive Board. The dues include subscription to the publications of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. There shall each year be a meeting of members for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and any other business presented at the meeting, and the election of directors for the ensuing year. Notice of the meeting shall be given at least 30 days before the meeting. The time and place shall be set by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee. Notice of any special meeting, with a complete statement of the purposes of the meeting and the business to be transacted shall be given to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in the charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 36 members, serving three year terms, except that 1/3 of the first Board shall serve one year, 1/3 two years, and

1/3 three years. It shall be elected by the membership of the organization. The first Board shall be elected after the adoption of these By-Laws. The annual election of the Board shall be by mail ballot. The Board shall appoint a nominating committee not less than 60 days before the annual meeting. This committee shall submit to each member of the organization, by mail, a list of nominees at least 30 days before the annual meeting. Members may nominate other candidates. Their names ahall be included in the list submitted by the nominating committee. Approximately 1/3 of the Board shall be from each of the grand divisions of the state. Each year after the first election 1/3 of the Board shall be elected.

Vacancies occurring between annual meetings may be filled by the Board until the next annual membership meeting. Each member may designate an alternate at a specific meeting to take his place if he is unable to attend a Board meeting.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months, or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman; and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The Chairman and one other member of the Board, elected by the Board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, a treasurer and an executive secretary. They shall be elected by the Board. They shall do the customary work of these officers. The executive secretary shall be the only paid officer of the Board. The chairman, vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected within two weeks of the election of the Executive Board.

Between the meetings of the Executive Board the officers act as an Executive Committee to carry on the work of the Council.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Committee shall appoint a Finance Committee, whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Committee in raising funds for the support of the organization. Other committees may be appointed by the chairman upon authorization of the Executive Board. Those who are not members of the organization may be asked to serve on committees at the discretion of the chairman.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive secretary and the staff shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and carry on other normal functions.

They shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Affiliations

The organization shall be an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council upon conditions prescribed by the Council as follows:
By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing by the Southern Regional Council Inc.; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council so long as the organization receives substantial financial assistance from the Southern

Regional Council; bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III; and no part of the activities shall be to carry on propaganda, or attempt to influence legislation, or otherwise engage in any form of political activity.

In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, within a period of three years from the date of the adoption of these By-Laws, so much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE X

Local Affiliates

Local chapters or affiliates of the Tennessee Council of Human Relations may be organized. However, their By-Laws and activities must be in accordance with these By-Laws and be approved by the Southern Regional Council.

Membership dues for local purposes must be separate and in addition to the dues to the State organization.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the members or in any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of members present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council Inc. as provided in Article IX.

Adopted November 6, 1954, in Nashville, Tenn.
Approved by The Southern Regional Council on _____, 1954.

FBR

November 23, 1954

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

We put in the mail yesterday the lists of the Tennessee members (two copies to you, two copies to Miss Elsie Lewis, Secretary, and one copy to Mr. May, Treasurer). You will note that the lists show the year in which membership to the SRC was last paid. We are prepared to send you the membership cards whenever an office for the Tennessee Division is set up. For the time being the lists may meet your needs.

I am enclosing a list of the people in Tennessee with whom Mr. Menefee talked this summer during the time he was working for the SRC in Tennessee. The people on the list marked (I) are those whom Mr. Menefee thought would surely be hopeful prospects to recruit for any program in the state concerned with implementation of the school decision. He probably did not talk about organizational relationships but it is my impression that these people would likely be interested in a relationship to the Tennessee Division. The people on the second list (II) are those Mr. Menefee felt probably would be interested and helpful. In any case they should be sent materials of interpretation and given an opportunity to relate to the Tennessee Division development program.

Mr. Menefee's report is carried in the last issue of New South. Mr. Menefee made some suggestions about approach to communities on the basis of his summer experience which we prepared for staff use. You will be interested in this and I enclose a copy for your information.

I have turned over the bill for multigraphing and your travel vouchers to Miss Stoney. She, Miss Katherine Stoney, is the person to whom your communications in regard to financial arrangements with state organizations should be addressed.

Since we have already sent you the list of Tennessee members, I am returning Mrs. Todd's membership application for the Tennessee Division.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf
encl.6

cc: Miss Lewis
C.H. Parrish
F.B. Routh

FBR

December 15, 1954

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Last weekend I attended a meeting of the board of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations and participated in an "orientation session" for a group of community consultants who will be working in the development of program in Kentucky. It occurs to me that some of the ideas as to ways of working being tried in Kentucky may hold some suggestions for the Tennessee Council -- hence this letter. In brief, the Kentucky plan is this.

(1) The Kentucky Council is considering employing an administrative secretary to work in the office which will be located in Louisville. This person will carry executive responsibility for the program and policy determinations made by the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Council and its Board of Directors.

(2) The Board has established several standing functional committees as follows: Finance and Membership, Community Services, Educational Program, and Publications. (Each member of the Board of thirty-six has accepted membership for work on one of these committees.)

(3) The Community Services Committee is developing and directing the work of a group of community consultants who will serve as representatives of the Kentucky Council and whose first responsibility will be to establish contacts in various communities accessible to them, as a basis for determining the kind of services needed which the Kentucky Council may be able to provide in the immediate period ahead when the implementation of the Supreme Court decision is under consideration by community groups.

The consultants (five white and five Negro) have been selected from several parts of the state. They are all highly competent professional people with the ability to recognize and work with community leadership of the various groups which are influential in making up a community's

mind. They plan to recommend no single "program" to communities nor are they expected to "sell" a point of view. The need for establishing and/or strengthening communication at the local level is the first objective. They plan to have the Negro consultants concentrate upon contacts with white citizens and the white consultants concentrate upon the contacts with Negroes. Since they, the consultants, serve as representatives of the SRC and the Kentucky Council, the importance of their being oriented before beginning the work in the SRC purposes, objectives and ways of work was stressed. The meeting last weekend was called for this purpose and a second meeting of the consultants will be scheduled after a month or six weeks of their work. Since the consultants are engaged with other professional work, it is thought that they will be able to give a varying amount of time to this responsibility, probably averaging two or three days per month. They will be paid on a per diem basis and reimbursed for their travel expense by the Kentucky Council.

This plan of work increases the number of professionally equipped persons who will be actively participating in the program development of the state organization; it makes possible more first-hand knowledge of various parts of the state and it would seem to offer a greater chance for meeting the needs of communities where they now are. As your committee plans for the professional assistance which will be needed in carrying on the work of the Tennessee Division, you may want to have more information about the Kentucky plan. Dr. Parrish (the consultant for state organizations of the SRC) is, in his capacity as a member of the Board of the Kentucky Council, one of the chairmen of the Kentucky Services Committee.

We will be glad to confer with you about the Tennessee choice of personnel for your proposed program. Thank you for sending us a copy of the approved Tennessee Bylaws. We will look forward to hearing more about your plans for program development and hope that you and the members of the Board will find the December 13th memoranda on development of state programs useful.

With all good wishes.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf
cc:Miss Lewis

cc: C.H. Parrish
F.B. Routh

EXCERPTS OF LETTER FROM: Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

December 6, 1954

To: Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

* * *

I read Mr. Menefee's report in the New South and found it very interesting. It is very helpful, together with the mimeo suggestions he made and the list of persons he saw.

Have you learned about any possible candidates for the position of Executive Secretary for The Tennessee Council on Human Relations? We have only two candidates, so far, and feel that we ought to have more of a choice. One of them, who I think is very good, has however been receiving about $8,000 a year in the positions he has held the last few years. It will be hard, if not impossible to persuade him to come for $5,000. We are of course considering finding addttional funds so we would pay our Ex. Sec. more. Please let us know if you learn about some possible candidates for the position.

* * *

Yours sincerely

/s/

F. Woods Beckman
Temporary Chairman

December 28, 1954

Miss Elsie M. Lewis
1724 Fourteenth Ave., N.
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Miss Lewis:

Thank you for sending us copies of the proposed program for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations for 1955 and of the budget for the same year.

Regarding the program: It seems to be a well thought out one and one that is within the reach of your state organization with the resources which it has or will shortly have. I think too often we seek to bite off unrealistically sized chunks of work for ourselves. It is better to set our goals a little high and seek to work within a realistic framework. I believe the Tennessee group has done a good job on its program outline.

The proposed budget makes sense, too, and I know Mrs. Hamilton of our central office here has written Woods Beckman regarding the Kentucky plan of using consultants. I note your budget item "Reservations for Additional Staff -- $3500" which might well be used to hire consultants on a per diem basis in the various areas of the state for specific job assignments in carrying out the proposed program.

I hope that you have had a pleasant holiday season.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR/rnf

COPY

FBR

SAMPLE COPY

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee
December 29, 1954

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
SRC
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

Thank you very much for your helpful and suggestive letter of the 15th of December.

I find that vacations, etc., have interfered with our activities. And now our Treasurer and stand-by Mr. Dan May has resigned on account of business reasons (The death of a person in his New York City organization and the consequent necessity of his taking over much work there.) As he had not had time to attend to some of the business details for TCOHR he has turned over what he had to me. It will therefore be necessary for us to ask Miss Stoney to attend to a number of matters until we get our organization properly set up. I am writing to her separately about this.

Miss Lewis sent out, just before her vacation, copies of our proposed activity program for 1955 to all our directors, but she did not mention to me whether she had sent you a copy. Will you please let me know if you have received it. If not I shall ask Miss Lewis to send it to you at once. In that case however it cannot reach you before January 1, 1955 and I hope you will grant us a few days extension.

We plan to have the next meeting of the Board on 15 January. We should appreciate having a pepresentative of SRC present at that time for advice.

We wish all of you in the Atlanta office of SRC a very satisfactory and successful New Year.

Yours truly,

/s/

F. Woods Beckman

rnf-1/4/55

FBR

Sent to:

Dr. Bertis Capehart
Dr. James A. Celston
Mr. Herman Daves
Mr. Haskell Miller
Mr. Stanton E. Smith
Mr. Alfred Galloway
Mr. W.D. Hawkins
Mr. Matthew Lynch
Mr. Dan May
Dr. Joseph J. Ray
Mr. Walter Sharp
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Mrs. Molly Todd
Mrs. Alberta Boartfield
Mr. Lucius E. Burch, Jr.
Mr. Earl A. Crowder
Rev. J.A. McDaniel
Mrs. Ann H. Rickey
Mr. F. Woods Beckman
Dr. Elsie M. Lewis

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 3, 1955

TO: Members of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations
FROM: Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, SRC Assistant Director for Program

At the request of the Secretary of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, we enclose a memorandum on program development for state organizations affiliated with SRC. We hope this will be useful as you consider possibilities for program development in Tennessee.

Under separate cover we are sending copies of the following SRC publications:

Answers for Action -- Schools in the South
New South -- August 1954 -- The Churches Speak
" " -- September 1954 -- Segregation in the Schools
" " -- October 1954 -- The Supreme Court Decision and the Appalachian South
" " -- November 1954 -- Integration in the Armed Services

It is our thought that these materials will help to interpret the interests of the Southern Regional Council to people with whom you talk about the Tennessee Council (as you know, New South will be sent to all who become members of the Tennessee Council).

We look forward to working with you in the months ahead as you consider processes needed to develop communication across racial lines in regard to specific questions of concern to the people of Tennessee.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton

GTH/rnf

FBR

January 5, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chrmn.
Tennessee Division, SRC
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

We have received and reviewed with interest the proposed program for the Tennessee Council. Thank you for sharing the copies with us so promptly.

We regret to hear that Mr. May has found it necessary to relinquish the position of Treasurer. No doubt, the selection of someone else for this office is being given thought and the election of another Treasurer may be on the agenda for the January 15th meeting. Someone from the Central Office of the Southern Regional Council will plan to be present for that Board meeting (both Dr. Parrish and Mr. Routh are involved in the organizational meeting of another state so it seems likely that I will see you that weekend). At the time of your next Board meeting it may be possible for us to talk about possibilities for managing the work of the Tennessee Division -- in terms of the types of staff assignments which seem advisable. In any case, I will look forward to the opportunity of meeting with the Tennessee Board and sharing your considering for developing program.

With all good wishes for a Happy New Year.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf

cc: CHP
GSM
FBR
GTH

FBR

January 5, 1955

Dr. Preston Valien, Chairman
Social Science Department
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Valien:

We have considered the questionnaire which each agency and organization participating in the Southwide Interorganizational Conference was asked to complete and return to you. Most of the questions seem to be related to organizations operating in a local community setting rather than those which are regional or national. Rather than completing the questionnaire as such we are enclosing the statement of policy and aims of the Southern Regional Council. There has been no further articulation of policy by the Council since the May 17th decision. We are also enclosing a statement of criteria developed for use by the state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council which are in the process of becoming established in the twelve states of the region. I hope that this will provide the kind of preliminary information requested.

On November 22nd Arthur Levin, R.A. Thompson and I had a conversation in preparation for the meeting which was then scheduled for November. We would still hope that the conference would include opportunities for "a formulation of the present situation in the region, the major needs that can and should be met through organizational activity, and the competencies of the several agencies (represented in the conference) in terms of these needs."

We will look forward to the opportunity which the conference makes possible for some joint thinking and planning.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rmf
encl.
cc: C.H. Parrish
R.A. Thompson
G.S.M.
F.B.R.
M.E.T.
G.T.H.

FBR

C O P Y

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

January 6, 1955

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
S.R.C.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

Thanks you very much for your memorandum of January 3rd. I hope that all the other members of our state TCOHR Executive Board read it thoroughly and digest it so that they will eagerly and actively ehlp to carry out your suggestions.

It is a fine and inspiring statement and I believe many of us would like to carry it out. Your emphasis on the fact that an Executive director and his central staff can do relatively little unless and until he is actively supported by the individual members of the Board in their respective home towns, is excellent and I am afraid a very necessary admonition.

It will help all of us to understand what our undertaking is and I hope it willhelp some to assume more responsibility.

As I think I have already mentioned to you, we have a board meeting in Nashville on the 15th of this month.

Again thanking you for sending this memo to all our Board members.

Sincerely,

/s/

F. Woods Beckman

FBR

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

January 20, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chrmn.
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

The time has come to firm up the understanding on the allotment of funds for state use between the central office and those states which do not yet have paid staff. You will recall that the original proposed budget was $15,000, of which $13,200 would come from the central office and $1,800 or more would be raised in the state. The fiscal year began October 1, 1954. It ends September 30, 1955.

Minor state organizational expenses (such as travel expenses for the Board, secretarial help, supplies, etc.) have been and continue to be paid out of state allotted funds. The amount specified for office furniture will remain the same but all other budgetary items (salaries, rent, travel, communications, etc., etc.) will be on a pro rata basis. Thus, if a state hires staff as of December 1, 1954 the prorated sum is ten-twelfths of each item; if staff is hired as of February 1, 1955 it will be eight-twelfths or two-thirds.

To be fair with state organizations sums to be raised locally will be on a pro rata basis too, though the central office strongly urges each state to raise the originally specified amount or even more. We do not have an understanding with the Fund for the Republic on this local fund raising but will interpret it to them in our next quarterly report.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/rnf
Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence
cc: Miss Elsie Lewis

MAR 8 1955

March 5, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

My Dear Mr. Beckman,

The pressures of my work at the University and the many trips I had to take in the interest of the Southern Regional Council have prevented me from doing more than send you a report of what we have done in Kentucky and offer to visit you for a conference about the matter. I just received a copy of your letter to Dr. Mitchell in which you indicated that you were planning to institute the "Kentucky Plan" in Tennessee. I was a little bit concerned about your reference to "biracial teams". I am inclined to belisve there exists a misconception of the way consultants work in Kentucky. Ordinarly, they do not operate as biracial teams at all. Rather, their efforts so far have been directed toward evaluating various communities in their areas through personal conversations with community leaders.

Because the success of consultants depends so heavily upon who the consultants are, I would suggest that you enlist the cooperation of the University people (for example Dr. Cole, Sociology Department, University of Tennessee) in order that only highly qualified consultants will be chosen. Each person should be approached by interview rather than by letter and when all have been selected there should be an orientation meeting for consultants in which the aims and policies of the council would be clearly stated. Such routine matters as salary and methods of reporting could be discussed. Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, University of Kentucky, and I, will be glad to come to Knoxville at our mutual convenience to plan the operation with you, Dr. Cole, and perhaps President Colston of Knoxville College.

I hope this suggestion for a preliminary conference meets your approval because it is almost impossible to work out the necessary details by mail or on the telephone. If there is any other way in which I can be of help, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Cordially,

C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology

cc: Mr. George S. Mitchell
Mr. Frederick B. Routh

CHP:kc

FBR

March 15, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Thank you for your note of March 9th. We have sent to Miss Lewis 150 copies of the SRC pamphlet "Towards the South of the Future." Miss Stoney has also sent the cards showing former members of the Council and/or subscribers to New South in Tennessee.

We hope that your letters will bring results, and that the plans of the Executive Committee for the work of the Tennessee Council are proceding nicely.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/raf

7 April 55

Meeting at Knoxville

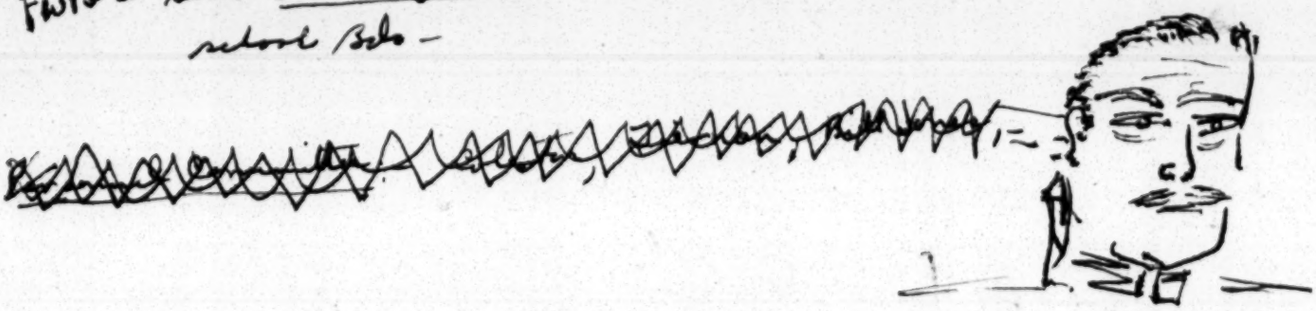
Present: F. Woods Bachman, Rev. Colston, Dr. Coleman, Mr. Dawes, CH, FBR.

CH: discussed recruiting consultants; ① get college people to talk with potential consultants who are strategically placed — ② get committment ③ report to Council ④ Extend from Council invite to these people to serve as consultants.

Coleman Consultant has 2 roles —

1. eyes and ears of Council — reports on what is going on
2. consultant to a specific community on problems, tensions, etc. in desegregation.

FWBachman sent answers for action to all school supt's and chairmen of school Bds —



Bd of Dir meeting in May 14th, Saturday — or 21st

Virgil E. Foxy, Dept of Sociology U.T. Knoxville

Dr. Herman Weil
Wisc. St. College
N. Downer
Milwaukee Wisc.

U of Va.
Prof. Mordemeier
Soc. Dept.
good guy

Malyneaux

NAIRO - Bd. Meeting
Sept 9-10 Toledo

Mr. Is Exec.
Is Counsel. mus

bc: CHP
FBR ✓

April 22, 1955

Miss Margaret McCulloch
856 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

Things, SRC-wise, remain fluid in Tennessee, whereas they have jelled in all the other states. Our sustaining band of friends in Tennessee proposed a while back to employ a single full-time secretary, which is what most of the states have done. It so happened that in a rather close choice I did not approve of the proposal. And they have switched toward what we call the Kentucky plan. That means employing in a central office no more than high-type clerical ability, and putting the main funds and the main effort and responsibility on a number of consultants already for their own purposes situated over the state; in Kentucky's case it is some eight.

The matter is in the charge of other people close to me and for the moment they are not available, so I am not right up to the last news on it.

But I think that the general purpose is compatible with what you proposed in your interesting letter of April 6th.

The present Chairman of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations which is in force in the state is F. Woods Beckman, 5908 Magazine Road, Knoxville, Tennessee, telephone number KNoxville 7-4038.

It would be needful for you and Beckman to be together and to agree on a plan. I think you could agree.

We would also wish the advice and approval of Mr. C. H. Parrish, 926 South Sixth Street, Louisville, who is an Assistant Director of SRC.

As to money, it seems to me that if the plan is good enough, most of the money can be found.

I am not, myself, asking Beckman to get in touch with you, solely because you said that you wished to check with me first. On that account, the next move toward Beckman is up to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 22, 1955

Mr. C. H. Parrish
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

This is the lady who has worked for years for the AMA in Memphis, and who did the pamphlets on segregation and integration. Brave, bright, completely Northern, tactful enough.

She wrote in to me and said that she would like to check with me on whether there would be sense in furthering a proposal that she be, at a salary and with secretarial money, a kind of sub-regional person for the Memphis area of the Tennessee organization of SRC, mainly offering an integration service.

She put me somewhat under wraps, which is why I do not simply have her long letter copied and sent on to you.

Fred and I discussed it in detail, and though Fred is not here for the moment I am handling it as attached.

Extremely wise if on some upcoming trip you could stop at Memphis and talk to her. Doubtless you have other contacts that can give you an appraisal of her and of her equipment and possibilities.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.
cc: FBR ✓

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

11 May 1955.

Dr. George Mitchel
S.R.C.
Atlanta , Ga.

MAY 12 1955

Dear George:

I have been out of town for almost two weeks and upon return find that I have much acculmulated work ahead of me in regard to many matters including TCOHR.

Miss McCullochs correspondence with you, which she sent me, I have read with much interest. I want to know more before I commit myself. I have written her (as the enclosed copy shows) that I hope she will come to Nashville on the 21st of May to discuss matters. Do you know miss McCulloch well enough to determine whether she would be good as an Executive Director -- if we should return to that idea ? Or do you think it would be better to use her as a consultant as Charles Parrish suggests?

not enclosed

The consultant plan I still think is the one that should be easiest to achieve, if we should not be lucky in finding a suitable Ex. Dir. Dr. Colston of Knoxville College and Dr Wm B. Jones, Jr of U.T., with the advice of Bill Cole at U.T., have promised me to find suitable consultants.

As far as other financial plans , promises or commitments than those submitted in our proposed budget , I do not think that we should make any until our organization is really functioning.

I do not seem to be able to inspire the members of the TCOHR Board to be active. At the meetings they accept appointments and promise to do certain definite things, but nothing happens, and many times I do not even have a reply to my correspondence. As you may recall , I only accepted the chairmanship temporarily as I thought we quickly would find an executive director, who would keep the wheels rolling. Maybe I should have resigned and quit long ago so that the organization would have been forced to select another chairman. Could you persuade Haskell Miller to accept the Chairmanship? (I expect to be out of the state for over two months this summer.)

We plan to have a Board meeting on May 21 in Nashville. I hope S.RC. may be represented to help us. Parrish has promised to try to come. And I would appreciate if either Fred Routh or Mrs Hamilton could be with us; could that be arranged?

Yours sincerely

F. Woods Beckman

F.Woods Beckman.

FBR

May 19, 1955

Dr. A. Lee Coleman
Department of Rural Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington 29, Kentucky

Dear Lee:

Thank you for your letter of May 16 regarding Margaret McCulloch. We have been in touch with her now for sometime and Grace Hamilton and I are going up and CH is coming down to Nashville this Saturday to talk with people of Tennessee about possibilities of organizing the state organization on a three-sectional basis -- Eastern, Central and Western Tennessee.

I am enclosing with this a copy of our April 15 NEWSLETTER in which are listed the offices of the state executives presently employed. Beyond this the other three states' chairmen are:

Florida: Dr. Paul F. Finner
930 W. Park
Tallahassee

Tennessee: Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20

Virginia: Rev. W. Carrol Brooke
Box 208
Staunton

It now looks as if these latter three states will have employed staff by June 1 and then the first big phase of the job is complete. The next phases are simultaneously to: strengthen the state boards and effectuate meaningful program.

Thanks a lot for the letter.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
State Organization

FBR:rnf

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

T C O H R

Executive Board Meeting

May 21, 1955

Scarritt College
Nashville, Tenn.

A G E N D A

1. Minutes - Approval of minutes of Jan. 15, 1955 Board Meeting, as mailed to members of the Board.

2. Reports
   a. Executive Committee
   b. Office Space Committee
   c. Committee to "observe" State Legislature.
   d. Interorganizational Conference at Fisk University

3. Consultant plan to carry on the work of TCOHR.
   Where should activities be concentrated?

4. Resignations.

5. Election of new members for Board.

6. Permanent officers, discussion, decision.

7. Central Office: plans and action.

8. Help and support by Board members. Local branch organizations?
   Organization of "Joint Committees" in larger communities?
   What has been done in Tennessee cities?

9. Finance Committee. Purpose and activities.

10. Membership Committee.

11. Other business

12. Decision of time and place for next meeting.

Adjournment

Mid

1. Improve conditions generally – apply racial – Employ christian principles – Bring people together – Be service agency.
2. Disseminate info – demo – Ed – meeting with teacher groups – PTA's, Church, YWCA's
3. Bd of Directors – to large membership – has exec. com.

S.C.

1. Close to SRC – wish to bridge gap between leadership – follower – obtain fuller use of local resources –
2. secure Sell Self –
3. set up committees —

Texas

1. Our problem is to make integration less painful – foster understanding – a. maintain organization b. opening of communication c. Coordinate forces of good –
2. meeting – annual at U of Texas;
3. finance; No Exec. Com.; personnel Committee; membership Committee – 5 trails –

Va.

1. How do you reach the State Heads?
   Faculty Colleges? Use of extension Service –
   Small Negro schools – Sunday schools – PS – Sunday schools
2. How do we reach Parents Teachers Associations and organizations.
   a. How do you reach committees.
3. How do we organize with the Ed organizations and work with other groups –
4. What school problems?
5. Don't the Parent Teachers Association & keep the State Club:
6. How do you reach people without PS but not Negroes.
7. How do you get Negro groups started?

FBR

Tuesday, May 24, 1955

Memorandum on Tennessee Meeting

TO: GSM
RB

FROM: GTH

On the basis of the memoranda on Tennessee finances authorized by Dr. Mitchell on Thursday, May 19, the following information was given to the Tennessee Executive Board as a basis for their planning the operation for the remaining four months of the grant period.

Operation money including proportion for clerical staff---------- 1,907.

Available for professional services- 5,000.

It is understood that salaries will be paid from Atlanta and it was suggested that the details of payment of consultants be developed cooperatively whenever the consultants group is together for orientation. It is likely that Mr. Miller will employ an office secretary on a whole- or part-time basis with the understanding that such a person may secure additional clerical assistance within the limits indicated if it is necessary.

rnf

A.J.C.
Geo Hamilton
To Com

FBR

May 25, 1955.

Dr. James Colston
Knoxville College
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Colston:

The enclosed material describes roughly the plan for the staff meeting at Camp New Hope, N.C. Everybody in this office hopes that you will make a real effort to come -- if not for all, for whatever part of the time is possible. I think the most important part of the group's meeting will take place during the day of June 2. Please try to make it.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant for Program

GTH:rnf
enclosure

P.S. The cost of your coming would be charged to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. I talked to Mr. Miller about coming also but because of the late date of the University of Chattanooga closing he said that it would be impossible. We have sent him the information about the meeting nevertheless in case something developes.

FBR

May 27, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Thank you for the privilege of participating in the Tennessee Executive Committee meeting last Saturday. Although it was a long meeting, I feel that decisions which were made laid the basis for the development of a very sound plan of service to Tennessee communities. I believe that theTennessee Council on Human Relations is to be congratulated on the caliber of leadership which is assuming responsibility for the development of a plan for community services program.

You will be happy to know that the lost record of the Nominating Committee's work of January has turned up. Reverend McDaniel sent me a copy of the enclosed letter from Mr. Galloway. I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Lewis and to Mr. Miller for their information. Of course, no contrary action was taken on Saturday but this at least completes the record.

With all good wishes for a happy summer.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant for Program

GTH:rnf
enclosure
cc: Dr. Lewis
H. Miller

Dictated May 25

C
O
P
Y

Alfred C. Galloway Co.
508 Lyle Avenue
Nashville 4, Tennessee

January 12, 1955

Rev. J.A. McDaniel
546 Beale Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Reverend McDaniel:

At the November 20th meeting of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Mr. F. Woods Beckman appointed a nominating committee to select candidates for permanent officers. The committee was as follows:

Mrs. Molly Todd	Nashville
Rev. J.A. McBaniel	Memphis
Mrs. Ann H. Rickey	Memphis
Dr. Bertis Capehart	Oak Ridge
Dr. James A. Colston	Knoxville
Mr. Alfred C. Galloway Chairman	Nashville

Doctors Capehart and Colston were not present at the meeting, however, the members present met immediately after lunch and decided upon the following names as permanent officers:

Chairman	F. Woods Beckman	Knoxville
V. Chairman	Rev. J.A. McDaniel	Memphis
V. Chairman	Mr. Haskell Miller	Chattanooga
Executive Sec.	Dr. Elsie Lewis	Nashville
Treasurer	Mr. J.J. Ray	Nashville

Mr. F. Woods Beckman stated to the chairman of the committee that he would not be able to serve as permanent chairman. He has agreed to serve until such time as we are able to find another chairman.

This report will be presented at the meeting in Nashville, January 15, 1955. I hope you will be present and that this proposed slate of officers meets the approval of the body.

Very truly yours,

/s/

Alfred C. Galloway
Chairman-Nominating Comm.

ACG/ib
cc: Mr. F. Woods Beckman
Rev. J.A. McDaniel
Mr. Haskell Miller
Dr. Elsie Lewis
Mr. J.J. Ray

F8R

Dictated May 25, 1955

May 27, 1955

Rev. J.A. McDaniel
546 Beale Street
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Reverend McDaniel:

It surely was a pleasure to see you in Nashville and the other good people from Memphis. Always like a visit to my old home town.

We are sending you under separate cover back issues of New South and the confusion about your subscription has been straightened out so you will receive all subsequent issues. We are also sending you a set of all of the other supplemental program material which has gone out during the year to the state organizations. In most cases the source of other copies of the material is indicated. For single issues we are able to answer requests from this office usually.

Your appraisal of the Memphis situation and the plan of work there certainly seems sound to me. Dispersion of the state into three separate parts surely does not seem advisable. Especially since the state committee has approved the development of the consultant plan of work which will make possible a more widespread service over the state.

I have given your voucher to Miss Stoney and I am sure that you will receive the refund promptly.

Please give my best greetings to all friends in Memphis. I will look forward to the day when it is possible to visit with all of you.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant for Program

GTH:rnf

FBR

May 27, 1955

Dr. Haskell M. Miller
Department of Sociology
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga 3, Tennessee

Dear Haskell:

Many thanks for your good letter and I hasten to reply. Mrs. Leech sounds like a very desirable person to us here in the office. The decision to hire her rests with the pople of your committee but we approve from this end.

I am turning over to Katherine Stoney the section of your letter regarding finances for the office, salary, etc., etc., and she will write you this afternoon. The possibility of getting the office of the League of Women Voters which you mention sounds kind of good. It should be remembered, and I'm sure you considered this, that people of all races will be working out of the office from time to time.

I am enclosing a copy of the memo which went out to our other state people and I would suggest that Mrs. Leech come to Camp New Hope so that she might be oriented regarding the work of SRC and the Tennessee Council. I have talked this over with George Mitchell and he concurs. Don't forget that you are invited to come to New Hope too if it is at all possible in your busy schedule.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rnf
cc: F.W. Beckman
Dr. E. Lewis
enclosure

FBR

May 27, 1955

Dr. Elsie M. Lewis
1724 14th Avenue, N.
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Elsie

It was good to be with you all on Saturday. It seems to me that at long last some firm steps were taken which may help to get the Tennessee Council on Human Relations off the ground. I am sorry that the meeting was so long and it was not possible to have any further visiting with you. I will look forward to other chances in the near future.

The Tennessee Council is surely fortunate to have had your generous services as a volunteer secretary during these long months. We are all grateful here as I am sure the Tennessee Council is.

I suggested to Molly Todd, who is a member of the Community Services Committee reponsible for suggesting and securing consultants, th at Bonita Valien would be a worthy addition to the group. Maybe you will want to do what you can to advance this suggestion.

I hope you have a good summer and that you will keep in touch.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant for Program

GTH:rnf
Dictated May 25

STATEMENT ISSUED BY F. WOODS BECKMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

"Again the Supreme Court has spoken to all of us to the people of the United States, about our public schools.

"The Supreme Court Decision of May 17, 1954, that every child in our United States is entitled to the best education available in an unsegregated local public school, now has been clarified to show how we shall make the change. The decree of May 31, 1955, does not go into detail. It places the responsibility for carrying out the decision on each local school board. The Supreme Court wants and expects each local school board to study its own situation and work out a solution that properly takes all local problems into consideration. It does not say when the desegregation shall be completed, but it makes it clear that each school board has to start making its plans without delay. We believe the decree to be both fair and wise.

"Unnecessary delays will cost time and money, and such delays may complicate matters considerably. It will make the leadership of the school boards more difficult. The sooner the school board can make a clear statement of its fair and definite basic policy, the less trouble it will have in advance of and during the period when the desegregation is carried out.

"We urge all school boards in Tennessee to start their study and planning at once. Many of our colleges and universities have information that will be helpful in analyzing the local situation. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has a panel of competent consultants whose services we shall gladly lend to local school boards.

"But before a local school board makes and announces its policy and plans, we hope the board will discuss the details of the proposed policy with many interested, fair-minded and competent citizens of both races and sexes. The school board will need the support of the entire community. To give whole-hearted support, the community needs to feel that its members have participated, at least in an advisory capacity, in the formulation of the policy.

"And we urge the citizens in all communities to think and learn about and to discuss the problems of desegregation, and the best possible solutions.

"Whether we like the idea of desegregation of our public schools or not, we now know that it will come soon. We in the Volunteer State have been known as leaders in many ways. We are law-abiding citizens and want to uphold our Federal Constitution. Let us therefore show our support of the Constitution by making the changes in our school system as smooth and easy as possible. We can do that by early, wise and forward-looking planning, and by strong and enthusiastic support of our local school boards in their difficult task.

"When once we have completed the desegregation process, our schools will be stronger and better, and all children will get a better education. Our entire state will benefit.

"Let's all work together for such a better Tennessee."

June 20, 1955.

Dr. James A. Colston
Knoxville College
Knoxville, 16, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Colston:

Thank you for your letter of June 18, informing us of the appointment of two more consultants to the Tennessee Council. We will be pleased to meet Dr. Gibson and Dr. Campbell and we would certainly hope that the folks in Chattanooga can find another suitable consultant. I agree with you that this number will be sufficient for the time being.

I am sorry that it will be impossible for you to attend the Workshop. Your insight and abilities will be missed. I think Bill Jones will do a good job however and am glad that you recommended him as general chariman. I will bring along a group of travel statements so that the representatives of the Workshop can submit their expenses.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/vc

Knoxville College
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE BOARD OF AMERICAN MISSIONS
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA
KNOXVILLE 16, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 18, 1955

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Reverend McDaniels called me yesterday and gave me the name of Doctor W. W. Gibson, who is the Acting President of LeMoyne College. Reverend McDaniels recommended him very highly and I concur in his recommendation. I know him personally, and know that he will do a very good job, especially when he returns to his position as Professor at LeMoyne.

From the East Tennessee area, I am recommending Doctor Lee L. Campbell from Knoxville College. I am asking Doctor Campbell to attend the meeting in Nashville as is Reverend McDaniels requesting Doctor Gibson to attend from Memphis.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Miller are scheduled to locate a Negro for the Chattanooga area who will be suitable as a Consultant. If they are successful, then we will have one from Memphis, one from Nashville (Mrs. Valien), one from Knoxville and one from Chattanooga. This number might be sufficient for the time being.

Since I shall have to be out of the state during the period of the workshop, I shall have to depend upon you to give it the stimulus that it needs. Doctor William Jones has agreed to serve as the General Chairman and will preside at the opening session. Doctor Lewis, as you recall, agreed to make the necessary contacts in Nashville for the participants on the program.

I have not had a chance to talk with Mr. Beckman since he telephoned Mr. Haskell Miller in Chattanooga concerning our approval of Mr. Hughes for the position as Coordinator, and the going forward in getting the office set up. We also approved and are recommending Mr. Hughes for the Fisk University Institute on Race Relations. I think that this will provide a much needed experience for Mr. Hughes. Will you please do the necessary things to make it possible for Mr. Hughes to attend?

Will you also please take along the necessary number of travel statements, so that the representatives of the workshop can submit their travel statements to you?

I am sorry that I cannot do more in connection with the workshop, but I shall have to be leaving Knoxville this Saturday morning for a three week period.

Sincerely yours,
James A. Colston
President

jac/mab

FIELD VISITS

COCKE COUNTY
JUNE 21-24, 1955

CONSULTANT: FRANCIS MANIS

Interview reports are in the order of the contacts.

1. Mr. Lacey Vinson, young, Superintendent of Newport City Schools.

Attitude toward interviewer: Beginning caution, some interest, some indications of naievete, no reluctance to give available information, free in suggestions on other individuals to be interviewed except in Negro community, interested in report back.

Attitude toward problem: Mr. V. analyzed community attitudes as being very sound in relationship to the way that the Negro community and the white community got along. He is fairly new to his job. There has not been much discussion that he knows about in the community around desegregation. There has been a little general discussion in Board meetings. As he understands it, the policy of the Board some years ago had been to make the Tanner Negro School so attractive that Negroes in the future would choose to attend that school. He understands that the policy is about the same now. He believes that Negroes want their own schools and knows no Negroes who want mixed schools. He knows of no area in which bi-racial discussions on any problem have been carried on. He feels that the community believes that there is a place for the Negro and that he should be treated right. In Mr. V.'s words, things are "rockin' along".

2. Mr. I. K. Rakestraw, Negro, Principal of Tanner Negro School, jointly operated by city and county, with grades 1 to 12, and having a total school population of approximately 150, of which 60 are transported into the district from the county. Mr. Rakestraw is also a minister.

Attitude toward interviewer: Particularly cautious, interest in giving only minimum information, indications of fears that activity of the Council would result in loss of jobs for Negro school teachers, interviewer and Council regarded in a sense as a threat.

Attitude toward problem: Mr. R. gave great emphasis to the fine relationships existing between the two races in Cocke County. He has had experience in the North and knows that all is not sweetness and light there. Newport has one of the best setups that he has seen. Although no effort was made to determine specific race tensions, Mr. R. emphasized that there were none.

During the past few years the facilities at the Tanner School, particularly with the addition of a gym, have been vastly improved. They are much better than at many white schools. The Board of Education is "progressive" and there is really no need for any outsider to do anything in Cocke County since he has confidence in the fact that the Board must have plans to handle the desegregation problem if it arises. The great majority of the Negro people only want "equal facilities". There is a small radical group whose statements have little value since they know very little about the schools and are in businesses in which they would not be directly affected by any change. Mr. R. was not willing to give any names of individuals to be interviewed. He regarded

loyalty as being a particularly important matter. Even though not invited to do so, he said that he would make no derogatory statements about his employers. He also suggested that the Council look at what is happening outside Cocke County, particularly in terms of Oak Ridge. He understands that many of the teachers in the Negro high school will lose their jobs as a result of the coming desegregation there. All of the East Tennessee Negro teachers will be watching Oak Ridge very closely.

Mr. R. emphasized in conclusion that things were going along fine in Cocke County and that any problems existent can be worked out in Cocke County without the need of outside help.

3. Mr. W. O. Bryant, young, County Superintendent of Schools - two-year tenure, up for reelection in April. Initiating consolidation process. Will have 28 schools in fall.

Attitude toward interviewer: Cautious at beginning with development of obvious plan to convince interviewer through friendly approach that there is no need for Council activity and that interviewer should get out of town as soon as possible. He was glad that interviewer came to him first so that the facts could be made known.

Attitude toward problem: Non-existent. The relationship between races in Cocke County is particularly fine. The Negro school, Tanner, is one of the best. In the last in-service training meeting of teachers, both Negro and white worked together and one Negro was elected as chairman of a section. He neglected to inform interviewer that a recent monthly meeting of principals at which time the problem of the Supreme Court decision was to be discussed was arranged for the home of one of the principals rather than the usual school meeting place. This automatically excluded the only Negro principal.

In his attempt to capture the interviewer he invited him to accompany him on a trip to a rural consolidated school that was in the process of being built. Although no effort was made to determine his prejudices or lack of them, he emphasizes his non-prejudice and the fact that he was almost regarded in the community as a "nigger lover".

While on the construction job, his suggestion to interview two of the Negro workmen was accepted. The first, without his presence, was with a Mr. Dixon, a recent graduate of Tanner High School, who planned to go to Knoxville College this fall. He explained that he hadn't done too much thinking about desegregation, that his experiences at Tanner were fine, and that he had a good educational experience the last year. He felt that the students had some fears about competing educationally with white students in mixed schools. He also believed that educational standards would be raised in the event the schools were mixed.

The next interview was with Mr. Dyke, bricklayer, an older man. This was in the presence of Mr. B., as contrasted to the previous interview. Mr. Dyke felt that relationships between races were fine, possibly the best in the country, particularly since the recent improvements at Tanner Negro School. All had great respect for the superintendent. He felt that quick and complete desegregation was not possible but that if it started at the first grade it might work.

Interviewer shared information from Mr. Dixon with Mr. Bryant and also pointed toward the "break through" statements of Mr. Dyke regarding desegregation.

Mr. B. went on to say that there hadn't been much discussion about desegregation within the school system and that he had intended for some time to talk with the Negro principal, Mr. Rakestraw, but hadn't yet gotten around to it. He also planned to see Dr. Bunch, Negro physician. Last year, May 1954, after the first decree, Mr. Bryant was the only white representative at Tanner School commencement. The outside speaker made him uncomfortable by emphasizing the decree and its meaning. Dr. Bunch surprised Mr. B. a great deal by adding some inflammatory remarks. He had planned to talk with Dr. Bunch about this but hadn't gotten around to it yet.

In our discussions about the services of the Council and the experiences of other communities in which bi-racial planning seemed to be of importance, Mr. B. emphasized that everything would work out although no policy has been formed to the present. If any Negroes in the fall applied to the white school a policy would be formed before that time. The impression was given that this was the first time that he had thought about the formation of policy before the fall.

In our concluding discussions interviewer explained that he wanted to come to Mr. B. first and that other contacts in the community had been arranged. He emphasized that Cocke County can handle its own problems, that even the raising of questions would stir up trouble, and that the Council could make its best contributions where need for its services exists and is wanted.

4. Mrs. Betty Jones, Director, Cocke County Office, Tennessee Department of Public Welfare.

Attitude toward interviewer: Receptive, warm, interested, willing to talk freely and make suggestions on individuals to be seen. Offer of use of office for headquarters, telephoning, etc.

Attitude toward problem: Concern with the fact that there is practically no discussion in the community about the Supreme Court decisions. She felt that the community was in no sense prepared and that if Negro children attempted to register in white schools in the fall it would come as a thunderbolt to some parents in the white community.

She attempted to contact for interviewer distant relatives of hers who are regarded as liberal leaders in the community, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely. Interviewer had previously written the Stokelys and received no response. It was determined that they were out of town and would be until June 25. The Stokelys would be interested and could probably act as the local catalyst. She also had suggestions and made arrangements for interviews with members of the Negro community.

She felt that there should be group meetings and possibly articles in the newspapers on interpretations of the Supreme Court decisions.

5. Mr. Theo Parrott, practical politician and Pan Am Service Station owner.

Attitude toward interviewer: Interested, regarded interviewer as no threat, felt that purposes of Council were sound and that something along this line was needed in Cocke County.

Attitude toward problem: Feels that nothing much is being done. Recognizes that facilities for Negroes have recently been improved. Believed that ministers in the community have not taken their rightful leadership responsibilities in this area. He feels the need for much more discussion in the community in preparation for the fall and formulation of policies by the Boards of Education. He felt that experiences of other communities in developing bi-racial discussions in which all work and plan together would be in order. He offered the name of the President of the Ministerial Association as an individual who should be seen.

6. Rev. Graham Spurrier, Presbyterian, President, Ministers' Association.

Attitude toward interviewer: Interested but guarded until it became clear that the Council had a different function than that of NAACP.

Attitude toward problem: As far as he knew, the relationship between races was fine. His only way of talking with knowledge of Negroes was in terms of the church custodian. Although it was later determined through another source that there was a Negro Ministerial Association, he was not aware of that fact.

When he became clear on the purposes of the consultant's visit, he attempted to avoid the discussion by talking extensively about the number of illegal beer and whiskey joints and the corrupt political machine.

He felt that NAACP was "too determined" and too interested in immediate integration without consideration of other problems. He was surprised, and also thankful, that there had been no killings in the State as a result of the aggressive actions of NAACP.

He stated that his analysis was that the people of Cocke County were going along as if there had been no Supreme Court decisions. Near the end of the interview he asked whether the interviewer had any suggestions for action. It seemed that he was thinking for the first time about his responsibilities as President of the Ministerial Association. He seemed to be pondering over the only suggestion made, that the experiences of other communities showed that bi-racial planning was a positive key to an approach to the problem.

When he was told in response to his question that Mr. Rakestraw, the Negro principal, had felt that there was no need for Council services, he said that since he knew of no real problems within the community, that would be his opinion as well.

7. Dr. Dennis Branch, Negro physician.

Attitude toward interviewer: Warm, interested, great desire to talk and learn more about how the Council could help.

Attitude toward problem: Minimum contact only was made, with plans for later interview. The delay was needed since Dr. Branch had approximately ten patients waiting.

8. Mrs. May Leper, Negro, teacher in Tanner School.

Attitude toward interviewer: Receptive, particularly interested, warm, free in suggesting other individuals to be seen.

Attitude toward problem: Mrs. Leper lives across the street from the Tanner School. She is about 65 years of age. She has taught for over 30 years at Tanner School and has seen marked changes in educational opportunities for Negroes in Cocke County over the years. She remembers 1922, when a shack was provided for 80 Negro students and herself. The first high school for Negroes was started in 1925. She takes pride in looking from her porch to the new modern Tanner School and its gym.

Mrs. L. thinks very carefully before making a statement and then expresses herself with much feeling. She covered various areas. She has lived all her life in Cocke County. She was named for one of the Stokelys and has much respect for that family. Whenever problems arose the Stokelys could be depended upon. Not too long ago Negro teachers were not paid State Schedule. The Stokelys saw that that was changed.

The neighborhood in which Mrs. L. lives is mixed. She has seen over the years developing socialization of children. Recently she looked out and saw on the playground a Negro girl on the back seat of a motorcycle driven by a white boy, with need for the Negro girl to have her arms around the white boy, and she wondered whether anything should be done.

She feels that in a developing way the white people of Cocke County have increasingly recognized the educational needs of Negroes. At times they have needed some help in doing this. A few years ago the American Legion gym was the only one available for the Negro school basketball team. Privileges were withdrawn. She saw the superintendent and each member of the Board of Education and the County Court, and recently a gym was added to the Negro school.

Mrs. Leper was the only person who mentioned the one example in the community in which a bi-racial discussion on the meaning of the first Supreme Court decision had been held. About five weeks ago, shortly before the second decision, the Missionary Society of the white Baptist Church had issued invitations to various ladies in the Negro community to attend a supper and discuss the meaning of the Supreme Court decision for Cocke County, particularly as it related to what they as mothers should tell their children. Apparently the impetus for this meeting came from Mrs. James R. Stokely, a member of the church. Mrs. Stokely chaired the meeting. Of the 75 ladies present, approximately a third were Negro. There was fairly representative discussion from both groups. There were no incidents and everyone got along well. The general conclusion was that both groups had for years lived in peace and understanding and that they would continue to do so in the future.

Mrs. L. gave some evidence of being torn in looking at some of the implications related to the establishment of mixed schools. She wants the best for Negro children. She feels that they are now obtaining good schooling and that a fair percentage of them are getting diplomas. She

is concerned about the possibility of limited opportunities for Negro teachers in integrated schools. She talked with a cousin of hers in Oak Ridge during the past month and learned that there is great concern there on the part of the Negro teachers on what is going to happen about their jobs.

Mrs. L. feels that there are no easy answers. She agrees that there are many unfounded fears within the white community and that bi-racial planning would be most helpful.

She wants to think further before she is able to make recommendations on how the Council might help the people of Cocke County.

9. Mr. E. H. Kennedy, member County Board of Education, former high school teacher, at present official at Stokely - Van Camp Co.

Attitude toward interviewer: Interested, receptive, non-guarded, free in giving information.

Mr. K. came to Cocke County in 1930. He feels that the relationship between races has been unusually fine. He is troubled about the answers to the new situation.

He was interested in a general statement on what others interviewed had said. He felt that although there had not been enough discussion, there had been some, particulary within the board of education. No policies had been formed and he sees need to do that soon.

In a discussion of bi-racial planning, he mentioned that a few years ago Dr. Branch, the Negro Physician, had been made a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He was interested in bi-racial planning around the Supreme Court decisions but didn't know, and had some questions about, whether that would have general acceptance.

He suggested that the Mayor be seen. Mr. K. seemed to welcome the interest of the Council and would like to think about how and whether the Council could be used in the future.

10. Dr. Dennis Branch, Negro Physician, a person with status in the community. He has the oldest practice of 9 doctors with 98% of his patients being white, including deliveries, etc.

Attitude toward interviewer: greatly interested in the activities of the Council, willing to let everything else go in order to discuss.

Dr. B's analysis was that there is practically no discussion in the community about the decisions. He has heard more during the few days the interviewer has been in town than during the entire previous year.

Dr. B was particularly interested in a report on what the Superintendent had said about the problem and their plans.

He regards the community as liberal and he anticipates few problems. As a former principal of the Negro School, he can look back and see the progress made over the years.

Dr. B. felt that bi-racial planning was important but sees no indication at present that this will happen. He felt the meeting with the ladies arranged by Mrs. Stokely a few weeks ago was a fine start but there needs to be follow-up, particularly among the male leaders in the community.

Whenever problems have arisen in the community affecting the Negro group, members of the Stokely family always seemed to be available to help. He regretted that Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely were out of town . They would be keenly interested. He suggested that their aunt, Miss May Stokely would be helpful and interested in doing what she could to provide leadership. He described how she could be reached.

11. Mr. Charles Fisher, Mayor, and owner of Insurance business.

Attitude toward intervier: seriously interested, welcomed the contact.

Mr. F. regards the problem as a big one which requires a lot of thought. It was unanticipated until the last few months. Cocke County has had a high class of Negroes, with a minimum number of law violaters. Some of the best Negroes have served as domestics in Cocke County families for many years.

He feels the problem will work out all right. He was interested in the discussion of bir-racial planning but was non-commital.

He agreed that there had been a minimum of discussion around planning and that most of the citizens more or less took the attitude there really hadn't been any Supreme Court decisions. He recognized that this was unrealistic.

Mr. F. would like to think about whether the services of the Council could be used in the County.

12. Mr. W.V. Calfee, Chairman, City Board of Education, and owner of service station.

Attitude toward interviewer: interested, receptive, frank.

Mr. C's first response, after explanation of Council and purpose of visit , was: "Guess I should have, but I haven't thought too much about it".

He agreed that there had not been much discussion in the community and that there should be more. He had not heard of the ladies meeting together with representatives of both races and felt they were far ahead of the men.

Mr. C. was interested in the reactions of others interviewed. He thinks but does not know that Cocke County's problems are small compared to others. He gets Southern School News but hasn't read as much of it as he should.

He does not know what would happen if they started mixed schools.

Mr. C. agreed that it would be important to look to the experiences of other communities in making plans for Cocke County. He thought that bi-racial planning, which was a new idea to him, was a good idea.

Mr. C. remarked that the Supt., Mr. Vinson, had probably given a lot of thought to the problem but the two of them haven't discussed it yet.

He thanked intervier for coming and said he would like to think more about the services of the Council.

13. Miss May Stokely, aunt of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely, long time resident of Cocke County, now living in the country in a home of size that was built in 1825.

Attitude toward interviewer: warm, welcoming, intelligently interested, eager to talk lengthily about the situation in Cocke County and how she and the Council might help.

Miss S. had recently returned from spending the winter in Florida and for that reason was not up current developments around the school situation. She wanted to know all about it.

After a fairly complete review of the statements made by most of those interviewed, which were along the lines expected by Miss S., and an explanation of the beginning efforts of the Council, Miss S. expressed keen interest in planning for following up the surface scratching that had been accomplished.

Miss S. related, with fervor, the outstandinly stimulating experience that she had a few years ago in attending the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk. She learned more there about race relations than in all of her other experiences. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely were able to come over for a weekend and were equally impressed.

In the short time available since her return from Florida she has attemped to convince some of the ministers in town to attend the 1955 Institute. There are no assurances that any will attend. She did convince the interviewer that he should attend, at least for the first three days.

Miss S. agreed that leadership from the white community to start the ball rolling on bi-racial discussions was a must. small discussion groups, etc. She was concerned about content for these discussions, believeing that she and others needed to know more.

We agreed that, lacking local leadership that had been trained at Fisk, there was still an avenue toward content through the literature in the field. Suggestions were given by the interviewer. Miss S. planned to follow up on this and also share the information with Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely. Interviewer also plans to return for, hopefully, detailed discussions with Mr. and Mrs. James. R. Stokely.

GENERAL SCHOOL INFORMATION

COCKE COUNTY

1. County School District

General population:	White	1600
	Negro	300
School enrollment:	White	4700
	Negro	20
Number of teachers:	White	160
	Negro	4
Number of schools	White	28
	Negro	1
Negro students transported out of district:		60
Negro students transported into district:		None

2. City School District

General population:	White	7500
	Negro	900
School enrollment:	White	742 (all elementary)
	Negro	108 (elementary)
	Negro	50 (high school)
Number of teachers:	White	22
	Negro	3
Number of Schools	White	1
	Negro	1
Negro students transported out of district:		None
Negro students transported into district:		60

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS
420 JACKSON BUILDING
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Routh

September 17, 1955

SEP 19 1955

FROM: Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
Dr. Elsie M. Lewis, Secretary

TO: Members of Executive Board

Re.: Agenda for Board Meeting, Nashville, Oct. 1-2, 1955

AGENDA

I. Reports by Chairman and Office Manager.

II. Finances.

III. Activity Program for coming year.

IV. Policy Statement by TeCOHR concerning points which school boards should consider about their school program and desegregation.

V. Other Business.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

September 17, 1955

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

We have all been widely separated, both physically and in our activities, during the summer months since our last meeting of the Executive Board of TeCOHR. Some of us have been fortunate in having had wonderful vacations which have brought us new vigor and fresh outlook. The officers of the Executive Board take this opportunity of greeting their fellow members and extending their best wishes.

It is urgent that we now take up important matters of business with which the Tennessee Council is confronted. There are a number of items which await Board discussion and decision. Therefore, we are calling a meeting of the Executive Board on October 1, in Nashville. The meeting will convene at 10:00 A.M. at the University of Tennessee School of Social Work building, 412 Twenty-first Avenue, South, adjoining the campus of Vanderbilt University and Scarritt College. It is planned that the meeting be divided into two sessions, the first on Saturday morning and afternoon, October 1, and the second on Sunday morning, October 2. This will give time for more adequate and unhurried discussion of agenda items and also allow for a more convenient departure time for those who plan to drive.

It is hoped that all members of the Board will make arrangements to be present for this meeting. If for some unavoidable reason you cannot attend, the By-Laws provide for the sending of a qualified person as your substitute. Travel expenses will, of course, be reimbursed from Council funds by our Central Office.

All of us need each others' help and advice, and we are looking forward to a complete and active meeting. Your presence and participation are essential.

A copy of the tentative Agenda for the meeting is enclosed.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) F. Woods Beckman,
Chairman.

(signed) Elsie M. Lewis,
Secretary.

Clarence L. Hughes,
Office Manager.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

September 19, 1955.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

Assistant Director for State Programs,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

SEP 20 1955

Dear Sir,

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman of the Executive Board of TeCOHR, directs that we request the following items from your office:

(1.) Copy of June 30, 1955, S.R.C. report.

(2.) Copy of the agreement under which TeCOHR affiliated with S.R.C.

(3.) A financial statement giving a breakdown of expenditures and disbursements charged to TeCOHR from the time of its affiliation with S.R.C. until the transfer of funds to TeCOHR by the $1009.80 check by Katherine Stoney on July 13, 1955. (This item is requested both for the help it will give in preparing a budget, and in estimating the travel expenses of a Board Meeting.)

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes.

September 20, 1955

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes, Office Manager
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
420 Jackson Building
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Your request of September 19, 1955, to Fred Routh came while he is away on vacation.

1) Enclosed is copy of SRC's June 30, 1955 report.

2) There was no written agreement of affiliation of state organizations with SRC as such. Memoranda #1 through 10 would constitute such an agreement.

3) Enclosed is a copy of expenditures, broken down according to our bookkeeping system.

I trust that the enclosures are satisfactory. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosures
cc: Fred Routh
C. H. Parrish

EXPENDITURES OF TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

PAID BY CENTRAL OFFICE (SRC)

TRAVEL		
October, 1954	$ 61.32	
November, 1954	192.77	
December, 1954	31.34	
January, 1955	191.35	
February, 1955	22.36	
May, 1955	234.40	
June, 1955	257.68	
July, 1955	402.94	
TOTAL		$ 1,394.16
LOCAL EXPENSES (Prior to June, 1955) Clerical, materials, postage, etc.		
December, 1954	$ 14.68	
March, 1955	88.25	
April, 1955	31.07	
TOTAL		134.00
CONSULTANTS' FEES		
July, 1955	$ 340.00	
August, 1955	220.00	
September, 1955	660.00	
TOTAL		1,220.00
SALARY		
Office Manager (June-Sept.30,'55 S. S. incl.)	$1,149.43	1,149.43
FROM CENTRAL OFFICE (SRC) TO TCHR		
June, 1955	$ 500.00	
July, 1955	1,009.80	
TOTAL		1,509.80
PRO-RATA SHARE MEMBERSHIP DUES COLLECTED PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1955		9.00
TOTAL		$ 5,416.39

September 20, 1955

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

Observe that Beckman has a point here. We set up travel money appropriate for a director and a half-time associate director and put it into operating expenses. Now they go into a consultants deal. I see no reason to be sticky about allowing them to confuse operating money and salary money in the compensation available to consultants. But I would like agreement between you and Ruth Alexander and Tennessee on what should be done in the coming fiscal year.

GSM/eab
Encl. Beckman's ltr dtd 9/13/55

GSM

September 20, 1955

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

It appears that in a memo of May 19th from me to Katherine Stoney, a statement is made that Tennessee should be required to raise four months of the usual $1800, or a total of $750.

This is a different figure from what we listed to the Executive Committee and to the Fund for the Republic. I assume that the arithmetic of $750 is correct and that we should hold to that figure.

The arithmetic is incorrect. Four months of $1800 is $600.

It is possible that the higher figure floated in as some effort to apply a pro rata money-raising task to the expenditures on behalf of Tennessee earlier in the year. Those expenditures were $867.54. Please advise me.

GSM/eab

cc: RA

GSM

September 20, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: RA

FROM: GSM

Woods Beckman wrote in September 13th complaining that the Board of the Tennessee Council, in setting up its program in June, had calculated that they had $3500 available for consultants and their expenses. He complains that SRC now says that they cannot charge the expenses of the consultants to the $3500, but must pay it out of the money budgeted for office expenses.

Mitchell telephoned Hughes September 20th and learned the following: (1) It is acknowledged that they have really activated the consultants in only one area, namely eastern Tennessee; (2) the consultants in middle Tennessee are there only in name, and neither they nor the consultants in western Tennessee have done any work for which they should be paid.

Hughes understands that their quota is around $750. I stated that it would have to be at least $600 and preferably $750. He will use the forthcoming Fontana meeting of the Tennessee consultants to urge that the board members raise the money by or before September 30th. RA tells me that as of August 31st, Tennessee had raised $205. Hughes says that in September thus far they have taken in an additional $25.00 in members.

Mrs. Hamilton's memo of May 24th, based on Mitchell's memo of May 19th, undertook to spell out the Tennessee Council's operating money including proportions for clerical staff $1,907.

RA informs Mitchell September 20, 1955 that the total amount thus far forwarded to Tennessee for local expenses is the total of the following two items: (1) prior to June 1, 1955 $134.00; (2) June 1 to September 19th, $1,509.80, or a total of $1,643.80

As the sum promised as operating money was $1,907, they are due the difference between $1,907 and $1,643.80, or $263.20.

Hughes tells me that about that sum would safely cover the travel commitments for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Mrs. Alexander is authorized to forward to the Tennessee Council that sum.

GSM/eab
cc: FBR ✓

September 20, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Woods:

Our acting Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Alexander, and I have reviewed the matter of money raised by your letter of September 13th. I have also had the benefit of a telephone conversation with Hughes on the matter.

On May 24, 1955, Mrs. Hamilton informed me by memo that on the basis of my memo of May 19th, she had undertaken to supply operating money to the Tennessee Council in this fiscal year in the sum of $1,907. Prior to June 1, 1955, we had supplied $134.00 of this, and between June 1st and September 19th, $1,509.80, or a total of $1,643.80. The balance is $263.20. We are sending a check in that amount to Mr. Hughes. I believe this should about cover your travel commitments for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Perhaps some of the difficulty arises from the fact that your consultants' program has been principally active in one part of the state. The heavy use there of travel expenses brings into relief the "availability" of salary money budgeted for consultants in the other parts of the state.

I can see, however, that a problem on the sums available for travel is presented by the shift to the consultants basis from the more normal type of state programs. If you and Fred Routh will make recommendations on this along with Hughes and others in the state, we would like to fit the program in the coming fiscal year as nearly as possible to your needs.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Clarence Hughes

bc: RA
FBR ✓

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

13 September , 1955.

SEP 16 1955

Dear George:

We have now retruned from our long visit to the West. On Friday (9 - 10 Sept.) I visited Chattanooga to go over with Haskell Miller, acting Chairman, the activities of TCOHR during my absence.

As you know the office has been established. With a little more direction and supervision I think it will render the services it is supposed to do.

The work of the consultants has been good and valuable. It has however been concentrated in upper East Tenn, where we have had valuable support and direction by the co-chairmen James S. Colston (Knoxville College) and William B. Jones Jr (U.T.) The latter has been the co-ordinating officer.

We are now studying the reports, will soon have one or more evaluATING SESSIONS, AND WILL WORK OUT PLANS FOR FURTHER ACTIVITY ALONG ~~THESE~~ these lines, and especially to see that we have such consultants' studies in other parts of the state.

Our financial situation is not satisfactory, due to a number of causes. Among them because our treasurer resigned shortly before I left and we have not yet found one able and willing to tak e his place. We have been lacking in leadership in financial matters.

We are calling a meeting of the Board for 24th of Sept. in Nashville. We hope to be able to select a treasurer and/or an active person to head our fincance committee. We expect to adopt a budget for the coming fiscal year and submit to you.

In the mean time we have to ask for your (S.R.C.) indulgence, patience and help.

I have a copy of your memo of August 22, the original arriving during my absence in our office. Little action has been taken in response to it and because no volunteer worker, including myself, can devote much of his time to TCOHR, I feel uncertain that we shall be able to comply by Sept 30.

There is another complication that handicaps us seriously. We understood that the amount available for consultants included expences for their travel. When setting up the program in June , we calculated that we had $3500 available for the consultants <u>and</u> their expences. Now, I am told, that your office will not permit us to charge the expences of the consultants to the $3500, but that we have been obliged to pay it out of the money set aside for office expences. This means that we may be short before the end of the F.Y. for our regular offices expences, or that we cannot pay the consultants for their expenses.

I am asking Mr Hughes, our office manager, to give you the exact financial standing and out needs for October, if we are not permitted to carry over any surplus we might have into next fiscal year. If it is not clear from his reports about the amounts involved will you please let us know at once, so we shall know where we stand.

Will you please arrange to have copies of all communications to our office sent to me so that I can keep in touch.

Sincerely

TCOHR

F.Woods Beckman.

September 21, 1955

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes, Office Manager
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
420 Jackson Building
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Enclosed is check #2205 in the amount of $263.20, which is the balance for operating expenses of the TCHR to September 30, 1955.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to make it financially until October.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure

cc: Fred Routh
C. H. Parrish

October 11, 1955.

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

We are happy to inform you that TeCOHR has passed its goal of $600.00 in local fund-raising which may be credited to our account for the past fiscal year. As a result of our efforts, we also have active membership and fund-raising committees functioning in the four major cities of Tennessee. We anticipate much better results and fewer difficulties in our membership and fund-raising campaign throughout the current fiscal year.

We will furnish you soon a detailed breakdown of the funds which we have raised. Briefly, however, the picture is as follows: From June 15 through the end of the fiscal year on September 30, TeCOHR had raised altogether the sum of $267.50 from contributions, memberships, and sale of literature. Of this, $60.00 was paid to S. R. C. for NEW SOUTH subscriptions, leaving $207.50 creditable to our account. Adding the $9.00 refund for "shared dues" paid to TeCOHR for the year, this credits us with $216.50, as of September 30.

From October 1 through October 11, TeCOHR has raised altogether the sum of $502.25, of which $44.00 is owed to S. R. C. for NEW SOUTH subscriptions. This leaves us with $458.25 to our credit since October 1. Added to our credit of $216.50, this gives us a cumulative of $674.75, as of October 11.

At your earliest convenience, we would like to have information from S. R. C. defining the possibilities and limitations within which we may plan and set up our budget and program for the current fiscal year. TeCOHR has an ambitious program envisioned for the current year which will be formally presented soon. We would like also to inquire about the possibility of additional funds, re-allocated from funds unused by state organizations during the first year of the grant from the Fund for the Republic.

We shall provide S. R. C. within a matter of days a complete C. P. A. audit of our finances.

In closing, at the beginning of this fiscal year, allow all of us in the Tennessee Council to express to you, and to your staff, our warm and sincere appreciation of your leadership, assistance, patience, wise counsel, and friendship. May our future relationships be even more warm and rewarding.

Sincerely,

Clarence L. Hughes.

55

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Date Oct. 13

TO Mr. Fred Routh

Fold here for return

FROM W. B. Jones, Jr.

Address

- [ ] Attention
- [ ] Comment
- [ ] Note and Return
- [ ] Approval
- [ ] Information
- [ ] Handle
- [ ] Evaluate
- [ ] Signature
- [ ] Per Conversation
- [ ] Prepare Reply
- [ ] Call or See Me
- [ ] File

This was sent to me in error. It should have been addressed to you.

GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

October 6, 1955

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

When we last met in Nashville, I told you that I would suggest possible people to serve as consultants for the community of the Tennessee Council on human relations. This fall I have working with me two men whom you could count on. They are Gordon Vars, an experienced teacher of Maryland and Tennessee with a background of study at Antioch and Ohio State. Vars is a junior high school teacher who is preparing for a college post in curriculum. He is a leader in the local Unitarian group and well-acquainted with the race relations problem. A.M. Leatherwood is a former high school principal of South Carolina, an alert man, probably somewhat more conservative on race issues than many of the present consultants and yet fundamentally sympathetic to social change. He too is working toward a Doctor's degree and aspires to do college teaching or system-wide curriculum work. He is a mature man in his forties.

Let me know how the work is coming. Incidentally I occasionally go out as a free lance professional consultant on human relations. My most successful recent experience was talking to all of the teachers of Chattanooga, Tennessee on our human relations problems including desegregation. The receptivity and acceptance of the teachers was exceptional and I felt much encouraged after the day's session. I am enclosing a policy and background statement in case you ever happen to encounter a system that might desire my particular kind of contribution to our common cause.

With best personal regards,

Vars

William Van Til
Chairman, Division of
Curriculum and Teaching

WVT: sr

William Van Til was Director of Learning Materials for the Bureau for Intercultural Education, 1944 to 1947. He edited the quarterly Intercultural Education News and the Harpers series on problems of race and culture; served as a consultant to such school systems as Detroit and with workshops on human relations for such universities as Columbia University and New York University; managed the distribution of a variety of materials in intercultural education. He has written extensively in human relations education including many articles, the National Council for the Social Studies yearbook, Democratic Human Relations with Hilda Taba, and the John Dewey Society yearbook, Intercultural Attitudes in the Making with William Heard Kilpatrick. He will edit the forthcoming issue of Education Leadership "Integrating Minority Groups into the Public Schools" for the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

Dr. Van Til has served by appointment of former governor Adlai Stevenson on the Illinois Interracial Commission, 1949-51. At the request of the governor, he mediated a potential race conflict situation in an Illinois school system.

Dr. Van Til has edited the only issue of the N E A's Review of Educational Research devoted exclusively to research on human relations and programs of action and has written for the same journal a summary of research on intercultural education.

Dr. Van Til has served as a consultant on human relations to many school systems in the South and throughout the nation. Recently he served as chairman of the first bi-racial workshop on human relation in Oklahoma and as moderator of the first community organization meeting held in Nashville on the Supreme Court decision and its implications. For the past four years he has been chairman of the Division of Curriculum and Teaching, George Peabody College for Teachers and a resident of Nashville, Tennessee.

POLICY

The following policy on lectures and consultations is to limit consultation and lectures to a reasonable number, to assure equal treatment of all requests, and to make agreements clear.

All consultation and lectures which are an integral part of regular contract understandings currently as chairman of the Division of Curriculum and Teaching, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee, are free to the requester and involve neither honorarium nor expenses.

Other lectures in Nashville or within eighty miles radius of Nashville, fifty dollars honorarium, plus expenses in transit by whatever transportation selected by consultant plus any necessary local expenses such as hotels, meals, and cabs.

Other consultation or lectures outside of eighty miles radius of Nashville, one hundred dollars honorarium for each day of service on the scene, plus expenses in transit by commercial transportation selected by consultant as best combination of speed, economy, and convience, plus any necessary local expenses such as hotels, meals, and cabs.

Other professional consultation or service extending beyond three days, such as a workshop or summer session, honorarium determined in consultation with the employer.

Unless a prior arrangement for a flat fee covering all honorarium and expenses has been made by the consultant and employer, checks are to be drawn by the employer in response to a total accounting including, when possible, receipts sent by the consultant on his return to Nashville.

October 20, 1955

Mr. Ralph M. Killwbrew, C. P. A.
827 Chattagooga Bank Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Killebrew:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 19, 1955, addressed to Mr. Routh, Assistant Director.

We are in agreement with you that fixed assets such as Furniture and Fixtures and inventories of Supplies should not be capitalized and presented on balance sheets. However, we are of the opinion that an accounting should be made of prepaid and deferred expense items in order that we may give a clear picture of income and expenditures for a given period.

We hope that this information will help to clear up the matter.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA: rh

c.c. Fred B. Routh
Ruth House Alexander
Clarence L. Hughes

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

OCT 26 1955

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-8761

October 24, 1955.

Mrs. John Doe,
Chattanooga Civic Club,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Doe,

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is privileged to bring to Chattanooga an expert in community planning and human relations. Miss Irene Osborne, who for several years has rendered outstanding service in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, will be in Chattanooga on Monday, November 14. She will conduct a Workshop in the auditorium of the Chattanooga Public Library on the topic, "Community Planning for School Desegregation."

Miss Osborne is unusually qualified, not only in terms of her training as a social scientist, but also from her rich and varied experience in these fields. Her work has been widely recognized and highly praised for its keen insights and warm understanding. She is credited more than any other one person with assisting the Washington community to prepare itself for a smooth transition in this phase of social change. In recognition of the value of her work, her services have been made available for a period of time to the Southern states through a special grant to the Southern Regional Council.

The Tennessee Council feels that the problems related to school desegregation are matters of deep concern to all thoughtful citizens. We believe, therefore, that an opportunity to discuss the subject with a person who has witnessed the adjustment process in another community should be extremely helpful.

We hope that your organization will cooperate with us in making this Workshop a success. Please appoint a member of your group to attend, and inform us on the enclosed postal card of the name of the delegate before November 4. The hours of the Workshop will be from 10:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 to 3:00 P. M. No fees or expenses will be involved.

We are looking forward to your participation. If there are any questions or suggestions, please contact our central office. We hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

clh
enclosure

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

OCT 26 1955

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

October 25, 1955.

MEMORANDUM (to Board members)

FROM: Central Office, TeCOHR.

Re. : Irene Osborne.

Our Central Office was fortunate last week in having a visit from Miss Irene Osborne, now on special assignment to the Southern States from her work in Washington, D. C., with the American Friends Service Committee. Some of the dates and plans for Miss Osborne's tour have been slightly altered since first announced at the Board meeting of October 1. A schedule for Miss Osborne's week in Tennessee has been worked out with her, taking into account her own wishes and judgment as well as the needs of the state. The schedule is as follows:

Monday, November 14 . . . . . Chattanooga.

Tuesday, November 15 . . . . . Knoxville.

Wednesday, November 16 . . . . . (Open.)

Thursday, November 17 . . . . . Nashville.

Friday, November 18 . . . . . Memphis.

The Central Office has made plans for a workshop of community leaders in Chattanooga on November 14. Board members in the cities of Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis are requested by the Central Office to form steering committees and make plans to best utilize Miss Osborne's time in their area. Please furnish the name of the chairman of this steering committee and the proposed plans for Miss Osborne to the Central Office not later than November 4.

* * * * * * * * * *

clh

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

October 26, 1955

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

Assistant Director for State Programs,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

At the present time we are making plans for best utilizing Miss Irene Osborne's services during her week in Tennessee, November 14 - 18. In the Chattanooga area, enthusiastic response has been shown in plans which have been made for a workshop on November 14.

We would like to request you to send us publicity material about Miss Osborne which we may use, particularly for press releases and announcements. We would particularly like to have a good photograph of Miss Osborne which we may use for the press and maybe for printed programs, etc.

Any advice on either Miss Osborne's work or publicity concerning it will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes

CLH:edp

ESTABLISHED 1869

The Chattanooga Times

ADOLPH S. OCHS, 1878-1935
JULIUS OCHS ADLER, 1935-1955

Published Every Day in the Year by
THE TIMES PRINTING COMPANY.

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER,
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CHARLES McD. PUCKETTE,
Vice President and General Manager.

ADOLPH SHELBY OCHS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BEN HALE GOLDEN,
Assistant Publisher.

ALFRED D. MYNDERS,
Editor.

NOVEMBER 13, 1955.

Next to the News

By ALFRED MYNDERS

————*

A SIMILAR smear, although on different lines, was a story printed in the New York **Journal-American**, saying that 21 members of the board of directors of the Southern Regional Council have "past pro-Communist sympathies." The lingo of the smear-bunds is now familiar to the American people. It is libelous to call a man a Communist unless one can prove it in court. But one can imply the same thing by saying a man is a "leftie," and that smear word is safe from libel action. Whether it is "safe" to say that a man has pro-Communist sympathies might some day be tested by libel suits.

The **Journal-American** named the 21 directors of SRC it claims have "past pro-Communist sympathies." But the Associated Press story concerning the **Journal-American** article didn't name any of them. It is not known whether the Associated Press consulted the Southern Regional Council on the 21 men attacked before giving wide circulation to gist of the **Journal-American** article.

————*

AMONG the 21 named by the **Journal-American** were Dr. George Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council; the Rt. Rev. Charles Clingman, retired Episcopal bishop of Kentucky; George E. Clary, executive secretary of the Southeastern Jurisdictional Commission of the Methodist Church; W. Carol Brooke, Episcopal minister of Virginia.

Especial emphasis was laid on leading southern Negro educators in the **Journal-American** listing. All of these are highly respected and are devoted to the South.

The **Journal-American** named Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University. Dr. Clement is the only Negro within memory ever elected by the people to the Atlanta school board. In an effort to defeat him for that post covert charges were made that he had Communist sympathies. The Atlanta papers denounced the attack as a smear and the people of Atlanta elected Dr. Clement to the school board by the largest vote given any candidate in that election.

Other Negro educators listed by the **Journal-American** as having "Past pro-Communist sympathies" were Dr. Charles Johnson, president of Fisk University, and Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, neither of whom by any stretch of the imagination could be seriously charged with having pro-Communist sympathies.

————*

THE **JOURNAL-AMERICAN** mentioned that the Fund for the Republic has contributed a total of $350,000 in two separate grants for the work of the Southern Regional Council. Dr. Hutchens, chairman of the Fund for the Republic, gave the perfect answer to the **Journal-American.** He said he knew a number of the council people and has the highest faith in them. Dr. Hutchens added that if anyone can prove that any of the 21 mentioned by the **Journal-American** are Communist sympathizers he would turn over all of the Fund for the Republic's remaining millions to the individual furnishing the proof.

There then is a chance for someone to make millions of dollars. But this columnist was for a number of years a member of the Board of the Southern Regional Council. He never met anyone in the council who had the slightest sympathy for Communism. The SRC, in fact, is anti-Communist. It is the outgrowth of the former Southern Commission on Interracial Relations, a group of Southerners of both races desirous to have Southerners work out Southern problems and to avoid violent frictions. Communism thrives on Southern racial frictions. Nothing could damage international Communism's propaganda apparatus more than to have the South solve these racial problems.

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

10 Dec. 1955

Dear Fred Routh:

In your letter of Dec. 5 you ask what is happening in Tenn, as S.R.C. has not received a request for funds for our Consultant Program.

I regret to say that we have been very slow at taking action and carrying out the Board decisions on Oct 1 & 2. I suppose you can say that the Chairman has not been pushing the various people vigorously enough and he regrets the slowness more than anyone else.

The Consultants have been waiting for a definite policy statement as they requested from the Board. A committee was appointed at the Board meeting, but it has not until now, for various reasons, really gotten down to business. They are scattered and have to communicate by letter, which always is slow. However the Chairman of the Committee has promised me to get down to business and I hope that withina week or ten days they will have come to final conclusion about both policy and administration of the consultants' activities.

Irene Osborne's illness and inability to carry out her commitments has also reduced the activities throughout the state.

We'll try to speed up matters.

It would be helpful if you could spend a few days in Tennessee. I think you intimated to me that you would do this soon, when I saw you last. You could visit our scattered Board members, especially those who seldom attend our meetings and stimulate them. Perhaps you would in some places get time to see some other people too.

I need very much a thorough discussion with you about all our problems. That would help me greatly.

How soon can you visit us?

Looking forward to such a visit soon

Sincerely

Woods

F. Woods Beckman

TCOHR

Roach

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

December 27, 1955.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

RECEIVED DEC 28 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

I have just mailed photostatic copies of your "Virginia Idea" to all TeCOHR Board Members and a handful of other interested and key persons throughout the state.

Personally, I like the idea very much, and I shall do all I can to promote it. I think it has both merit and possibilities.

Here's hoping that something will be done about it.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes.

The Weather
RICHMOND: Windy and mild with showers today. Partly cloudy, colder Friday.
VIRGINIA: Windy with showers today. Friday, partly cloudy and colder.
Local Data on Page 2

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Ruark
For lively reading see Robert Ruark's column on the Editorial Page. Today, Page 18.

105th Year | Volume 105 Number 307 | Daily and Sunday, by mail, $20 a year. | Richmond 11, Virginia, Thursday, November 3, 1955 | Dial 7-1851 | Second-Class Mail Privilege Authorized at Richmond, Va. | 5 Cents

Step-by-Step Compliance With Integration Urged

Human Relations Group Asks Interracial Study Committees

A new plan for "constructive" compliance with the Supreme Court's antisegregation decision was proposed here yesterday—and an older plan of uncompromising opposition to integrated public schools was emphatically reaffirmed.

The conflicting actions, from different citizens' groups, came as the State Commission on Public Education held another session in its long study of the segregation-vs.-integration problem. The only definite word from the commission was that its executive committee would meet on Thursday, November 10, to consider "certain matters."

A statement from the Virginia Council on Human Relations presented that group's six-point program for the first time. Among other steps toward abiding by the Supreme Court decision, it called on Governor Stanley to appoint a guiding State commission of white and Negro leaders.

The board of directors of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, meanwhile, reiterated its opposition to "any arrangement or plan" for integrating public schools. (For details of this story, see Page 2.)

—Staff Photo

Directors, Officers of Defenders Reaffirmed Stand Against Any Integration in Public Schools in Virginia
Among Those Attending: E. Floyd Yates, W. B. Cocke, R. B. Crawford, J. Segar Gravatt, Collins Denny, Jr.

—Staff Photo

Directors of Council on Human Relations as They Discussed Plan for Complying With Antisegration Decision
Mrs. Henry W. Decker, Mrs. Theodore F. Adams, Dr. John W. Marion, Dr. John M. Ellison, William M. Cooper

Gray Commission

By James Latimer

The Gray Commission's work of planning a legislative program aimed at preventing compulsory integration in Virginia schools may end next week.

This prospect, though not altogether certain, arose as the 32-member commission ended a six-hour session held in well-guarded privacy at the Capitol yesterday.

Chairman Garland Gray gave waiting reporters only one definite announcement.

The group's 11-man executive committee will meet at 9:30 A. M. next Thursday, November

Relations Council

By L. M. Wright, Jr.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations yesterday offered a school readjustment program for Virginia designed to bring about compliance with the Supreme Court decision against racial segregation.

The council is the only group that has been formed in Virginia since the decision which has as its major purpose the advocating of compliance.

The program, announced by the council's executive director, Dr. John H. Marion, of Richmond, proposed a "calm step-by-step approach to this problem."

Integration Compliance Steps Urged

Continued From First Page

seek to build in every way possible a climate of understanding in which respect for facts and reverence for law shall be preserved and fostered.

That school authorities and local groups, as they seek to work out the various problems of school adjustment, take into account the specialized knowledge and resources of the many responsible educational and social agencies in our State, and that these organizations be invited to co-operate in furnishing information, counsel and speakers.

"We submit the above program," the council's statement said, "to the citizens of our State with faith and confidence, in the firm conviction that only by following such a course can we achieve a freer, richer, more secure and dignified life for all our people."

The council, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, was formed here last Spring and opened offices in Richmond July 1. It has about 200 members. Dr. Marion said they come from throughout the State, representing a wide range of faiths and occupations.

The statement was signed by 37 persons, members of the council's board.

"Essential Degnity"

The statement said that "many Virginians of both races deeply believe . . . that both our country's good name and the essential human dignity of all our citizens are closely bound up with the way we practice our democratic faith, and that no custom that is not in complete harmony with that faith can rightly be maintained at the expense of the individual's dignity and the nation's honor."

"They believe that now, in this decisive moment of our history, the people of our Commonwealth have both the opportunity and the responsibility to work out a constructive program for compliance . . . a program giving due

secure and dignified life for all our people."

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"They believe that now, in this decisive moment of our history, the people of our Commonwealth have both the opportunity and the responsibility to work out a constructive program for compliance . . . a program giving due consideration to the delicate but not impossible readjustments now required in Negro-white relations."

Dr. Marion said the group had "certain hopes" about the program but "no illusions."

There had been a feeling, on the part of a few in the organization, Dr. Marion said, that the program should not be disclosed until the Commission on Public Education reported. He said the program was being offered, however, so that it might be compared with the commission's plan when it was announced.

Copies of the program will be sent to legislators, school officials, clergymen and the Governor.

The council is one of 12 existing in as many Southern States. Money for the groups' work comes partly from a grant from the Fund for the Republic and partly from membership fees. The group hopes to organize local chapters in Virginia as more memberships are obtained.

Signatures attached to the statement were:

Mrs. Theodore F. Adams, Richmond, wife of the pastor of First Baptist Church; Dr. Belle Boone Beard, Sweet Briar College professor; Mrs. Roger Boyle, Charlottesville writer; the Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Staunton, Episcopal minister and president of the council; Wilson M. Brown, Richmond, vice-president State-Planters Bank and Trust Company and treasurer of the council; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute professor and associate executive director of the council; Mrs. Henry W. Decker, former member Richmond School Board; Roland D. Ealey, Richmony attorney; Dr. John M. Ellison, Richmond, chancellor of Virginia Union University.

Also, Emanuel Emroch, Richmond attorney; Monsignor J. Louis Flaherty, superintendent of schools of the Richmond Catholic Diocese; Miss Susie Peach Foster, Mary Washington College professor; the Rev. Ralph M. Galt, New Market; Miss Margaret Garrity, social worker, Arlington; Dr. Rachel Henderlite, Richmond, professor at Presbyterian Assembly Training School; Dr. E. B. Henderson, Falls Church, president, Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Virginia Union Dean

Also, Dr. Thomas N. Henderson, Richmond, dean, Virginia Union; Mrs. Louis I. Jaffe, Norfolk; Dr. Marion; Bishop William H. Marmion, Roanoke, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia; M. C. Martin, Danville, president, First State Bank.

Also, Dr. Earl H. McClenney, Lawrenceville, president, St. Paul's School; Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, Charlottesville, University of Virginia professor; Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president, Hampton Institute; Dr. Harry T. Penn, Roanoke, dentist; Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Richmond, executive secretary, Virginia Teachers Association.

Also Moss A. Plunkett, Roanoke attorney; Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Petersburg, Virginia State College professor; Dr. C. Waldo Scott, Newport News physician; Mrs. Grellet C. Simpson, Ashland.

Also Gerald C. Speidel, Charlottesville, Lane High School teacher; the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Petersburg, pastor, Guilfield Baptist Church; Paul D. Williams, Richmond, former president, Southern Regional Council; James B. Woodson, Blackstone, principal, Luther Foster High School; Thomas W. Young, Norfolk, editor and publisher of Journal and Guide; Mrs. Arnold Zetlin, Norfolk, and Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, Lynchburg, professor, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

—Staff Photo

Directors, Officers of Defenders Reaffirmed Stand Against Any Integration in Public Schools in Virginia

Among Those Attending: E. Floyd Yates, W. B. Cocke, R. B. Crawford, J. Segar Gravatt, Collins Denny, Jr.

—Staff Photo

Directors of Council on Human Relations as They Discussed Plan for Complying With Antisegration Decision

Mrs. Henry W. Decker, Mrs. Theodore F. Adams, Dr. John W. Marion, Dr. John M. Ellison, William M. Cooper

Gray Commission May Wind Up Next Week

Continued From First Page

or county unless the people had voted in favor of integration in a local referendum.

A major cause of the uncertainty beclouding prospects of a finishing date for the commission's work lies in a test case still pending before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

The court has under study the question of whether Virginia's Constitution permits the use of public funds to pay for education of children in private schools. One phase of the commission's tentative plans would provide, as an alternative to integrated schools, State subsidies on a per-pupil formula for attendance at private schools. But until the commission knows whether the court upholds or knocks out such use of public funds, it apparently won't be able to decide on its final plans.

Meets November 21

Unless the court meets in special session, no ruling on the constitutional question will be available until the court's regular November session, which opens November 21.

Considerable speculation has arisen, however, that the court may hold a special meeting and announce its opinion early this month. Some informed sources expect the court to convene and hand down the opinion next week, probably before the executive committee session. But there has been no official word from the court as to its plans.

If the court does act early next week, a quick windup of the commission's report should follow. Then Governor Stanley would decide whether he will carry out his tentative plans to call a special session of the General Assembly this Fall to act on the commission's recommendations.

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS, VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON, VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD C. FLEMING, INFORMATION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. B. T. HAMILTON, PROGRAM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. S. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY, IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
KATHERINE STONEY, SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA, GEORGIA

equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes,
Tennessee Council on Human Relations,
Room 420, Jackson Building,
Cherry and Seventh Streets,
Chattanooga,
TENNESSEE.

December 5th, 1955.

Dear Mr. Hughes,

A couple of years ago we had an idea knocking around that our State people in each one could set up a body of distinguished citizens in some rough parallel to the State School Board, only ours would honestly represent all the people of the State. Then you fine paid executives would do the hard work of digging out the facts for the unofficial Board, about the schools and what to do. Thereafter on each occasion that the sure enough State School Board came out with some wickedness-inspired plan to avoid doing what was lawful and educationally right, the unofficial Board would call in the Press and give really helpful advice. That was thought of as a powerfully educational device, anent public opinion. I still think it would be. And it could also be done locally.

Last month our Virginia group fired to the idea, and spoke the truth in a way that was listened to. Here 'tis.

I think when the history of the ultimate desegregation of the schools in that state is written the book will say that the thing began to turn toward achievement when the lesson of this newspaper story had had time (sorry to say it takes that in the Old Dominion) to sink in.

We've told the Board people about this.

I hope you will like the idea staffwise, and do so much of it, in such and such a modified way, as may seem suitable in your situation.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

P.S.
Observe that the Virginia Council nowhere presumes to advise people in any local community as to the rate at which desegregation should occur; it just says that if citizens, white and Negro, work together on the matter we have faith that they can reach wise and workable agreement.

GSM:rl.
2 encls.

A statement from the Virginia Council on Human Relations presented that group's six-point program for the first time. Among other steps toward abiding by the Supreme Court decision, it called on Governor Stanley to appoint a guiding State commission of white and Negro leaders.

The board of directors of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, meanwhile, reiterated its opposition to "any arrangement or plan" for integrating public schools. (For details of this story, see Page 2.)

Gray Commission

By James Latimer

The Gray Commission's work of planning a legislative program aimed at preventing compulsory integration in Virginia schools may end next week.

This prospect, though not altogether certain, arose as the 32-member commission ended a six-hour session held in well-guarded privacy at the Capitol yesterday.

Chairman Garland Gray gave waiting reporters only one definite announcement.

The group's 11-man executive committee will meet at 9:30 A. M. next Thursday, November 10. "to review certain matters which the commission directed it to study," Gray said.

No Definite Statement

He indicated, but wouldn't say for sure, that another meeting of the entire commission would have to be held after the executive committee session.

Gray declined to itemize any of the "certain matters" turned over to the executive committee, other than to say two or three proposed bills needed redrafting, along with portions of the text of a tentative report.

It appeared, however, that one of the matters might involve a proposed referendum plan submitted to the commission recently by Representatives Tuck and Abbitt, whose congressional districts span the strongly pro-segregation counties of Southside Virginia.

Gray would say only that the Tuck-Abbitt plan was discussed. Other sources had indicated earlier that the commission considered similar proposals some time ago, but dropped them because of two main considerations: (1) some strong constitutional doubts, and (2) the possibility, from the anti-integration standpoint, that the plan might boomerang.

Proposal Explained

The Tuck-Abbitt proposal, which drew a qualified endorsement this week from Senator Byrd, would permit no integration and no use of public funds for integrated schools in any city

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Relations Council

By L. M. Wright, Jr.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations yesterday offered a school readjustment program for Virginia designed to bring about compliance with the Supreme Court decision against racial segregation.

The council is the only group that has been formed in Virginia since the decision which has as its major purpose the advocating of compliance.

The program, announced by the council's executive director, Dr. John H. Marion, of Richmond, proposed a "calm step-by-step approach to this problem."

The program recommended:

That the Governor, in accordance with his solemn oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States, issue a statement affirming that Virginia will comply with the letter and spirit of the Supreme Court decisions, and that he also request the co-operation of Negro and white leaders throughout the State in safeguarding our public school system and promoting sound and lawful human relations.

Local Study Groups

That each county and city be asked to form a study group to survey the local educational situation and then recommend a step-by-step program for compliance which the local school boards would use as a guide and basis for action; such committees would best be composed of both white and Negro leaders representing various interests of both groups.

That a State commission, composed of both white and Negro leaders and representing fairly all points of view, be appointed by the Governor to make a study of State-wide adjustments required by the present law of the land and to recommend appropriate action for effecting the changes smoothly.

That the State Department of Education ask school superintendents in co-operation with local school boards to plan for joint meetings of white and Negro principals, teachers and leaders of Parent-Teacher Associations, the aim being to devise ways of dealing fairly and constructively with the problems affecting all children as required adjustments are made.

That all religious organizations and channels of public communication, while recognizing the individual's right to freedom of thought and opinion,

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

January 3, 1956

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

I have your letter in which you nominate Mr. Walter Sharp, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee for membership on the proposed SRC Finance Committee.

We will be happy to have Mr. Sharp serve on this committee. I will keep you and him informed as to the development of this committee.

With kindest regards for the New Year, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Dr. Fred Routh
Mr. Walter Sharp

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

January 21, 1956

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I have been expecting to hear from you since I got your kind letter of December 28.

Please do not forget that we in Tennessee are very eager to have you. As I said before, I need very much to discuss matters with you.

It is always very helpful if I know some time in advance when you may be coming so that I can plan my engagements.

Yours sincerely,

F. Woods Beckman

F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

FWB:lid

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

25. Jan 1956.

Dear Fred Routh:

I have just been talking over the arrangements for our meeting with a group of "candidate" consultants in Nashville this coming Sunday with Bill Jones, who has done a lot of work for us.

We decided that it would be a mighty fine thing , if we could have you with us then,to help us with the meeting and in giving the consultants the proper S.R.C. point of view. It is mighty late to ask you to do this, but we wish you could come.

I would get some time to talk with you , perhaps, though with a number of things going on I am not sure that we would be undisturbed enough and I do not want this to be a substitue for your visit to Tenn. and discussion with several of our board members.

If you can be there, the meeting will be in the same place, the Tenn School of Social Work, time early or fairly early, Sunda y the 29th of Jan.

You'll be very welcome!

Sincerely

Woods

F.Woods Beckman

Mrs. Lawrence Coe
3580 Watauga Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Jan. 28, 1956

RECEIVED JAN 31 1956

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs;

Am enclosing ~~$~~ .20 in stamps to cover the cost of one of your reprints, "No Legal Escape from Desegregation."

Thx 20¢ stamps received

Attached

As a new member of the Board of Education I would appreciate any reading lists or materials in this area. I am also a member of our struggling Council on Human Relations here - and we hope to plan regular monthly meetings for 1956. Have you any suggestions for programs and resource people near Memphis?

Sincerely,

(Mrs. Lawrence) Frances E. Coe

February 6, 1956.

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, President,
Tennessee Council on Human Relations,
5908 Magazine Road,
Knoxville 20, Tennessee.

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Because of professional, financial, and personal considerations, I must submit my resignation as Office Manager for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

February is a short month, and as I believe it would be only fair to give the Tennessee Council a full month's or 30 days' notice, I shall make my termination date effective as of March 15, 1956.

My continuing interest and best wishes remain with the Tennessee Council, and with its parent organization, the Southern Regional Council. May they enjoy every success.

Very truly yours,

Clarence L. Hughes.

cc/
George S. Mitchell
Haskell M. Miller

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

February 11, 1956

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

RECEIVED FEB 13 1956

Mr. John Hope, II
Assistant Director for Program
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hope:

Your memorandum about workshops for Board members and staff arouses a desire on my part that we should arrange for this in Tennessee.

However, our Office Manager has resigned, and until we have selected another and have our office properly going again, I do not think it advisable to try to set a definite date.

I shall however communicate with the members of our Board and find out what thay think of the plan.

Yours sincerely,

F. Woods Beckman

F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

FW B:lid

ans FBR

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

February 14, 1956.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9781

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Fred,

We need some help in Chattanooga. I'll try to explain briefly.

Our state central office here has enjoyed a very friendly relationship with the local Negro community. This has been true because of various reason; first, of course, because of the nature and purpose of the Tennessee Council; again because of the fact that our office is located in Chattanooga; also, and not least, because of the long-standing friendship and relationship among Dr. Haskell Miller, Mr. Clarence Robinson, the office manager, and the Negro leadership here. A large proportion of our Chattanooga membership (itself not too large a number, unfortunately) is composed of local Negro educators and civic leaders. A goodly number of the participants in our November Chattanooga Workshop were local Negro members and friends of TeCOHR.

The time has now come, however, when the Negro community of greater Chattanooga is asking for our help. Our friendship and good-will are fine, but they need are are asking for more than that. They are expecting us to provide them with speakers, workshop leaders, literature, and other materials and services. The local NAACP especially is preparing to exert itself in a much more effective fashion, having in particular a new and dynamic Vice-President in charge of Program, Mr. Henry L. Pearson, a young, promising and aggressive Negro attorney. This NAACP group is anxious to go ahead with an action and educational program with emphasis upon the two fronts of school desegregation and public transportation, particularly the recent I.C.C. rulings, with the changes and implementation which must necessarily follow. They are planning grass-roots study and discussion groups on the I.C.C. Ruling and the transportation problem, and would like to have materials and ideas on this as soon as possible. Sometime ago also, the local school board asked community groups of both races to assist and advise it in its planning for school desegregation. Little has been done in this regard to date, but the local N.A.A.C.P. is determined to go ahead on this now. In these matters in particular, they have personally contacted our central office and said, "These are the things we want to do. How and when can you help us?"

Our central office is at the present time in a very embarassing position in this regard. We have no money at all for literature or materials. We also have no Consultants in the Chattanooga area. We have assured these local people that

we would do everything we can to help them and work with them. Now, we too must ask, "How?" This is the reason we are calling on you.

Can the S.R.C. assist in any way with literature, materials, speakers, or Consultants? What about John Hope II, or some of his fellow workers? Our central office here will work with these groups, and with you, in any way that we can. If you had rather contact the Chattanooga Negro leadership directly, do so in care of Mr. Henry L. Pearson, Attorney; 124½ East Ninth Street, Chattanooga 2, Tennessee.

We are looking forward to great progress in this and many other areas. Thanks for your help, and kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes

CLH:bjd

F. WOODS BECKMAN
2006 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

27 Febr. 1956.

George S. Mitchel, Ex. Director.
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

Our organizational work in TOOHR has proceeded altogether too slowly. There are many reasons and more excuses for this. I don't need to enumerate them to you.

The fact remains that we have not yet increase our membership the way we anticipated nor has our Finance Committee raised much money. The result is that we are not only short of money, but we are without money for our immediate needs. Our Executive Committee has decided that we must borrow some money until the Finance Committee has real results. I was instructed to write you to ask if S.R.C. could make us a loan.

We have to pay our rent, telephone and bills for supplies. We also need some literature for distribution.

Members of the EX. Committee have paid their own expenses for attending meetings, and we have deferred a board meeting because we had no funds. We plan to ask the Board Members to pay their own expenses to next Board meeting , unless we raise enough money (not through borrowing) by then. (It is very tough on me for I travel for TOOHR and am away from home on TOOHR activies much more than the other members of the Ex. Committee, and time -- I spend time as if I were an employee!)

Do you want some more specific reasons to justify a loan of $250 ?

(I have been "sick in bed", most of the time since our meeting and have not been able to write, so matters are getting urgent now.)

Will you please have the check mailed to Haskel Miller our Vice President, University of Chattanooga, and not to Hughes, who has resigned.

We shall deeply appreciate if SRC will help us out in this manner.

Yours sincerely

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

F.Woods Beckman, Chairman.

F. WOODS BECKMAN
2000 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

27 Febr. 1956.

RECEIVED FEB 28 1956

George S. Mitchel, Ex. Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta , Ga.

Dear George:

I assume that through Fred Racuth's reports you have learned about many of the difficulties we in TOOHR are having.

Now our office manager, Clarence L. Hughes has resigned. We have accepted his resignation and have agreed to pay him until the 15th of March. Will you inform the SRC tresurer to this effect, or should I write him directly, that Hughes pay ends on that day?

Hughes i s astrange mixture of interests in the purposes of TOOHR, desire to work for the"cause", ability to do some things quite well, lack of experience, lack of judgement, inability to learn from being criticised. He has shown at times a considerable amount of enthusiasm, but also a disinclination to cooperate if he does not approve of a person. Haskell Miller says he has psychological difficulties. I may be too harsh on him. However I believe we are much better off without him.

A committee is at work searching for a successor.

However the Executive Committee has decided to recommend to our Board that we employ an Executive Secretary (or Director) at $5,500 to $6,000.- . I shall discuss these ideas and plans at length with Fred Routh, when I see him tomorrow.

If the Board decides to go ahead on this plan as well as moving our office to Nashville, where I think it should have been from the beginning, I shall let you know.

In the mean time we ask you to suggest suitable candidates.

Yours very truly
Tennessee Council On Human Relations

F.Woods Beckman, Chairman.

MEMORANDUM - March 5th, 1956.

FROM: FREDERICK B. ROUTH.

SUBJECT: TENNESSEE TRIP.

CHATTANOOGA:

I had a long discussion with Alfred Mynders, editor of the Chattanooga Times, regarding the current situation in Tennessee and the rest of the South. He reaffirmed the Times' determination to report the story of desegregation in the South objectively and as completely as possible. He pointed out that local pressure had been brought from time to time to prevent this.

In the afternoon I conferred with Dr. Haskell Miller, Mr. Clarence Hughes and Mr. Henry Pearson about the local Chattanooga situation and local people as prospective Board members. They recommended three: Neil McDade, a young white business man; Rev. William A. Dennis, a prominent Negro minister respected in both Negro and white communities; and Rabbi Abraham Feinstein. (Note: Dr. Miller will talk with these people about Board membership.)

KNOXVILLE:

I talked at considerable length with the State Chairman, F. Woods Beckman regarding the Tennessee Council. He mentioned that the Tennessee Council and Fellowship House were planning a series of three workshops for local school people; that professors from the University of Tennessee would participate, but that the University could not officially co-sponsor the workshops. Irene Osborne will be used in the first workshop, March 17th. Mr. Beckman and I talked with Dr. Ralph Lloyd, President of Maryville College, urging him to accept membership on the Board of the Tennessee Council. He countered that he was extremely busy on the considerable number of Church and National Council of Churches Committees, but would take the matter under consideration.

In the evening Mr. Beckman and I met with Dr. Colston and Mr. Daves, and discussed the Tennessee Council and its future. Two prospective Board members were mentioned: Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Titus.

NASHVILLE:

Met with Rev. Smith, Mr. Matt. Lynch, Dr. Elsie Lewis, Dr. Edmiston, Mrs. Mollie Todd, Dr. Bonita Valien, Mr. Walter Sharp and Mr. Joe Ray. We discussed the Tennessee Council and its future at considerable length. They recommended the following prospective Board members whom they promised to query: Father Leo Siener, Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Mrs. J. T. McCall, Mrs. Bernard Finsterwald, Mrs. Herbert Weaver and Dr. Nichells.

MEMPHIS:

Met with the Board members of the Tennessee Council who live in the Memphis area at the Urban League Offices there. We discussed at considerable length the Tennessee Council and its future. We also discussed the local situation in Memphis, and they reported that the situation there has become more tense in the last three or four weeks, so that they felt the local "moderates" would not get very far in their attempt to alleviate tension, for there were some rather strong pro-segregationists in the group.

The Memphis group recommended the following prospective Board members:

1. Rev. Ray Dobbins, Presbyterian minister and editor.
2. Mr. Herbert Jordan, prominent lumber man.
3. Mr. George Grider, attorney.
4. Mr. Walter Kramer.

OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following four recommendations are made on the basis of the discussions held in the four large cities of Tennessee with our Board members and other key people. They have been agreed to in principle by the members of the Board of the Tennessee Council with whom I talked:

(1) That the office be moved from Chattanooga to Nashville, and that quarters be found where an integrated staff may work.

(2) That an Executive Director should be employed with commensurate salary rather than an Office Manager.

(3) That the new proposed members of the Board be elected at this time by mail ballot to other members of the Board.

(4) That the Board be reorganized with a permanent slate of officers and committee assignments as soon as the new members have been elected.

NOTE: Dr. William Jones has recommended Mr. Joseph Peacock, son of the Dean of Agriculture at the University of Tennessee for the position of Executive Director. SRC will provide sufficient funds from monies allocated to Tennessee to pay his travel to Nashville for an interview with the personnel committee.

SRC will also underwrite from monies allocated to the Tennessee Council the procuring of office space until such time as the Tennessee Council raises sufficient funds; this period not to exceed four months. SRC will underwrite the salary of the Executive Director for the remainder of this fiscal year on a pro-rata basis at $5,000 per annum.

Fred Routh's trip extended from Monday, February 27th through Friday, March 2nd.

March 7, 1956

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Your two letters of February 27 have caused some stirrings about, and we hope that you and the TCHR will like what we propose. But we are flexible, and will try to agree to this or that modification that would be helpful.

Our object would be, by assisting the TCHR at this time, to put it in a way to end up eighteen months from now with an organization likely to continue under its own steam. To do this we would have to depart widely (first time ever) from the terms of Memorandum #1 and tailor-make a special plan for the TCHR.

To that end we offer to be responsible in the balance of this fiscal year (salary starts to be not earlier than April 1, 1956) for the aid to the TCHR's budget outlined in the Proposed Budget. This letter supersedes our letter of Odtober 12, 1955 to you.

This plus what you will have spent of our aid by the endof March, 1956 makes a total of expected aid from us of over $11,000. We regard that as about "ten months' money," for the purpose of calculating the TCHR's responsibility for raising sums independently of our aid, and would therefore expect you to raise, in order to qualify for our aid in 1956-57, not $3500, but $3000.

Emphatically we solicit the TCHR's own budget. We hope that it will be within the general terms of these figures, but we will try to be helpful here and there if need be. Main thing is to enable the TCHR to get on its feet. And a gallant effort to you all!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

TeCOHR

Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc.

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

420 Jackson Building Chattanooga 2, Tennessee Telephone 7-9761

F Roth

March 10, 1956

RECEIVED MAR 12 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I thank you for yours of the 7th which I received yesterday. I have not had a chance to digest it fully and talk it over with any member of the Executive Committee, but will do so within the next couple of days and then write you about it.

Sincerely,

Woody

F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

FWB:lid

March 12, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

Finally tracked Joe Peacock dwon and communicated with him by phone. Interested but feels that he is not heavy enough for job yet. Certain that he was not running away from a controversial area. Also about one month ago he accepteda job with Berea - student-community work.

I have written Charles Jones and asked him to suggest some names, sending him statements about Tennessee Council. Indicated would not hold for a Tennessean though preferred a southerner,- at least one who would be familiar with the social structure, folkways and mores of the South.

I'll be in Nashville Sunday-Tuesday of next week and inquire of Gid Fryer and some other persons who might think of possibilities.

Jones' typing. Have been travelling- now writing, I hope.

Bill Jones.

Bill

LAW OFFICES OF
HEYMAN & ABRAM
1504 HEALEY BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GA.

ARTHUR HEYMAN (1867-1951)
HERMAN HEYMAN
MORRIS B. ABRAM
CHARLES F. WITTENSTEIN
HELEN T. HARPER

March 16, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I have reviewed the Tennessee Council's application for tax exemption and believe it to be in very bad form. I would like to talk to you about it.

Sincerely,

Morris B. Abram

A/c

MEMO

March 19, 1956

TO: STAFF

FROM: GSM

Woods Beckman called from Knoxville, March 19.

Recognizes Tennessee and particularly east Tennessee is crucial to what happens in the rest of the South. Perceives that Tennessee is either dawdling or leaning toward such lengthy postponement as would be involved in twelve-year plans. Even Knoxville talking about twelve-year plan.

Wants SRC to throw in a team to work each major city in Tennessee and fetch them around to an early action.

GSM said SRC has no such team and no money for it. Also that SRC thinks such things best done from within a State. Also that Tennessee problem is that it is suffering from its failure to organize in the last year and a half. Also the best thing that can be done anyway is to cause indigenous Negro leadership in the several Tennessee cities concertedly to push.

If an SRC team came up, it would arrange such concerted push. Beckman can do it in Tennessee, or rather the Tennessee Council can do it.

Urged that they early fetch together leading people from each major city and agree on a concerted push in Tennessee.

Said we had given them money to move and we would stand behind them. Now up to them. Beckman said Tennessee Council would therefore move.

In s ubsequent conversation with John Hope, suggested that Hope concentrate a flow of his program at Tennessee. Hope interested. Would need a few hundred dollars and Mitchell would try to help. Mitchell asked Hope to let Beckman know result of Hope's lucubrations.

/bf/

GSM

TeCOHR

Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc.

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

420 Jackson Building Chattanooga 2, Tennessee Telephone 7-9761

MAR 23 1956

RECEIVED MAR 24 1956

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear George:

I refer to your letter of March 7. I have now studied your proposal.

I enclose a budget review of TCOHR as of March 31, 1956. The actual receipts and expenses are estimated, but I believe they will not be far off. Though I believe that TCOHR accounting has been correct, I find that it has not been organized to give us a reasonably clear picture of where we stand of what progress we have made.

This budget review shows our budget as adopted as of Oct.1, 1955; actual receipts and expenses (subject to end of March corrections) and the balance in the budget on March 31, 1956.

The fourth and fifth columns show our proposed budget for the last half of the fiscal year and your proposal for the same period as shown in your letter of March 7, slightly rearranged. I have not included $84.00 for accounts payable, under expenses but have included that in my calculations in the first six months.

If my figures reasonable correct they indicate that we should have a balance at the end of March from SRC of about $9,700. I have therefore put in the proposed budget $9,500 from S.R.C., instead of your figure of 8594.

I know you realize that the activities of our consultants will be more concentrated in the early summer months and that they cannot be as active during the winter. I believe therefore we need to set aside more for consultant fees than you propose.

Hiring a capable Executive Director, as you know, will be difficult. I have not recently heard what the other state organizations are paying, but our committee seems to think that we have to expect to pay more than $5,000 per annum. I have therefore put in $3,000 for the last half of the year.

For these reasons I ask you to reconsider. Why can we not expect the full amount that SRC has set aside for us at the beginning of the F.Y.?

It is of course understood that it is our responsibility to raise the amounts from memberships and contributions that we state in the budget.

I hope we shall have a favorable answer from you about our proposed budget for the latter half of F.Y. 1955-56.

Yours sincerely

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

F. Woods Beckman

F. Woods Beckman, Chairman

FWB:bjd

I now find that there is still an uncertainty about the exact amt paid for consultant fees and travel during the first six months. — There is the probability that the figures will have to be adjusted accordingly. — It may be the balance to be received from SRC is somewhat less —

F.W.B.

T C O H R - Budget Review

as of March 31, 1956.
(Second and third columns are estimates and actual figures at end of month may slightly change these)

	Budget Oct 1 1955	Actual Receipts	Balance March 31 1956	Proposed TCOHR	6 Month Budget SRC Suggestions of March 7, 1956
Income					
Membership	$ 2,125	285.50	1,839.50	1,840-	
Contributions	2,195	591 -	1,604 -		
Miscellaneous		1.25	- 1.25*		
From SRC.	13,000	3,306.16	9,693.84	9,500	8,594
Total Income	$ 17,320	4,183.91	13 ,136.09	12,940	12,044
Expense		**Expense**			
1. Salaries & fees					
a. Office Mgr.	4,000-	1,833.26	2,166.74	3,000-	Ex. Dir. 2,500
Steno-Clk.	2,500	678.27	1,821.73	1,250-	1,250-
Occasional Services				100-	
b. Consultant fees	5,000	190.00	4,810.00	2,500	1,500-
2. Travel					
a. Office	300-	54.00	246.00	1,000	960-
b. Consultants	2,000-	141.49	1,858.51	1,500	1,500
c. Bd. Members	900-	250.95	649.05	400	300-
3. Rent	420-	210.00	210.00	330**	260-4 m.@ $65
4. Communication					
a. Tel. Tel. Postage	500-	229.17	270.83	300-	
b. Newsletter	250		250.00	250-	
c. Subscriptions***		16.00	16.00*	150***	
5. Office Supplies	400-	223.27	176.73	300-	
6. Subscr. New South	800-	92.00	708.00-	700-	
7. Social Sce. etc	250-	125.00	125.00	125-	
8. Miscellanceous		135.00	-135.00*	200-	
9. Special					
a. Moving				100-	100-
b. Interviews				140-	140-
Totals	$ 17,320-	4,178.41	13,141.59	12,345	8,510
Surplus at end of year				595	84
				12,940	8,594

* deduct
** 2 months @ $ 35.00
4 months @ $ 65.00
*** Including books & Literatur

1724-14th Avenue, North
Nashville 8, Tennessee
March 25, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I am writing for several reasons, not the least of which is to ascertain how plans are progressing relative to securing the Executive Director- or rather interviewing the candidate for our Council here. You will recall that you were to contact Mr. W.B.Jones, University of Tennessee relative to Mr. Picott and arrange for his coming to Nashville or Tennessee to be interviewed by persons here. Very frankly, I think such plans should get underway soon, if they have not already been implemented.

Since you were here in February, Mr. Beckman has written me several times desiring my approval of certain plans made before our meeting here in Nashville, I have continued to delay my answer but finally today, in answer to another "special" from him, I reported the proceedings of our Nashville deliberations. I did tell him that I had delayed my answer because I understood you were to inform him of developments. I am enclosing a copy of my letter to him for your information. I have nothing new to report but I feel sure that Mr. Sharpe will accept the chairmanship once we can get Mr. Picott or a competent director. Do wont you, amid all the other problems of local councils, try and rush this matter?

Thanks for your efforts and with every good wish and kindest personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Elsie M. Lewis

Elsie M. Lewis

1724-14th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee
March 25, 1956

Mr. F. Woods Peckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Peckman:

I can well understand how you feel but I do hope that you will know that my delay was motivated by other matters. As you will see, I had written a letter to you in regard to the matters in question on February 27, 1956 but did not mail it because on that same day the Nashville members of the Council held a meeting at which Mr. Fred Routh was present. At that time, some decisions were made which Mr. Routh stated he would inform you and I delayed answering until I knew you had been informed. Perhaps, he has but perhaps not.

At the meeting of the Nashville group, we very frankly discussed the future possibilities of the TCOHR. We agreed that we needed re-organization or that we needed to have a strong functioning organization and that until we did there was little possibility for growth or action not to say implementation of our stated objectives. We agreed on the following factors:

1. The central office should be in Nashville and Mr. Mathew Lynch agreed to look for an office. Furthermore, Mr. Routh stated the SRC would pay the rent for such space when found until the TCOHR could assume the responsibility- that is to say, if office space were secured within the next two months.

2. There should be an Executive Director.
   It was reported by Mr. Routh that Professor W.B.Jones knew of a very fine young man, a Mr. Picott(name may be mis-spelled) who was at present in the East but who was interested in working in such a program as the TCOHR

   Mr. Routh was to write Dr. Jones and invite the young man to Tennessee for interview by members of the TCOHR here, Knoxville and Chattanooga. Expenses for the prospective applicant were to be paid by the SRC

   It was the hope of the group that such arrangement would be completed by May or June, preferably April.

3. It was the consensus of those present at the Nashville meeting that the Consultant program should be continued and that the TCOHR should have an Executive Director and a Consultant program.

4. It was the consensus that a permanent slate of officers should be drawn up and that a permanent organization should be formed. All agreed that you had performed a magnificant services in keeping what semblance of an organization we have together. Furthermore, all recognized the fact that you had stated many times that you ~~[illegible]~~ another chairman could be appointed or elected but that you had continued to fulfill the duties because of necessity.

5. It was also agreed that we should augument the Board with very strong individuals

and several names were submitted of persons here in Nashville. Mr. Routh also informed us that some very fine business man in Chattanooga, whose name I do not recall had accepted membership on the Board in addition to Mr. Bertis Capehart who is returning

5(cont) Names of several persons in Nashville were suggested and since that time Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Nashville attorney, and outstanding citizen has accepted membership on the Board. Tis quite possible that Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, who has been apprached will accept as well as Mrs. John T. McCall, both of whom are outstanding in the community. To date, however, we have no formal committment from these ladies. A Catholic priest was also suggested but clearance has not been received.

6. A tentative slate of permanent officers was proposed but it was deemed advisable to secure acceptance of the individuals considered before circulating the slate. Mrs. Molly Todd and Mrs. Preston Valien agreed to serve as a committee to ascertain willingness of persons to accept.

Officers proposed as follows:

Chairman ------- Mr. Walter Sharp, Nashville
1stVice-Chairman ---- Mr. Lucius Burch, Memphis
2nd Vice-Chairman -----Dr. James Colson, Knoxville
Secretary ---------- Dr. Elsie M.Lewis
Treasure r---------- Mr. Dan May

Mr. Sharp is considering the nomination and we here have reason to believe that he will accept, however, no one is pressuring him. It is our opinion that if the prospective candidate for Executive Director could be interviewdd and is found to be acceptable, Mr. Sharp will accept. He also knows Mr. Luddus Burch very well, that is, Mr. Sharp does and it is just possible that Mr. Burch may accept. Mr. Fred Routh was on his way to Memphis and was to ask Mr. Burch if he would accept the 1st vice-presidency.

7. It was also agreed that once the above persons had accepted that I, as Sect. would circulate the slate to all members of the TOCHR for confirmation and election as well as the names of Board members with the request for other names for the Board and the formal election of those who had consented to serve on the Board.

None of the above suggestions and agreements were to final until Mr. Routh had talked with you and informed you of the views of the Nashville group. I should say that we took the position that you and Dr. Miller and others would welcome the proposals offered and that although we did not believe any one would consider our action presumptous we did want approval and agreement. Since Mr. Routh was an official of the SRC, he said he would discuss the whole matter with you. Obviously, he has not done so.

Present at the Nashville meeting were: Mr. Walter Sharp, Mr. J.J.Ray, Mrs. Molly Todd, Mr. Mathew Lynch, Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Mrs. Preston Valien, Mr. Fred Routh, E. Lewis, Dr. Rhoda Emmeston (former SRC member- at Scarritt College) All former SRC members in the city were invited to attend; Mrs. Herbert Weaver prominent civic leader and Dean of Women at Vanderbilt- asst dean) could not be present neither could Dr. Charles Johnson or Attorney Z.A. Looby but each indicated interest and did call (telephone) to express regret when it became evident they could not come to the luncheon meeting. Mr. Dan May also expressed his regrets, along with Mr. Hawkins.

It was also agreed that we should not understand* undertake a fund raising drive or membership campaign until we have a permanent organization and program, however, the enthusiam of the persons present was high and confidence was expressed that we would have little difficulty raising money or securing

members if we could present the slate of permanent officers we recommended.

Note* I have located the list of names proposed for the Board, to wit:

Dr. Bertis Capehart,(Knoxville) Oak Ridge -- returning to active participation

Mr. Neil McDade, Chattanooga-- Business man- already accepted (the name of the gentleman referred to on first page of letter)

Rabbi Abraham Feinstein, Chattanooga -- not sure if he has accepted
Rev. William A. Dennis---- Chattanooga , not sure if he has accepted

Recommendations for Nashville area*
Mr. Whitworth Stokes -- accepted
Mrs. John T. McCall
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
Mrs. Herbert Weaver
Dr. Nichols-- physican, Nashville
A Catholic priest -- to be cleared with Catholic Diocese -- perhaps Father Seiner or Father Duffie

***

May 8, 1956

Mrs. Betty Jane Dossett
Room 420
Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Dossett:

A few months ago I was in Tennessee on a circuit tour of Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis. Upon return to this office I wrote a memo on that trip a copy of which went to your office. Would you please look in your files and send it to Dr. Elsie Lewis, 1724 14th Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee, who is the secretary of the Board of the Tennessee Council? Please do this at the earliest possible moment and send it to her air mail.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Copy: Mrs. Betty Jane Dossett

May 8, 1956

Dr. Elsie Lewis
1724 14th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Elsie:

I have searched in vain for the memo I promised you.

Apparently I sent my last copy to someone in Tennessee. I am writing to our Tennessee office requesting that they forward a copy of the memo to you.

Thanks so much for all of your interest and effort on behalf of the Tennessee Council. If that group ever gets off the ground it will be due to the dedication of a few dedicated individuals and high on the list will be the name of Elsie Lewis.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENN.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

May 10, 1956

Rec'd 5/11/56

Mrs. Ruth House Alexander, Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FBR

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

Can you tell me what has happened to TCOHR's application for tax exemption? ?

As I remember it, we sent you in January a rough draft of the filled-in form. I would appreciate it if you will please look into this matter, and tell us what we should do.

Sincerely,

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

F. Woods Beckman

F. Woods Beckman, Chairman

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

January 16, 1956.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

RECEIVED JAN 17 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

In Memorandum 11, you advise state organizations to consult your office in advance when they make plans to apply for tax-exempt status.

Enclosed is a tentative exemption application filled out by Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Council. Would you or your staff please look over this application and then advise us?

A lawyer friend of ours has advised us (unofficially) that we should furnish the Internal Revenue office (1.) copies of Memoranda 1-10, since these constitute our agreement of affiliation with the S.R.C.; and (2.) a certified copy of our incorporation charter. We have these items ready, if they are needed.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes

CLH/bjd

Enclosure

Form 1023
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
(Revised April 1953)

EXEMPTION APPLICATION

FOR USE OF RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, OR EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CLAIMING EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX UNDER SECTION 101(6) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

(To be made only by a principal officer of the organization claiming the exemption)

January '956
(Date)

I, F Woods Beckman (Name of declarant), declare under the penalties of perjury that I am the President (Title of declarant—as president, secretary, etc.) of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc (Full name of organization), located at 4120 Jackson Bldg, Seventh & Cherry Streets, Chattanooga 2, Tenn. (Complete address, including street and number—post office box, etc.), and that the following answers and statements, including all statements attached hereto, are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief:

1. Is the organization incorporated? Yes (Yes or no) If so, under the laws of what State? Tennessee (Name of State) When? July 22, 1955 (Date of incorporation) If not incorporated, state the manner of organization and the date thereof

2. Is the organization the outgrowth or continuation of any form of predecessor? No (Yes or no) If so, state the name of such predecessor, the period during which it was in existence and submit copies of all papers by which the transfer of assets, if any, was effected.

3. Has the organization filed Federal income tax returns? No (Yes or no) If so, state return form number and year or years.

4. State briefly the specific purposes for which the organization was formed. (Do not quote from, or make reference to, the articles of incorporation or bylaws for this purpose.) To promote better human relations in Tennessee, better understanding between different groups, equal opportunities and equal treatment of all citizens regardless of race, religion or national origin.

16—16137-8

5. Is the organization authorized to issue capital stock? No (Yes or no) If so, state (1) the class or classes of such stock, (2) the number and par value of shares of each class outstanding, and (3) the consideration paid for outstanding shares

6. If capital stock is outstanding, state whether any dividends or interest has been or may be paid thereon — (Yes or no) If so, give facts in detail

7. If any distribution of corporate property of any character has ever been made to shareholders or members, attach hereto a separate statement containing full details thereof, including (1) amounts or value, (2) source of funds or property distributed, and (3) basis of and authority for distribution.

8. State all sources from which the organization's income is derived a. membership fees, b. donations and gifts from private individuals, groups and organizations and funds (like the Fund for New Republic!)

9. Does any part of the receipts represent payment for services of any character rendered by the organization? No (Yes or no) If so, explain in detail

10. State all the activities in which the organization is presently engaged. (Explain in detail, each fund-raising activity and each business enterprise engaged in, accompanied by copies of all agreements, if any, with other parties for the conduct of that business. Attach additional sheets as required.—See footnote.)

11. What, if any, specific activities of the organization have been discontinued? (Explain fully, giving dates of commencement and termination and the reason for discontinuance.) None

12. Is the organization now, or has it ever been, engaged in carrying on propaganda, or otherwise either advocating or opposing pending or proposed legislation? NO (Yes or no) If so, furnish a detailed explanation of such activities, and furnish copies of literature, if any, distributed by the organization. (Use additional sheets as required—See footnote.)

13. (*a*) For what purposes, other than in payment for services rendered or supplies furnished, are the organization's funds expended? Travel expenses of directors, officers, consultants and employees.

(*b*) If any payments are made to members or shareholders for services rendered the organization, attach a separate statement showing the amounts so paid and the character of the services rendered.

14. Does any part of the net income of the organization inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual? NO

15. If the organization is a hospital, attach a separate statement showing the number of days of treatment of (1) full-pay patients, (2) part-pay patients, and (3) charity patients (admitted as such) during the last complete year of operation.

16. In the event of the dissolution of the organization, what disposition would be made of its property? It would be used to pay debts (if any) & given to an organization with similar purposes, or to some charity organization.

17. After July 1, 1950, did—

The creator of your organization, or
A contributor to your organization, or
A brother or sister (whole or half blood), spouse, ancestor, or lineal descendant of such creator or contributor, or
A corporation owned (50 percent or more of voting stock or 50 percent or more of value of all stock) directly or indirectly by such creator or contributor

(*a*) Borrow any part of your income or corpus? . . . . . NO (Yes or no)

(*b*) Receive any compensation for personal services from you? . . . . . NO (Yes or no)

(*c*) Have any part of your services made available to him? . . . . . NO (Yes or no)

(*d*) Purchase any securities or other property from you? . . . . . NO (Yes or no)

(*e*) Sell any securities or other property to you? . . . . . NO (Yes or no)

(*f*) Have any part of your income or corpus diverted to him by any transaction? . . . . . NO (Yes or no)

If answer to any question is "yes," attach detailed statement.

18. Attach to this application:

(1) A classified statement of receipts and expenditures during the last complete year of operation;

(2) A complete statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of the last complete year of operation;

(3) If incorporated, a copy of your articles of incorporation, or

If not incorporated, a copy of your constitution, articles of association, declaration of trust, or other document setting forth your aims and purposes;

(4) A copy of your bylaws or other similar code of regulations;

(5) A copy of each lease, if any, in which you are the lessee or lessor of property (real, personal, gas, oil, or mineral) or in which you own an interest under such lease, together with copies of all agreements with other parties for development of the property. — No written lease, only verbal,

19. If exemption is claimed as an exclusively educational organization and a regular curriculum and faculty are not normally maintained and a regularly organized body of pupils or students is not normally in attendance at the place where the educational activities are regularly carried on, there should be attached specimen copies of any books, pamphlets, leaflets, or other printed matter issued or distributed during the latest complete year of operations.

FCD

(Signature of officer making declaration)

(If the space provided for the insertion of information or data under any of the above questions is inadequate for the purposes, additional sheets may be used which should be properly identified and securely attached hereto.)

IMPORTANT

A mere claim or contention by an organization that it is exempt from income tax under section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts will not relieve the organization from filing income tax returns and paying the tax. Unless the Commissioner has determined that an organization is exempt, it must prepare and file a complete income tax return for each taxable year of its existence. Accordingly, every organization that claims to be exempt should furnish the information and data specified herein, together with any other facts deemed material to the question, with the least possible delay, in order that the Commissioner can determine whether or not it is exempt. As soon as practicable after the information and data are received, the organization will be advised of the Commissioner's determination, and, the annual returns which will be required.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—16137-8

Exemption Application.

Item 10. State all the activities in which the organization is presently engaged.

a. Research activities
b. Educational activities
c. Membership- individual solicitation and periodically "drives".
d. Fund raising - individual solicitation and periodaically "drives" or campaigns.

To receive , through the Southern Regional Council financial support from the Fund of the Republic, we have agreed to carry on out work in accordance with certain requirements set up by S.R.C. in regard to avoidance of politcal activities, etc.

TCCHR engages in no business activity as such.

Item 13 b. List all constituents who are members on record, and the amount of fees we have paid them. — (not travel exp. of course). —

Their activities.

Research, education and surveys

~~B^Y providing opportunity for people in Tennessee to experience better cooperation of racial groups in the life of the State, to improve human relations, and to increase knowledge of the scientific and sociological basis for better human relations.~~

To study & report on the status of human relations among the

4. ~~By providing opportunity for~~ people of Tennessee; to ~~experience~~ promote harmony, understanding & equality of opportunity ~~better cooperation~~ between racial groups in the State ~~to improve human~~ relations; and to increase knowledge of the scientific and sociological basis for better human relations.

8. Membership fees, donations and gifts from private individuals and philanthropic foundations.

10. Educational activities, mainly thrugh numerous small local meetings bi-racial in character
Field inquiry as to the possibilities of progress in diminishing artificially imposed racial segregation.
Circulation of an occasional bulletin ~~on progress~~ result of survey & studies on progress.
Asking people to join the Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Use of trained consultants in the field of inter-group relations, who confer with public and private parties ~~on ways of achieving improved inter-group or human relations~~ to make known the best and most current facts and discoveries in the field of human relations

serving as a clearing house to exchange data and experience in the field of human relations

16. Fred. What does Tenn's by-laws say on this?
In framing a suitable answer to 16, remember that they are tied up with an undertaking to turn back to us the proceeds of any property bought with SRC aid; that isn't the language (which use), but that's hon. notion. (See reverse)

2. Delicate question, says GSM. I would regard the TCHR as successor to the Tennessee Devision of the Southern Regional Council. May sound silly, but we gave the TCCHR, I believe, what sat in SRC's treasury of the monies of the Tenn. Division of SRC. And the Tenn. Division never formally disbanded, it just became inactive.
I would think proper language would be". We believe that more than a dozen years ago there existed in Tennessee a State Interraical Committe, affiliated with the former Commission on Interracial Cooperation. But this Tennessee Interracial Committee had become inactive by the time the Southern Regional Council, in about 1948, organized its members in the State into the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council. This organization in turn became inactive about 1951 but had to its credit a tiny balance (accurately $201.45..RHA), which after the establishment of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was given by the Southern Regional Council to the Tennessee

Council on H man Relations. But the two organizations (Tenn Dvsn of SRC and Tenn. Cncl on H man Relations), were not connected by actual descent of the latter from the former, though some few of the members of the Tenn. Dvisn of SRC became members of the Tenn. Council on H man Relations. So that the answer as to the Tenn. Coucnil on H mena Relations being the ~~dependent of~~ successor of any other organization would be mainly No.

16. Such property as was purchased with funds from SRC would be returned to that organization if dissolution takes place prior to Oct 1, 1957. All other property, and property purchased with SRC funds if dissolution takes place after 1 Oct 1957 will be used to: a) pay debts (if any); b) be given to an organization whose aims and objectives are similar to the Tennessee Council's.

Fred

TeCOHR

Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc.

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

420 Jackson Building Chattanooga 2, Tennessee Telephone 7-9761

Knoxville, 29, May, 1956.

Dr. George S. MItchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED MAY 3 1 1956

Dear George:

Though we did not have as good attendance as I had hoped, we had a good meeting in Nashville last Saturday.

The reports about the activities of the consultants was interesting, particularly Mrs Valien's report on the survey made of Nashville. We hope S?R.C. can use this material as a basis for a pamphlet that can be used as instructional material for other consultants and for speakers. The questions some people raise and what good answers are may come out of the report. We believe the material we have thus gathered can be used to great advantage.

Office space had not been found yet in Nashville, but the N. group seemed to think they'd find some very soon. They had a person in view for Office Secretary. As mrs Dossett leaves in the middle of June it is imperative that they engage one without delay.

The work to find an Executive Director continues. Dr James A. Colston is chairman of the committee, and he has assured me that they will diligently keep on with the search.

Mrs Todd was elected chairman until September, when we expect to have our annual meeting with elections. At that time it ought to be easier to find a chairman as we fully expect to have an Ex. Director and be "going".

As soon as Mrs Todd has an office and the sec'y, I shall spend a day with them and turn matters over. Mrs Dossett will help to get the new office secretary trained for the current work. This must be before the 10th of June, as my wife and I expect to leave then on an extended vacation trip.

I believe things will work out well with TCOHR.

Sincerely,

F. Woods Beckman

F.Woods Beckman.

June 25, 1956

Mrs. James M. Todd
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Todd:

I have told Charles Johnson that I would be at Fisk for an evening speechlet on July 9th. I expect to arrive at least for the afternoon of the 9th and may contrive to be around some of the 10th.

What would you think of some effort for you and me to be together in the later afternoon of July 9th?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR ✓

FBR

AIR

August 1, 1956

Mrs. James M. Todd, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mollie:

I know that you have been industriously looking for an Executive Director for the Tennessee Council. We have run across a person here who is seeking a change of employment and would be interested in the job. He is fairly well known to Dr. Mitchell, and has been in this same building with us for lo, these many years. I have talked with several people who know him and they all speak highly of him. He indicated that he needed a salary of about $6,000 but probably would accept $5,500. As you know, SRC will underwrite $5,000 of your Executive Director's salary for the coming fiscal year, October 1, 1956 - September 30, 1957.

We do not mean to push this man in any unusual fashion, but would like to add his name to the list of possibilities your committee has. In regard to selection of professional personnel by any state affiliate, we have the power of veto for cause but do not have any power of selection. Properly this belongs to the state organization and we would never seek to usurp the prerogatives of one of our state organizations.

I note that George will be in Nashville on Friday, and you can further discuss this chap with him.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

FBR

August 9, 1956

Mr. J. A. McDaniel, Executive Secretary
Memphis Urban League, Inc.
546 Beale Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

Dear Mack:

Thank you for your good letter with the enclosed one from your daughter, Beverley. It would seem that she got a great deal out of the Encampment and I am personally gratified that we were able to find so many able representatives to send to the Encampment.

I am returning the letter you enclosed, for I know, were I the father in this case, I would want to keep it.

I hope it will be possible for the Tennessee Council to pull itself together and get off the ground with a significant program. I still have high hopes that Tennessee will be the next state to start down the trail of integration which leads to a democratic society.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Encl.

Rec'd
8/8/56

MEMPHIS URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

For Social Service Among Negroes • AFFILIATED: *National Urban League*
Memphis and Shelby County Community Chest • *Memphis Council of Social Agencies*
JACKSON 6-2088 • 546 BEALE AVENUE
Memphis 5, Tennessee

J. A. MCDANIEL, *Executive Secretary*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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ROANE WARING, JR.
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HENRY B. WHITE
REV. CHAS. F. WILLIAMS

August 6, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routch
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routch:

I am enclosing a letter from my daughter, Beverly, who has had the good fortune to attend the encampment at Fieldstone School.

I want to personally thank you and I am sure she does. You might be interested in reading the enclosed letter she has written to me.

Yours in the service,

J. A. McDaniel

JAMc:cw

Enclosure

FBR

August 13, 1956

Mrs. Preston Valien,
Department of Social Sciences
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Bonita:

We have a letter this morning from Mrs. Wheatley, requesting a copy of your memorandum on the Mississippi situation.

I explained to her (see attached letter) that your memo was confidential, but that we would request you to write a memo to the Mississippi Board and send it to her. Would you please do this at a fairly early time? We have placed the Mississippi Council on "provisional status" and C. H. and I are going out to see how much they have accomplished by mid-September. I believe a good strong memo from you would help them pull themselves together.

Best regards to Preston and you.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Encl.

FBR

cc: Mrs. Valien

August 13, 1956

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Wheatley,
Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee, MCHR
Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

We have received your letter outlining the steps which the Executive Committee has taken regarding the difficulties of the Mississippi Council. We will write to Mrs. Valien and suggest that she write a memorandum to your Board regarding the situation in Mississippi. The one we have was made on the promise that it would not go beyond the professional staff of this office.

We believe your idea of having a full Board meeting to discuss the memorandum we sent and also the possibilities of building up an effective and meaningful organization in Mississippi is good. Certainly we do not want to see human relations efforts go down the drain any place, but as Dr. Mitchell pointed out in his letter, and as Dr. Parrish and I found in Mississippi, the current organization has really not gotten off the ground with a meaningful program. We have the highest respect for those of you who have labored in a virtual wilderness, andhope that it will be possible to make a go of it.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

WHEATLEY & COMPANY
COTTON

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

August 10, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

The Memorandum to Dr. Mitchell from yourself and Dr. Parrish has been received.

The Executive Committee of MCHR is very anxious to lay before a full Board meeting the concrete complaints of staff inefficiency and conflict which have been made to SRC. To that end we wrote to our former president Mrs. Ratliff asking her to state her complaints. We also wrote to Rabbi Mantinband a similar letter. The Rabbi has not yet had time to reply.

Mrs. Ratliff directed us to your office for a report made in Atlanta by Mrs. Valien of Fisk who, she states, was the resource person for making the findings on MCHR, If a copy of that report is available will you please send it to me.

We intend to have a full Board meeting at the earliest possible date and we wish to lay before the Board the findings and prescription of the Memorandum and the report from Mrs. Valien.

Sincerely yours

Elizabeth D. Wheatley

Mrs. D. S. Wheatley
Box 307
Greenwood Mississippi
Acting chairman of the Executive Committee MCHR

N.B. Monsignor Brunini and Mr. S. W. Miller, the other members of our Executive Committee will be out of the State for the rest of August.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
2005 Grand Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee

August 30, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred,

Somehow your letter of August 1 was lost around the Disciple House and not brought to our office until the 18th, when Mrs. Grantham found it and put it in the mail for me, as she was leaving town on her vacation. I was going to North Carolina for a few days, and thought I would talk to Dr. Colston on my way through Knoxville, but he was out of town. So,- I am, at last, forwarding your letter and the information about Mr. Gleason to him, and writing Mr. G. (See letter enclosed).

I do hope he hasn't given up hope of hearing from us and taken something else, as he sounded like a good man. Of course I don't know what shape we are going to be in, but something will have to be decided very soon. You have probably heard from Mr. Mitchell about the latest developments, and I have heard nothing new since he was here. You may know that I wasn't able to get back for the meeting we had planned for August 3, and when I saw Dr. Mitchell on the 17th I had not seen your letter, and he did not mention Mr. Gleason.

Thank you for writing anyway, and I am still hopeful that things can be worked out.

Very sincerely yours,

Molly Todd

Mrs. James M. Todd,
Acting President

P.S. We will do something about the arrangements for getting our mail in the future! M.T.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
2005 Grand Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee

Copy

August 30, 1956

Mr. John C. Gleason
120 The Prado N.E.
(Garage apartment)
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gleason,

Mr. Fred Routh of the Southern Regional Council has written that you might be interested in the position of Executive Director of our Council. Due to the fact that I have been out of town and our office secretary has been on her vacation his letter did not come to my attention until recently, and I apologize for not following up on it sooner.

From the brief facts about you and your experience which were enclosed in Mr. Routh's letter, it appears to me that you have many of the qualifications that we are looking for in a Director. However, Dr. James A. Colston, President of Knoxville College, 1605 Exeter St., N.W., Knoxville, Tennessee, is the chairman of our Personnel Committee, and I am forwarding the letter and enclosure to him. Incidentally, I tried to phone him while driving through Knoxville last week, and he was away, but I believe was expected back the end of this week.

You will hear from Dr. Colston shortly, I am sure. In the meantime you might send him a little more information about your responsibilities in your present position, and possibly the names of some other references, although Dr. Mitchell's recommendation will certainly carry a lot of weight!

I think I should tell you that the Board of the Tennessee Council is undergoing a reorganization and right at this moment is not in a position to make any commitments, but I believe that within a couple of weeks things will be straightened out, and plans for the future can be made.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James M. Todd,
Acting President

Tenn

COPY

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE

September 13, 1956

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
KNOXVILLE BRANCH

AIR MAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mrs. Preston Valien
339 - 21st Ave., N.
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Bonita

Here is the material that we talked over the phone about last night. It needs additional polishing but possibly might serve a useful purpose in its present form. A copy of the material is also being sent to Fred Routh in Atlanta.

I will look forward to hearing from you by phone tomorrow night (Friday) at my home (Maryville NU 2-3697). We will then come to a decision as to whether there would be any advantages in my doing some exploratory work in Clinton on Saturday and if so what would be the nature of any visit at this stage in the developments.

Sincerely yours

Francis Manis

CC: Mr. Fred Routh, SRC

Fr,
Tel me know any developments down there.
I'll send an expense statement in later.
Fran.

CLINTON, TENNESSEE

FIELD VISIT: Saturday, Sept. 15, 1956 Consultant: Francis Manis

Purpose of Visit: Out of telephone discussion with Mrs. Bonita Valien on Sept 14 to:

1) Begin exploration of law enforcement agencies role.
2) Obtain list of names of individuals that might later be seen by the incoming team.
3) General preparation of leaders in the community for the arrival of the study team.

Individuals seen, in the order reported:

(53459)

1. Wilson Lindsey (Charles W.) Oak Ridge. This was a telephone conversation in which Mr. L., Consultant for Tenn. Council on Human Relations, reported that he had been in Clinton during the summer of 1955. He recalled talking to Dave Bolling and the Asst Pastor of the 1st Baptist church(later determined to have left town). Mr. L. said he had written a brief report and that there seemed to be little for the Council to do in Clinton sine community leaders felt they could handle their own problems.

2. Mr. Dave Bolling, salesman Clinton Motors, Main and Market Sts., former president of Jr. Chamber of Commerce. He was receptive and interested. He felt that what the town needed was about 20 more years of education. He believed that things could be learned out of study of the processes that might be of general value to the South. For example, there was practically no preparation by law enforcement officials. Perhaps Kasper was picked up and charged too soon, without giving him the chance to take acts that would support charges. With the enmity directed against the volunteer home guard by their neighbors it seems clear now that the group should have been formed on a mandatory rather than a voluntary basis. He would cooperate with any team coming in but, for business purposes, could not have his participation in the open.

3. Mr. H.V. Wells Jr, publisher and Editor of the Clinton Courier News, a weekly that has been consistently on the side of conforming to the law. Mr. W. was cooperative and most receptive. He shared copies of his papers as well as his report in the Nashville Tennessean. He felt that a study of the processes thru which the community went would be valuable and he would cooperate fully with any team, particularly on the week-end. He has much valuable information on how things started and who took what positions, for example: a) The 1PM Sunday, Aug. 26 meeting at City Council in which law enforcement officers, City and County officials, and key citizens, discussed what to do about John Kasper.

b) The 3PM meeting of most of the above group at the Newspaper office with John Kasper, ending in the latter's refusal to leave town.

c) The fact that no business, professional or community leaders identified themselves with the Citizens Council, with many now being put on boycott lists by those organizing the Councils. This latter leadership includes W.H. Till, P.M. Carver, and Kyle Davis.

d) The viewpoint that the above individuals and most of those causing the trouble were "riff-raff" who came in the last 20 years to Clinton from Alabama, Miss.,etc.

Clinton- cont.

e) The reference to the NY Times coming article on Sunday, Sept 16 which was developed out of 10 days research by one of their reporters (This was later found in the NY Times Magazine section of that date and determined to have little information bearing on process.)

f) The extensive informative campaign carried on by the newspaper and in other ways and geared to letting the citizens know that Negro students would enroll in the high school and had registered on August 20, a week before school opened. There had been no opposition from anyone and this had a bearing on the feeling that no extensive law enforcement plans had to be developed.

g) The following people who have something to contribute in studying process around desegregation in the community, all of whom have consistently believed in obeying the law after the Federal Court order and none of whom, probably, believe in the principle of integration:

1. Mayor W.E. Lewellan, owner of Department store, corner of Main and Market Sts.

2. The son of the Mayor, a young attorney who can usually be found at the Dept. store. The son represented, with others, the County in opposing the original suit brought to allow Negroes to attend the school.

3. D.J. Brittain, principal of Clinton High School.

4. Mrs. Rober Moser, Assistant to Mr. Brittain, and well informed on events around desegregation in the school and the community.

5. Paul Turner, Pastor of 1st Baptist Church.

6. Walter Fisher, Assistant District Attorney General.

7. Eugene Joyce, Anderson County attorney, living in Oak Ridge.

8. Frank Erwin, County Superintendent of Schools for what Mr. Owens described as a "peculiar point of view".

9. J. M. Burkhardt, hardware store owner and ~~and~~ Clinton member of the Anderson County School Board.

10. Sidney Davis, local attorney.

11. Mrs. Harry Miller, president of the Clinton High School PTA and recently very active in developing the "back to school" movement.

12. City Judge Paul Horton, one of the original organizers of the Home Guard.

13. Leo Grant, Oak Ridge attorney and leader of the Home Guard.

4. Mayor W.E. Lewellan and son, attorney were seen at the Dept. Store. They were particularly interested in a study of what happened in Clinton as a possible contribution to the problems of other Southern communities. The main points made by the two were those having to do with the lack of clear information in the community on the facts even tho the Mayor and others had spoken before community groups many times before the opening of the high school and the addition of Negro students. The son pointed out that during the height of the disturbances he had gone the short distance to Oliver Springs and met with about 15 truck drivers and other categories of working people. At first they could not understand why Clinton and no other community or county in the State

needed to have Negro students. Surprisingly, none of them had ever heard of the Supreme Court decisions or the local Federal Court decision. When asked if they had read the recent edition of the County paper which had all of they background information, they replied that they had not. After understanding the situation they became, according to Mr. Lewellan, converts on the side of obeying the law. Both of the Lewellans seemed eager to talk about their experiences and those of the community. They would welcome an analysis of what had happened and would give full cooperation.

5. Rev. Paul Turner, pastor 1st Baptist Church, home:443 Eagle Bend. He was interested in ~~studying~~ discussing a study of what had happened in Anderson County. Neither he nor any of the others seen had heard of S.R.C. or other organizations in this field. He wanted to assure himself that this was not the N.A.A.C.P. He is young and exhibited insights that went beyond the need to conform to the law. Although he is not particularly interested in helping the "extremes" on either side, he is on the side of "justice" and believes that the Negro, wants, needs, and has a right to an education. He has noticed that the agitators such as Kasper are not at all interested in seeing that the Negro gets an education; their only interest is in keeping him out of white schools. Rev T. believed that the start in taking steps to control Kasper was made through him. On Saturday night, Kasper's first night in town, a deacon of the church came to him (Turner) and showed him copies of the literature being distributed. Rev. Turner called the Mayor who in turn gathered others and this resulted in the 1 PM. Sunday meeting ~~the~~ that was held in the Council Chambers.
In pushing the Consultant to tell more of the methods of S.R.C., discussion moved into the advantages of ~~bi-~~ bi-racial planning. He was interested and felt more should be done in this area. He asked for more information and Consultant agreed to forward to him a copy of the Nat. Christian and Jews pamphlet "Education in a Transition Community". This was done on Sept. 17. Rev. Turner asked more about the team that would come in an mention was made that at least one representative would be from Fisk University. He felt that to be a reasonable plan and indicated he would be glad to talk to members of the team and cooperate in any way he could.

6. Mrs. Josephine Allen, Negro Housewife and mother of a student in Clinton High. Mrs. A's name had been given by a free lance writer, George McMillan, who was interested in doing an article for Colliers and had been certified to Consultant by S.R.C. Mrs. A. lives in the Negro district, Foley Hill. She conducted the conversation thru the screen door. She seemed saddened and tired by recent events. All she wants is an education for her children and a local high school where they could be alone would be all right with her. She has been ill and wants to forget all about what has happened. She asked that no one from any organization contact her.

7. Rev. George Iker, Negro, AssT Pastor- name obtained thru same source as above. The Rev. saw Consultant in front yard. He quoted Scripture frequently to explain recent events. He had been born in Clinton, he was well liked in the white community, he felt the action taken to mix the races had been too early. The town had not been ready for it. That was the way he felt about it and that was all he knew.

8 Miss Helen Jarnigan Negro employee of hospital at Oak Ridge. She was out but her father at the Foley Hill home was seen. Her name had been obtained thru the same source as above. The father was interested and said his daughter would be interested in talking with anyone who believed in obeying the law. He gave the impression that his daughter provided a measure of leadership for the Negro community.

7BR

9/13/56 Tenn

CLINTON, TENNESSEE

Events Preceding the Assignment of the National Guard

In analyzing the process through which the community of Clinton went in developing school integration problems that drew national attention, a first step might be the recording of the order of the events prior to the assignment of the National Guard. This material attempts to do that.

Detailed analysis of the forces operating and the way they expressed themselves could later grow out of this description of the action taken by people in Clinton during the seven days preceding the arrival of the National Guard. The period covered is from Sunday, August 26 through Saturday, September 1. The National Guard arrived in Clinton on Sunday, September 2.

The sources from which material was gleaned for the description of the events were two, newspaper reports and personal observation. Newspaper reports are summarized for a description of the events occuring during the first six of the seven days. Direct observation provides the basis for the material describing the things people in Clinton did and said during the afternoon and evening of Saturday, September 1, the day preceding the arrival of the National Guard.

First Day: Sunday, August 26

Summary of events:

Arriving in Clinton (4000 pop.) the previous evening from Washington, D.C., John Kasper, 26, initiated his efforts to stimulate opposition to the district federal court's order that Negro students (15) be admitted to Clinton High School (803) when school opened for the fall term on Monday, August 27. Kasper proceeded to circulate literature of an inflammatory nature and told people that the U.S. Supreme Court's decision was "not the will of the people". Police said that he conducted a door-to-door campaign. His first group meeting gathered only about 25 persons.

The Mayor of Clinton and others pleaded with Kasper "not to stir up trouble", explaining that Anderson County had done all it could to keep segregation but that the federal court had ordered integration. Since government is based on law the county would abide by the court order, Kasper was told. A spokesman for parents of children in school stated it was the desire of their group that the law be obeyed. Kasper disregarded all pleas and contended that the people had a right to picket the school. He continued to distribute literature showing a picture of Negro men kissing and holding white girls.

Local authorities acted later in the evening. The Asst. Attorney General issued a warrant for the arrest of Kasper, with bond in the amount of $5000. The charges were inciting a riot and vagrancy. Kasper was jailed since he was unable to make the bond.

Second Day: Monday, August 27

Newspaper lead lines:

"CLINTON HIGH IS INTEGRATED WITHOUT FUSS.
12 Negroes enroll. Outsider jailed.
Demonstrations fade."

Summary of events:

Clinton High School opened. 12 Negroes reported for classes. The principal stated that only the normal number of students, 25 to 30, out of a registration of 803 had failed to report for classes. He also reported that although a few boys picketed, there was no trouble in opening the school.

Third Day: Tuesday, August 28

Newspaper lead lines:

"WHITE CITIZENS LEADER FREED AT CLINTON.
'Incite to Riot' case evidence ruled insufficient."

Summary of events:

During the morning a local Justice at the County Court House conducted a hearing on the warrant issued Sunday against John Kasper. The Sheriff, the Mayor, and a newspaper publisher testified. They all said Kasper told them he would distribute white supremacy literature but assured them he would use only peaceful means to block admission of Negroes at the school. Kasper was represented by counsel from Knoxville, 20 miles away.

The charges were dismissed, the Justice ruling that there was not enough proof to hold Kasper.

Kasper was released. He then said he was not leaving town until either the Negroes were withdrawn from the school or the whole school board resigned. Also, he intended to organize a White Citizens Council of people over 18 who believe in "separation of the races" and in "the divinity of Jesus".

After the results of Kasper's hearing had become known in town, crowds began to gather outside the school. The principal said he had received some anonymous telephone threats.

In a mass meeting at the Court House in the evening, Kasper was both cheered and booed as he harangued a crowd of about 500. Parents were urged to go in a body the following morning and protest the presence of the Negro students to the principal of the school.

Fourth Day: Wednesday, August 29

Newspaper lead lines:

"CLINTON NEGROES SLIP BY HECKLERS."

Summary of events:

A milling mob of approximately 1000 gathered at the school as it opened. Hecklers formed at the front of the school. The Negro students entered through a side door. Two boys carried anti-integration placards. An elderly Negro woman was tripped and struck in the face by a white man. There were other incidents and no arrests. The Sheriff temporarily withdrew the Negro students from the school for their "protection".

The principal and John Kasper met. Kasper delivered an "ultimatum" that the principal either eject Negroes from school or resign. The principal responded by saying he would not be intimidated and would keep the school open to Negroes as long as the court order is in effect.

The principal told the students of Kasper's ultimatum. The student body voted 614 to 0 to back the principal and indicated he should not resign. The student body had previously heard the principal suggest to them that the real question was whether the town was going to live by law and order or violence. They also heard a Church of Christ minister urge them to "be kind to classmates".

During the evening Kasper spoke to a crowd estimated at from 1000 to 3000 cheering and howling persons gathered at the Court House. His harangue was temporarily interrupted by the serving of a federal restraining order directed at Kasper and five Clinton residents. They were cited to appear in Federal Court in Knoxville and show cause why the Court should not enjoin them from interfering with integration at the school.

Kasper continued his efforts to turn the crowd against the court order to admit the Negro students to the high school.

The excitement of the crowd mounted. Photographers and reporters were booed and threatened.

Local officials rushed 20 miles to Knoxville to request Kasper's arrest for contempt of the federal court restraining order. This was later granted. Kasper was jailed in Knoxville, bond being $10,000.

Fifth Day: Thursday, August 30

Newspaper lead lines:

"3 ARRESTED IN NEW EVIDENCE AT CLINTON"

Summary of events:

A crowd of 300 was on hand when school opened. Developments were breaking fast. There was a fight between a Negro student and a former white student. Three non-students (16, 17, and 21) were arrested for throwing tomatoes at officers around the school and at Negroes passing in cars.

Eleven of the 12 Negro students were in school, but about half of the 800-odd white students were withdrawn by parents fearing the children would be harmed. State agents in plain clothes were mixing in the tense crowds.

A car with Alabama plates was seen with the placard, "Let's keep Negroes out of CHS".

School was dismissed at noon for a "routine" teachers' meeting. The afternoon was unusually quiet. During the evening a 22-year-old carpenter and about 20 other speakers from the county expressed their resistance to the school's admission of Negroes to about 1000 persons at the Court House. A Baptist Missionary Minister contributed a prayer and also announced that Asa Carter, active in the Alabama Autherine Lucy situation, would speak the following evening. It was noted that the crowd contained few business men and no city or county officials.

Sixth Day: Friday, August 31

Newspaper lead lines:

"RACIST MOBS OVERRUN CLINTON.
Police and Patrol sit by passively."

Summary of events:

A hearing in Federal Court on the contempt charges against Kasper was held in the morning. The order restrained Kasper and 5 other persons from impeding in any way integration at Clinton High School.

During the afternoon Kasper was sentenced by Federal Court to 1 year in federal prison on contempt charges. A later hearing would be scheduled on whether bail would be allowed during the appeal period.

During the evening in front of the Court House a crowd of about 1500 was whipped white hot by Alabama segregationist Asa ("Ace") Carter. He produced the setting for a night of terror and then withdrew.

The mob literally wrecked almost every car bearing Negro passengers which passed down a U.S. highway that is the main street of Clinton. Local authorities said they planned to seek federal contempt of court action against Carter.

Before the meeting ended, Carter called on the group to form a White Citizens Council. About 150 signed up at $3 each. Also, the Baptist Missionary Minister who was active the night before announced to the crowd that Hamilton County Criminal Judge Raulston Schoolfield would speak the following night at a meeting arranged by the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government.

As Carter finished speaking, the crowd, now turned mob, loosed itself on the town. For about an hour traffic on the main street in front of the Court House and also a U.S. through highway was tied up as men, women - some with babies in their arms - and teenagers marched up and down the street chanting "We want Kasper". Police made one feeble effort to clear the street and then gave up.

A car appeared bearing three Negroes from Ohio. The mob descended upon it, beat it, rocked it, and then told the Negroes to "get out of here". Others were given worse treatment. Cars were battered, chrome stripped off, windows broken, and attempts made to pull the Negro occupants out.

Officers pleaded with the mob to move on. A UP photographer said that authorities could have stopped the mob any time they wanted to.

About midnight local authorities indicated that they needed and had asked for either the State Highway Patrol or the National Guard. A crowd of about 200 had approached the Mayor's house and threatened to dynamite it. The mob had taken over the town.

Seventh Day: Saturday, September 1

Newspaper lead lines:

"CLINTON 'VOLUNTEERS' BREAK UP MOB.
Tear gas, troopers block any violence."

Log of events from 2:30 PM to 9:30 PM

2:30 to 5:30 PM

This was a relatively quiet period. The "Home Guard", consisting of local and nearby residents (all of Anderson County) who had agreed to assist in maintaining order, was being formed.

A restaurant owner reported that he had been asked to serve on the Home Guard and told them that "they would have to come and get him if they wanted him". To him, the trouble was in Washington with the Supreme Court, not in Clinton.

Photographers and reporters were provided little of interest except for the arrival by car of A. B. Wren of Memphis. His placards and his statements indicated he was the publisher of the only pro-segregation paper in the State. He is also an executive board member of the White Citizens Council of Tenn. He distributed to a small crowd copies of his newspaper as well as a handbill entitled "The Black Hand of Fear". He charged that the Governor should either cut off Clinton High's school funds or close the school. All in the crowd of about 30 who expressed themselves agreed with him. He said he would speak that evening if asked.

Small groups sat in front of the Court House waiting for a rumored 4 o'clock meeting which was never held. Everything in the Court House area seemed to be orderly and quiet.

5:30 to 9:30 PM

About 30 "Home Guarders" had been recruited and they showed their self-conscious selves on the streets for the first time in the early evening. Most of them carried rifles. Two or three of them were generally accompanied by a uniformed city policeman.

They were under orders to keep individuals and groups moving along and to arrest them if they refused, but not to shoot unless ordered to do so by the uniformed police. The leader stated that their plan was to stop any mob formation. At the time that the Home Guard was sworn in, the local Asst. District Attorney was asked why no warrants had been sworn out against members of last night's mob. He replied that enforcement officials had hoped that the trouble might be put down with one concerted action rather than individual charges against a few mobsters.

As the "Home Guard" moved around in the Court House area, most of those asked to keep moving complied. Only four arrests were made. Some of these seemed to be the kinds of situations which started with no great difference of opinion between the "Home Guard" and the individual and then built themselves quickly into firm resistance, ending in the individual being forced to a jail cell. There were rumblings of resistance to the "Home Guard". These did not find their full expression until the evening meeting when it seemed safer to do so in the confusion and less adequate lighting.

Photographers and reporters were given verbal scathings by some of those arrested. One photographer explained that they fear pictures will lead to indictments and could not seem to understand that the press is no more interested in integrating the schools than they are but is professionally neutral.

Beginning at about 6:30 PM a larger number of people filled the sidewalks opposite the three main sides of the Court House. By 7:30 PM these areas were jam-packed. The sidewalk in front of the Court House contained groups that were kept moving by the "Home Guard".

The intensity of the enmity against the "Home Guard" started to rise as the crowds got larger and the street lights went on. Someone started and many followed the pattern of walking either with family or alone in front of the Court House and taunting "Home Guard" members on the Court House lawn with such phrases as "Nigger lover", "Dictator", "Where's our free speech?", "This is America, not Germany". The "Home Guard" members reacted only to loitering actions of groups, not words. The taunting expressions became louder and more frequent when it was determined that the "Home Guard" would accept any kind of vituperation, a credit to the discipline and courage of the "Home Guard". No teen-agers were seen following this pattern. Men ranging in age from early twenties to middle forties obtained satisfaction in this way. It seemed that they had at last found a partially approved way to express their hostility.

The crowds on the sidewalks opposite the Court House appeared, for the most part, to be merely waiting. The taunts thrown were sporadic except at one corner where a young man of about 21 years

directed his pro-segregation views in a loud voice to the crowd behind him. He saw no reason that no one could move onto or speak from the Court House lawn. At one point he rushed onto the lawn, calling others to follow. No one followed and when a member of the "Home Guard" rushed after him, he ran back.

Later the same young man returned to a point near the Court House lawn and by that time the crowd near him was solid. They moved forward in a disorganized way and stopped as they had gained a small foothold on the lawn. The group was so solid that the "Home Guard" could only stop farther advances and not push them back.

At this point, about 8 o'clock and fifteen minutes before the arrival of the State Highway Patrol, the leader of the "Home Guard" called all of its members to a strategy session at the opposite end of the Court House lawn. The crowd waited to see what would happen. This was consistent with the leader of the "Home Guard's" statement that they would meet a group lacking direction and intelligence.

According to plan, the entire "Home Guard" formed a shoulder-to-shoulder single line and marched on the group holding a small part of the Court House lawn. The two groups met and stood face to face for a while. The front line of the crowd showed no desire to move back nor could they, since those in the back could not see what was going on.

Finally, the leader of the "Home Guard" started tossing gas grenades, being careful to throw them near his own feet so that no one was directly exposed or touched by the missiles. The crowd drew back slightly. Expressions of hostility against the "Home Guard" came from nearly all of those who had run from the gas.

At the point that the crowd was milling around without advancing or having any particular plan, sirens were heard and 39 State Highway Patrol cars with about 100 officers approached and surrounded the Court House. A cordon of troopers was formed in front of the Court House between the parked cars and the cars passing thru the U. S. highway. They carried submachine guns and billies.

A loudspeaker system had previously been placed in a car in front of the Court House and it was from this vantage point that speakers addressing the mass meeting were heard. In spite of frequent outbursts of approval in response to the harangues, the crowd was generally calm and orderly and at the end most of them heeded their leaders' advice to "disperse quietly and go to your homes".

The previously active Baptist Missionary minister gave the invocation in which he praised the speakers of the evening

and pointed to the opposition of the Scriptures to mixing the races. The first vice president of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government cautioned the crowd against violence and told them repeatedly that it would be unlawful for them to send their children to Clinton High School. He presented three resolutions, contents of which were only generally understood by the crowd. When he found scattered "nayes" to the vote on the first resolution, he neglected to ask for negative expressions on the subsequent resolutions.

The head of Tenn. Society to Maintain Segregation spoke briefly. He first said that a meeting on a lot about 2 miles away would be held that evening to hear Judge Raulston Schoolfield of Chattanooga. Later the intermittent rain and the apparent lack of real interest caused him to inform the crowd that a new attempt to obtain use of the Court House for a Schoolfield speech would be made at a later date.

The crowd seemed content, for the most part, to disperse quietly. There were no incidents of violence similar to the previous evening, nor could there have been, since the State Troopers controlled the passage of cars along the U. S. highway in front of the Court House.

Units of the National Guard arrived in Clinton the following day, Sunday, at noon.

Tenn

September 17, 1956

Dr. Preston Valien
Department of Social Science
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Preston,

Oscar Cohen has been in touch with me about the preposed team visits to Clinton, Sturgis, and Mansfield. I understand you are working with him on this.

I got a note from Francis Manis and a process report on the Clinton situation. He enclosed a letter he had written to your spouse, Bonita, in which he obviously enclosed a copy of the report.

Another Tennessee consultant had visited in Clinton several months ago and his report is no doubt on file at the office of the Tennessee Council of Human Relations. The office is located at Desciples' House in the Vanderbuilt-Peabody area. The consultant was Wilson Lindsey as I recall.

Anything I can do to help, I will be glad to do. Just yell.

Best regards to both you and Bonita, and my friends at Fisk.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bms

Tenn

September 19, 1956

Dr. Stanley Martin
Methodist Board of Education
P. O. Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Stanley,

It was certainly good to be with you at the Convocation in Florida. I appreciated so much your inspirational talks in the evening sessions.

I have put your name on our subscriber's list to New South, and you will receive it henceforth. I also sent you, some time back, several other publications. I hope that you have received them all.

It would be helpful to us if you would consider joining the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The chairman of the Council is Mrs. James M. Todd. Her address is: 2005 Grand Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee.

Things go well generally. At least with our work. I do not believe that the recent incident in Clinton, Sturgis, and Mansfield represent a continuing pattern of resistance to transition. In every case there was outside agitation, and this is something which must be moted by local communities planning integration.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Tenn

September 19, 1956

Mrs. James M. Todd
Chairman
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mollie,

We have your letter to Mrs. Alexander regarding the payment of local bills by the Tennessee Council. You have a copy of the letter we sent to Woods Beckman, March 7, with an enclosed proposed budget. One item on that budget was a special emergency fund which totaled $944.00. You have spent little of that. We are therefore enclosing, with your letter a check for $300.00 made out to the Tennessee Council. This should be deposited in the Council's account and should be used for payment of local bills such as rent, telephone, etc. This will cover your question regarding the payment of rent for the offices for September and following months.

I certainly hope that Tennessee is going to meet its minimum requirements this physical year.

I still believe that there are a sufficient number of interested people in Tennessee to form a functioning Board of Directors. We further feel that the Clinton incident points up the need for your organization.

I am going to Nashville Wednesday, October 3. I would like to talk with you and at least the Nashville Board members about the Tennessee Council. If you would arrange a luncheon meeting at the Methodist Center, it would be helpful.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

C.C. Ruth Alexander
Enclosure: 2
FBR/bms

September 19, 1956

Mr. Francis Manis
830 East Long Road
Alcoa, Tennessee

Dear Fran,

Thank you for the second report on Clinton with the list of people interviewed and a summary of their opinions.

I have O.K.'d and turned over to Mrs. Alexander your requisitions, and the check will be sent to you by her. I believe it will be wise for you to drop a note to Mrs. Todd telling her of the amount involved, and that the work was done with our approval. We are taking the money out of the funds allocated to the Tennessee Council.

Many thanks for the good work and the prompt response.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bms

Tenn.

830 E. Lowry Rd.
Clinton, Tenn.
Sept 18, 1956

Dear Fred,

According to the telephone call to Bonita last Friday, Anna Holden will stop by here today on her way to Clinton and the Valiens will then come thru about Friday of this week. I plan to give a copy of the enclosed report to Anna Holden and either send or ask her to send another available copy to the Valiens.

I plan to make no more trips to Clinton until and if instructions come from you.

You will also find the statement of expenses enclosed.

Luck

Jean.

cc: • incoming to FBR

Tenn

October 2, 1956

Miss Barbara Reynolds
2004 Rose Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Reynolds:

For Louisville I send you a sheaf of clippings. The man Carmichael who, as Superintendent of the Schools, put it through appeared on "Face the Nation." I hear that the movie of his appearance there will be available later on through the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, 260 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania. Carmichael did nobly they say, and that movie will be very helpful.

For more intimate details, be in touch with Professor C.H. Parrish at the University of Louisville. His office telephone is MElrose 7-2531, and his home telephone is EMerson 8-2816. He is Assistant Director of SRC and a most able and well-informed man.

You could also get the story from the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, whose Executive Director is Galen A. Martin, at 208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky. Telephone is 3-1409

Little Rock is another matter. Little Rock has not opened its public schools to Negroes. The three towns in Arkansas which have are Charleston, Fayetteville in the northwest corner, and Hoxie toward the northeast part of the state. But the University of Arkansas voluntarily opened long ago, and its considerable branch at Little Rock has quite large numbers of Negro students interspersed among the white students without any ruckus. If you want more details on the Arkansas matter, write to Nat Griswold, Arkansas Council on Human Relations, 211 Izard Street, Little Rock. Telephone is FRanklin 4-4521.

We wish you every success. I hope you have a copy of our little pamphlet -- herewith.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED OCT 1 1956

2004 Rose Ave.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Sept. 29, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The Knoxville Joint Committee on Desegregation is interested in learning more about plans and procedures in other communities. We are particularly interested in Louisville, Ky., and Little Rock, Ark. Could you please send me information on these two cities, their plans, the success in carrying out of the plans, and the implications involved?

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Barbara Reynolds
Barbara Reynolds, secretary

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE

Tenn

October 4, 1956

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
KNOXVILLE BRANCH

Ph. 42981
Ext-

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred

What about the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated? James A. Dombrowski has written me saying that he would like to have me send the facts on Clinton as I observed them to him so they could be used in their bulletin, "The Southern Patriot".

I, unfortunately, do not have time to whip up anything. Would you see, or not see, any problems in sharing the sort of disconnected material that I sent you on Clinton with the New Orleans group? Would you let me know?

The Valiens are going to be over this weekend and I intend to do a little more work out there with the WCC's as part of the ADL project.

Sincerely

Francis Manis
Associate Professor

Phoned

Fenn

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

October 16, 1956

Mr. James O. Grigsby
133 Division Street
Kingsport, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Grigsby:

Many thanks for your letter.

A couple of years ago we revived in Tennessee what was left of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council, and offered it funds for employment of a full-time Executive Director. They got a sort of high-type clerical employee and did some quite good things by using locality consultants to work various areas in the state. For the last six or seven months they have had doldrums. But as the Tennessee Council on Human Relations they have an office at 2005 Grand Avenue in Nashville, and a clerk.

Some excellent people over the state and in Nashville are its volunteer officers and board members. It was, when I last heard, actively seeking a full-time Executive Director. No great shakes as to salary -- I believe $5,000 -- unless extra money is raised. And they hope for somebody from Tennessee.

Sight unseen I don't know whether you fit the bill or not. And a minor puzzle is that this office has veto power over the proposed selection, so at some stage, if you were seriously a candidate, you would have to come down to Atlanta (at our expense) and let us get acquainted with you.

Meanwhile, one of the people actively seeking an Executive Director is Mr. Colston, President at Knoxville College. Another is Mrs. Mellie Todd at 1489 Clairmont Place in Nashville. An extremely apt selection has been made for President of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, who is willing to take on the job if a good Executive Director is found.

If the matter interests you, you ought to make yourself known pronto by letter to Mrs. Todd and by immediate personal visit to Mr. Colston. From then on we could see what happens; including a visit down here to us.

We are grateful for your subscription to New South. I send on to Tennessee the application for membership to the Tennessee Council. I notify them that you have sent in your subscription to New South, and I doubtless they will be after you for three more dollars, which will complete your inclusive $5.00 membership to the TCHR.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC Official Receipt $2.00

P. S. On later information: Make your Nashville contact with Mr. Van Til, Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee.

cc: Mrs. Mollie Todd
Mr. James A. Colston
Office Secretary, TCHR
FBR

Carbon Copy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

Kingsport, Tennessee
October 9, 1956

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing an application for membership in my state's affiliate of SRC, together with the money for a subscription to NEW SOUTH magazine.

I should also like to know if there is opportunity anywhere for me to get into full time work in this field of race relations. I am in the rather unhappy situation of trying to do a job with only one half of my mentality and enthusiasm because the other half lies with this, to me, big problem which has always been big but which gets bigger now with each passing month.

Briefly, here is my history. Born at Whitesburg, Tenn., Hamblen County, (40 mi. north of Knoxville) Oct. 18,1917, of Protestant parents, educated in public schools of Knox County, Tenn. Graduated from Farragut High School in 1936 with a scholarship for being in the forefront of my class scholastically. Served 4 yrs. & 8 mos, in U.S. Air Force at Maxwell Field, Ala. and Turner Field, Ga. Graduate, following my discharge, of Ga. Ins. Of Tech. Atlanta, Ga., in June 1949 with Bach. Of Industrial Engineering Degree. Have been employed at Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.,as a member of the Production Planning and Control Dept. for 7 1/2 years. I am married to a native of Griffin, Georgia, and the father of 14 and 12 year old sons and 9 and 6 year old daughters. My wife is now teaching school in a public school in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

I have long been a student of the social problems of the country, and the South in particular in regard to the Negro Race. I have, as an intensely urgent sort of hobby, familiarized my self in as varied ways as time and opportunity permitted, with the many faces and facts of this extremely complex problem that have passed before my searching eyes in the situations and literature which came my way.

I have made many fast friends of the Negro Race and have discussed freely with them all the current developments. Some few of them have even accepted me as a white person with whom they do not have to resort to that dual personality, a part of their make-up unknown to many of my white associates. My education along these lines has been developed solely from my own volition and desire to some day turn it to advantage, not for myself, but for my sorely afflicted Negro fellow-citizens, and unduly proud fellow-whites.

The education of myself is only too meager, as you can quickly realize. But what I want to impress you with is my sincere interest in this field and the desire to be of service there. It is the only place I can think of right now where I would be supremely happy at work. So will you please pass this on to any agency which would be able to use the full time services of a thoroughly dedicated man. I would be more interested in the problem of Negroes getting their fair share of the South's Industrial Income, than any other phase, and probably a lot more qualified to work there.

Sincerely,
James.O. Grigsby

copy

241 East St.
Memphis, Tenn.
Oct. 24, 1956.

TENN

Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Ave.
Nashville, Tenn.

Fred Routh

Dear Mrs. Todd:

Since returning to Tennessee after spending a month doing a survey for the National Council of Churches in California, I am writing you again, having talked with Rev. J. A. McDaniel here about the position of Executive Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The job as outlined by Rev. Mr. McDaniel sounds challenging.

In lieu of making a formal application, would it be possible to make an appointment to discuss the matter? I anticipate that I will be passing through Nashville the middle of next week.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur C. Churchill

Attached is a revised plan

PROPOSED BUDGET OF SRC FUNDS
TENNESSEE COUNCIL 1 April-1 Oct. '56

A. SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND

Rent (4 mos @ $65)	$260	
Moving Costs, office	$100	
Personnel Interviews	$140	
Board Meeting	$300	
Exec.Dir. trip to SRC Hdqts.	$60	
Accts.Payable	$84	
TOTAL	$944	$944

B. SALARIES

Exec.Dir.(6 mos.)	$2,500	
Consultant Fees	$1,500	
Sec'y (6 mos.)	$1,250	
TOTAL	$5,250	$5,250

C. TRAVEL

Exec.Dir.	$900	
Consultants	$1,500	
TOTAL	$2,400	$2,400

GRAND TOTAL $8,594

NOTES:

1.) Tennessee Council has received from SRC during this fiscal year, as of March 6, 1956, $2,577.44

2.) TENN. Council will spend (other than provided for in the "special emergency fund") approximately $650 from this date til April 1st, which SRC will cover as part of regular expenses of TCHR.

3.) A check for 250.00 will be sent ~~this date~~ To-day to Dr.Haskell Miller for deposit to the acct. of the TCHR as requested in Mr.Beckman's letter of 27 Feb.'56. This

4.) The TCHR will be expect to raise $3,000 (rather than $3,500) during the fiscal year 1955-56 to qualify for SRC assistance for the year 1956-57

is charged against ~~comes out of~~ the ~~item~~ of $944 above.
Special Emergency Fund

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

4 June 57

To: Mrs. Ruth H. Alexander

Subj: Special Funds for Tennessee.

Please issue a check in the amount of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

This amount, to be deducted from Tennessee's allotment, will be used to pay office rent and other bills and to bring their Board together.

FBR

Dear Words —

We have received your letter of March 23rd with a proposed 6 months TeCoHR budget enclosed. We have carefully examined it and though it is an adequate budget in terms of proposed expenditures (Col. 3) it is based in part on certain erroneous assumptions regarding receipts from S.R.C.

In our financial agreements with the several state organizations for the current fiscal year, SRC made available up to $13,000; however this was on the premise that it would be spent on a pro-rata monthly basis and all but $500 spent for salaries of professional and clerical staff. When full staff was not employed and full allocation not spent, unexpended funds reverted to SRC.

In the case of those state organizations which used the Consultant program in lieu of the regular staff structure SRC made special provision (as outlined in our letter to you of Oct 12th, 1955). This granted special consideration to the unique needs of the consultant program and modified the stipulation of "all SRC funds to be used for salary" to include travel funds for consultants.

On March 7th 1956 we wrote you and enclosed a proposed budget for the expenditure of SRC-received funds further modifying our original proposal to you and noted in paragraph 3 of our letter that this superseded all previous proposals on our part.

In so doing we were more than generous with TeCoHR; we cannot be more generous. If your Executive Committee feels that a budget of $12,940 is required, TeCoHR must raise the difference between that figure and the $8,594 we offer. Further, if you pay an Exec Director at a yearly rate of $6,000 SRC can be responsible for only $5,000 of it — or $2,500 for the remaining 6

months of this fiscal year. We do not mean to be arbitrary but we cannot, in fairness to other state organizations allocate more than $8,594 to TeCoHR for the remainder of this fiscal year.

You also proposed an ~~other~~ additional $1,000 to the sum allocated for consultant fees. Note that for consultants we proposed $1,500 fees and $1,500 travel, for a total of $3,000. Your finance committee or executive committee may juggle salary and travel within the $3,000 but if you wish to exceed this amount the TeCoHR must raise any additional amount.

SRC's offer to financially assist TeCoHR must rest on our offer of March 7th and to qualify for the 1956-57 fiscal year grant you must raise a total of $3,000 this fiscal year.

Sincerely yours.

HSM.

By ~~our~~ your reports to us you will have raised thru March 31 ~~thru for~~ in the fiscal year $877.75. Leaves 2122.25 to go by Sept. 30, 1956.

JOBS *and* COLOR

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE STATE GOVERNMENT

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE STATE GOVERNMENT

A Report from

Nashville Community Conference on Employment Opportunity

Prepared by

DR. HERMAN H. LONG and
DR. VIVIAN W. HENDERSON,
Consultants

Published by the

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue—Nashville, Tennessee

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Conference on Community Employment Opportunity expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation for the interest and cooperation which Governor Buford Ellington gave, unhesitatingly and unstintedly, to the furtherance of this inquiry.

To the Heads of Departments sharing in this study and making available essential information, the Conference also extends its fullest measure of thanks.

This encounter of Chief-of-State, public official and citizen addressed to the discovery of the basic facts of employment inequity in the state administrative establishment, represents in its fuller implication what is meant by the democratic process and its enhancement by free access to public information and enlightened citizen action.

Lack of employment opportunity, limited access to jobs, and racial patterns of selecting and placement are all clearly detailed in the findings of this study. All the more serious are these practices when it is considered that they characterize the operation of public agencies. And by the same token, all the more important and urgent is the need for executive action, at the highest level of state responsibility, to correct the patterns of inequity which have been allowed to accrue in regard to Negro citizens of the state.

Without the assistance of the Race Relations Department of the Division of Higher Education and the American Missionary Association of the United Church of Christ, the completion of the study would not have been possible. For this invaluable service to NCCEO and the people of Tennessee, we acknowledge our deep indebtedness.

The publication of this report—and its distribution to the state officials and citizens of Tennessee—was made possible by the generous assistance of the TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

December, 1962

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE STATE GOVERNMENT

In the spring of 1962, Governor Buford Ellington was waited upon by a committee of Negro citizens largely representing the Nashville Community Conference on Employment Opportunity, although membership of the committee included persons active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations. This meeting was part of a series of conferences and interviews which the NCCEO had initiated among both private and public sectors of the employment field, aimed toward determining the status of Negro utilization and altering the assumptions and practices which have produced local, regional and national patterns of chronic exclusion and under-use. It was perhaps the first occasion in the recent history of the community that a representative group of Negro leaders had opportunity to raise, with the chief policy-maker of the state, basic considerations of policy and practice underlying Negro employment in state government. The discussions produced a full, candid and rewarding review of the problem and led to some initial steps toward further study and amelioration.

The major proposal to come out of this session was the need to determine the actual status of Negro employment in agencies of the state government and to appraise the degree to which the directors of these agencies were attempting, or were inclined, to effect practices of *merit employment* of Negro workers broadly across all occupational levels in contrast to the traditional pattern of "Negro jobs." Accordingly, the NCCEO undertook an interview coverage of the several agencies and Governor Ellington, in his own interest and in good faith to the Committee, introduced the study effort to the departmental executives and elicited their full cooperation. This report summarizes the findings produced by interviewing teams of the NCCEO in conference with the heads of 14 agencies of the Tennessee State Government and from reports submitted to NCCEO in two instances where direct interviews could not be arranged.

In the main, this report will deal with the essential statistical data on the number of Negro employees and the levels of occupation in which they were used by the several agencies. Important qualitative information obtained in the interviews can be added in a later and fuller account. As a reflection of the general climate of attitude which obtained in this effort, it should be mentioned, at the outset, that in every instance the interviewing teams were warmly welcomed by the several department heads, and full cooperation was given. In retrospect, the interviewing teams look upon this direct and friendly encounter as an invaluable educational experience—both for themselves and the departmental directors—as they entered upon issues which, for the most part, had lain unattended.

Extent of Negro Worker Use

The major findings of the study are summarized in the four charts contained in the text of this report. Additional appendix tables carry a full breakdown of the Negro employees by specific jobs and job levels. Among the 14 agencies covered, a total of 17,295 employees were reported, representing approximately 85 per cent of an estimated 20,000 workers serving all of the agencies in state government. (See Chart I.) These agencies had a total Negro employee force of 1,223, and it is likely that this number is a close approximation to all of the Negro workers under state agency employment.

Negro workers were 7.1 per cent of the total employee force of the state agencies, exclusive of the personnel of state institutions of higher learning who, because they are directly hired by the institutions involved, were not immediately pertinent to the study. As a benchmark for purposes of rough comparison, it may be observed that Negroes constitute 16.4 per cent of the state's population. Thus, their representation in employment opportunities offered in state government, 7.1 per cent, is grossly below their proportion in the total population—less than half.

As to extent of Negro employment over the range of state agencies, the following findings are most salient:

1. Some Negro workers were found in all of the 14 reporting state agencies, with the number ranging from a low of one worker in the Department of Standards and Purchases to a high of 492 in Public Health.
2. Even with such representation, however, in all but one agency, Public Health, the number of Negro workers fell far below their proportion in the general state population. In this agency, Negro employment exceeded the gross population standard by a conspicuous margin.
3. Negro employment in state government is largely concentrated in two agencies—Mental Health and Public Health—which together had 797 Negro workers, amounting to *65 per cent* of all Negro employees in state establishments.

   The third highest proportion of Negro employees was found in the Department of Education where its 83 Negro workers constituted 10.4 per cent of the total employee force.

5. On the other extreme the most severe under-representation of Negro workers was in the departments of Highways and Conservation. In the case of the latter agency, the 44 Negro employees were only 2.8 per cent of the total agency force of 1,575.

Range of Job Access

In addition to numerical or proportional representation in the work force, a further and important index to employment opportunity is the degree of Negro

or minority worker use over the total range of jobs available. It is possible to have relatively large numbers of Negro workers concentrated in only a few job types or categories, in which case the sheer size of the Negro worker force would not at all be an adequate index of good employment opportunity. Thus, as a partial measure of constriction of opportunity or its opposite, the quantitative range of job types and classes in which Negroes are found becomes significant. Chart II summarizes the data in this regard. It shows the number of job types or classes which were available in the agencies, on the one hand, and the number in which Negro workers were found, on the other.

The most conspicuous general finding in this regard is the very limited extent of Negro worker use over the total range of jobs available in the state government agencies. A total number of 1,216 job types or classes were found in these agencies and Negroes were found in only 115 or 9.5 per cent of the cases.

Another way of putting it is that Negroes have failed to find access to more than 90 per cent of the types of jobs available in state government.

In the case of specific agencies, the following additional findings are of significance:

1. Even though the Department of Education was among the highest ranking agencies in proportion of Negro employees, it fell within the lower ranking establishments in terms of range of job types or classes occupied by Negroes—3.4 per cent. Others exhibiting limited range of job types for Negroes were the departments of Agriculture (8.0), Highways (3.4), Insurance and Banking (3.3), Labor (8.7) and Standards.
2. Mental Health came out best among all of the agencies, having both a high level of Negro employees (12.6 per cent) and a high degree of access by Negro workers to the different types of jobs available in the agency. Negro employees were found in 72.7 per cent of the total job types or classes provided by the agency.
3. Public Health, with the second highest number of Negro employees and the highest proportion of its total force Negro, nevertheless used Negro workers in only 12.7 per cent of the classes or types of jobs found in the agency.
4. In general, the dominant pattern appears to be: the greater the variety and number of jobs, the more limited is Negro access. Thus, the Department of Education with 295 job classes had Negro workers in only 10; Highways, with 236 job classes, had Negroes in only 8; Conservation, with 125 classes, used Negroes in just 13; Public Health, with 150 classes, had Negro employees in only 19.

Occupational Level of Negro Employee Force

The pertinent occupational data are summarized in Charts III and IV. In general, state administrative operations require a heavy employee concentra-

tion in clerical and professional performances—jobs commonly referred to as "white collar." Accordingly, patterns of occupational distribution in state agencies differ quite radically from those obtaining in the general job market. The Tennessee Civil Rights Advisory Committee data for 1961 show for example, that 35 per cent of all state employees covered were in professional jobs; 20.4 per cent in clerical; 9.6 per cent in semi-professional and 8.3 per cent in technical and skilled jobs. Altogether, almost three-fourths (73.3 per cent) of the total employee force was above the semi-skilled level. These trends provide a model for evaluating the Negro occupational data and seeing to what extent the Negro job distribution conforms or diverges.

1. It is apparent, from Chart III particularly, that the pattern of Negro use by state agencies is widely divergent from that of all workers in the employee force. The preponderance of Negroes are in jobs of low classification in contrast to the total employee force where the heaviest concentrations are in the high job levels. More than half of the Negro workers are in unskilled jobs as compared with about 10 per cent of all employees. Indeed, the patterns of use are diametrically opposite.

   If the professional and clerical jobs are combined to form a "white collar" category, almost two-thirds of the total employees (65.0 per cent) would be included and only 19.7 per cent of the Negro workers. More than 80 per cent of the Negro force is outside the pale.

2. The most extreme under-representation of Negro workers was found in clerical jobs. Only 17 Negro employees were so classified, accounting for a bare 1.5 per cent of the Negro worker total. The proportion of clerical workers in the total state employee force was almost 20 times greater.

3. There were just 132 Negro professional workers in the entire state, amounting to 11.3 per cent of the Negro total. For state employees as a whole, 35 per cent held jobs at the professional level.

4. On the more favorable side, Corrections, Education and Public Welfare had the largest segments of Negro workers in professional jobs—32.9, 27.7 and 49.5 per cent were so classified.

5. At the same time, six agencies—Highways, Insurance and Banking, Labor, Personnel, Safety, and Standards—did not have a single Negro worker to fall into either of the two professional categories.

Training Opportunities

In addition to direct employment, the state government provides opportunity for training in programs for which the state has somewhat special need. These positions are available at both pre-employment and post-employment levels, providing opportunity for entrance into a wide variety of professional jobs and for improvement of job status by those under employment. The following is a

listing of these available training opportunities, as seen in the job titles reported by the Personnel Department for all of the state agencies.

IN-SERVICE POSITIONS

Juvenile Probation Division
1. Field Probation Trainee.

Department of Conservation and Commerce
1. Geologist Trainee.
2. Student Geologist Part-Time.
3. Industrial Economist Trainee.

Department of Public Welfare
1. Child Welfare Trainee.
2. Tuition and Maintenance Grant.

Department of Public Health
1. Industrial Hygiene Aide.
2. Sanitary Engineering Aide.
3. Engineering Aide coop.
4. Clinic Assistant.
5. Clinic Aide.
6. Medical Assistant.
7. Dental Extern.

Administration Division (Agricultural)
1. Serologist Trainee.
2. Jr. Seed Analyst Trainee.

Department of Highways
1. Engineering Aide High School—Seasonal.
2. Engineering Student coop.
3. Engineering Student coop. TPI.
4. Engineering Aide College—Seasonal.
5. Instrumentation Trainee.

Department of Mental Health
1. Student Nurses (R.N. Course).

Department of Public Health
1. Nurses (undergraduate).

No information was at hand which indicated the actual number of persons found in the trainee positions. But it was of interest to this study to determine to what extent Negroes had found access to these opportunities for training. On the basis of the listing of specific jobs held by Negroes in state government, it was found that Negro trainees existed in only *two* cases: one Negro in a nurses' program, and one child welfare trainee. The pattern which obtained generally in occupational use seems likewise to apply as to accessibility of training opportunities in the state programs.

Basic Policy Changes

In the context of these findings as to the extent and pattern of Negro use, two important changes in policy which were effected during 1962 should be observed. One of these, as reported to the committee by Governor Ellington, is the initiation of procedures to eliminate the racially separate arrangements and procedures for handling Negro worker applicants in the State Employment Service. The extent to which this was achieved, and whether the same job orders which the central or white agencies receive and process also now go to former Negro offices, was not determined. While this is a step toward breaking the pattern of job restriction facing Negroes in the general job market of the state, it may not effect substantially the status of Negro employment in the state agencies themselves.

For many years, it has been the practice of the state to maintain racially separate listings of eligible Negro and white applicants from which selections are made by the department heads for job openings. As of the current year, these separate listings were abolished, and no racial designations are included in the single list of eligibles maintained for job selection. Undoubtedly, this is a significant policy departure, inasmuch as in theory it removes the shadow of racial designation from the official job selection procedure of the state.

A Final Word

● The findings of this inquiry confirm in general a low degree of Negro participation in job opportunities available in state government employment. Negro workers comprised only 7.1 per cent of the employee force of 14 state administrative agencies, which, by rough comparison, is less than half the proportion that Negroes comprise of the population of Tennessee.

● The substantial majority of Negro workers was found in just two of the agencies—Mental Health and Public Health. Together these agencies had a total of 797 Negro workers who accounted for 65 per cent of all Negro employees in state government. Even though at least one Negro worker was found in all of the agencies, in six instances Negro employment was hardly more than nominal or token.

● To the pattern of limited use must also be added the factor of limited access to the types of jobs available in state government. Out of the 1,216 types or classes of jobs which existed in the agencies, Negro workers had managed to find access to only 115. Thus, Negro access was excluded, in terms of current practice, in more than 90 per cent of the total range of job types.

● In qualitative and occupational terms, the findings indicated that, in contrast to the general high concentration of state job functions in the professional and clerical levels, the pattern of Negro job occupations was the exact opposite. More than half the Negro workers were in unskilled jobs, and some 80 per cent fell outside the general "white collar" occupations.

● Limited use of the training opportunities for entrance to higher level state jobs also obtained in the case of Negro workers. Only two Negro trainees were found in the variety of trainee programs currently under operation.

● There were conspicuous differences between the several state agencies in the extent and range of Negro use. In all of the factors covered by the data, the Highway Department represented the most gross pattern of Negro employee under-utilization, although five others with only token numbers were just slightly better. On the other end of the spectrum of use, characterized by larger numbers of Negro employees and use over a relatively wider range of job types, the departments of *Mental Health*, *Public Health*, *Public Welfare* and *Education* were found. But even in these cases, a high degree of Negro use was not consistently found to be associated with access to a wide range of job types. Public Welfare had the highest proportion of Negro workers in professional jobs—49.5 per cent—but a lower percentage of its employee force was Negro (6.6) than obtained for all the agencies together (7.1). And in another instance of relatively better practice, Mental Health, with 12.6 per cent of its employees Negro, only 2.9 per cent of the Negro workers were in professional jobs. Still further, Public Health had the largest number and percentage of Negro employees among all of the agencies, and yet 68.1 per cent of these were in unskilled job performances.

● The single statistic which best symbolizes the extremely marginal position of the Negro worker in Tennessee state government is the fact that among agencies requiring large numbers of clerical workers only 17 Negroes were reported in such jobs. This number represented a bare 1.5 per cent of the Negro work force as compared with 20.4 per cent of all state employees at the clerical level.

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A: Tennessee Negro Employees in State Administrative Agencies by Occupational Level.

PROFESSIONAL I		
1. Superintendent	1	
2. Physician	1	
3. Dentist	2	
4. Educational Consultant	3	
5. Principal	1	
6. E. S. Manager II	1	
7. E. S. Manager III	1	
8. Psychiatrist	1	
9. Child Welfare Consultant	1	
10. Sr. Child Welfare Worker	5	
11. Case Supervision	3	
12. Sr. Welfare Worker	11	31
PROFESSIONAL II		
1. Probation and Parole Officer	3	
2. Teachers and Sub-Teachers	36	
3. Jr. Chemist	1	
4. Veterans Employment Representative	1	
5. Psychologist	1	
6. Registered Nurse	14	
7. Dental Hygienist	1	
8. Social Workers—incl. Welfare Workers	27	
9. Nurses	13	
10. Counselors	4	101
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL AND PRE-PROFESSIONAL		
1. Guard	12	
2. Dorm Supervisor	33	
3. House Mother	3	
4. Interviewers	18	
5. Interviewer Clerk	3	
6. Occupational Therapist and Assistant	6	
7. Student Nurse	1	
8. Homemaker	5	
9. Child Welfare Trainee	1	82
TECHNICAL, SKILLED WORKERS AND CRAFTSMEN		
1. Offset Press Operators and Assistants	7	
2. Asst. Warehouse Supt.	1	
3. Warehouseman	2	
4. Construction Carpenter	1	
5. Skilled Construction Laborer	3	
6. Laboratory Technician	1	
7. Laboratory Asst.	1	
8. Attendants and Supervisors	140	
9. Chef	1	
10. Meat Cutter	1	
11. Shop Mechanic	1	159
CLERICAL		
1. Stenographer, Typist and Clerical	10	
2. Stockroom Clerk and Attendant	7	17
SEMI-SKILLED		
1. Truck Driver	3	
2. Cook	49	
3. Janitor-Machine Operator	8	
4. Janitor-Clerk	4	
5. Housekeeper	1	
6. Div. and District Helper	6	
7. Div. Car and Truck Greaser	2	
8. Laboratory Aides	3	
9. Nurses Aides	51	
10. Practical Nurse	31	
11. Shop Workers Hazardous I, II and III	28	186
UNSKILLED		
1. Maintenance (Service and Custodial and Porters)	94	
2. Janitory-Messenger	33	
3. Janitor	49	
4. Utility Men	14	
5. Maids and Dieners	110	
6. Food Service (except dietary)	179	
7. Laundry Personnel	48	
8. Kitchen Attendants	1	
9. Night Watchmen	1	
10. Parts Cleaner	1	
11. Tire Changer	1	
12. Orderlies	10	
OTHER UNSKILLED		
Farm Personnel	11	
Other Full-Time	41	
Part-Time	4	597
BOARD PERSONNEL	6	
UNCLASSIFIED	44	

TABLE I Tennessee: Total Employees and Number and Per Cent of Negro Employees by Department (14 Departments) 1962.

Department	*Total Employees*	*No. Negro Employees*	*Per Cent Negro Employees*
All Departments	17,295	1,223	7.1
Agriculture	179	9	5.0
Conservation and Commerce	1,575	44	2.8
Corrections	975	82	8.4
Education	795	83	10.4
Employment	861	35	4.1
Highways	6,018	55	.9
Insurance and Banking	204	9*	4.4
Labor	70	2	2.9
Mental Health	2,419	305	12.6
Personnel	30	2	6.7
Public Health	2,096	492	23.5
Public Welfare	1,418	93	6.6
Safety	655	11	1.7
Standards		1	

*Includes Regulatory Boards—Total 113; Negro 6.

TABLE II Tennessee: Number of Job Classes[1] in 14 State Administrative Agencies and Number and Per Cent in Which Negroes Are Employed.

Department	*Total Job Classes*	*No. of Job Classes with Negroes*	*Per Cent of Job Classes with Negroes*
All Departments	1,216	115	9.5
Agriculture	50	4	8.0
Conservation and Commerce	125	13	10.4
Corrections	15	13	86.7
Education	294	10	3.4
Employment	63	9	14.3
Highways	236	8	3.4
Insurance and Banking	91	3	3.3
Labor	23	2	8.7
Mental Health	22	16	72.7
Personnel			
Public Health	150	19	12.7
Public Welfare	90	16	17.8
Safety	57	2	3.5
Standards			

[1]Job classes or *types* not equivalent to number of employees or jobs filled, since more than one worker may hold a job in a certain class or type.

TABLE III Tennessee: Distribution of Negro Employees in State Administrative Agencies by Occupational Level.*

Occupational Level	*Number of Negro Employees*	*Per Cent**
All Levels	1,223	100.0
Professional I	31	2.6
Professional II	101	8.6
Semi-Professional and Pre-Professional	82	7.0
Technical, Skilled Workers and Craftsmen	159	13.5
Clerical	17	1.5
Semi-Skilled	186	15.9
Unskilled	597	50.9
Unclassified**	6	
Not Given by Level	44	

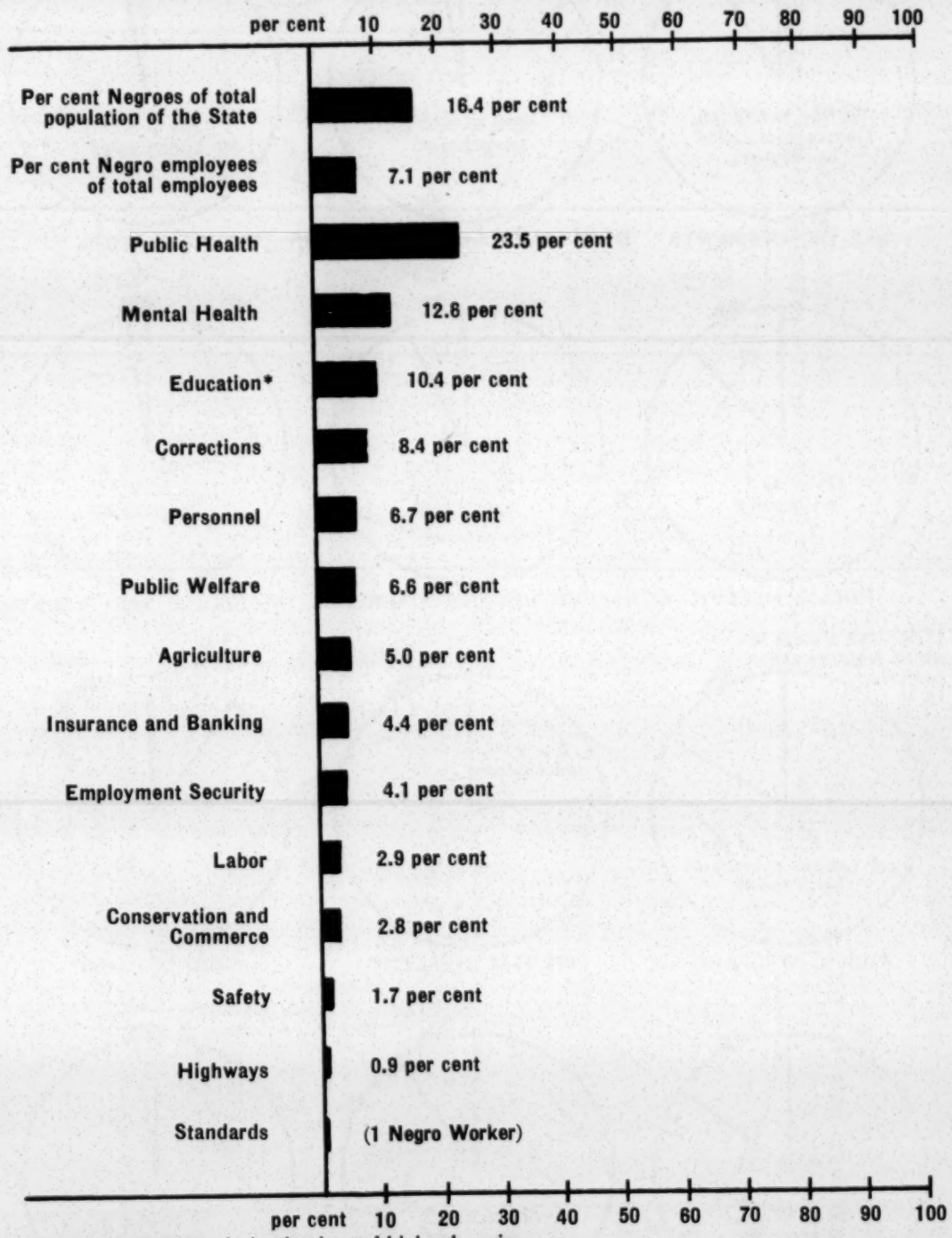
*Percentages exclude "not given" (all from one agency).

**Members of Regulatory Boards.

TABLE IV Tennessee: Negro Employees in 14 State Administrative Departments by Number and Per Cent in Professional Jobs, Above Unskilled Level, and in Unskilled Jobs.

Department	*Total Negro Employees*	*Professional Jobs*		*Above Unskilled*		*Unskilled*	
		No.	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*
All Departments	1,223	132	11.3	580	49.4	593	50.6
Agriculture	9	1	1.1	5	5.6	4	4.4
Conservation	44						
Corrections	82	27	32.9	79	96.3	3	3.7
Education	83	23	27.7	53	63.9	30	36.1
Employment	35	3	8.6	25	71.4	10	28.6
Highways	55			12	21.8	43	78.2
Insurance	9			3	33.3	6	1.1
Labor	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
Mental Health	305	9	2.9	157	51.5	148	48.5
Personnel	2					2	100.0
Public Health	492	23	4.7	157	31.9	335	68.1
Welfare	93	46	49.5	88	94.6	5	5.4
Safety	11					11	100.0
Standards	1					1	100.0

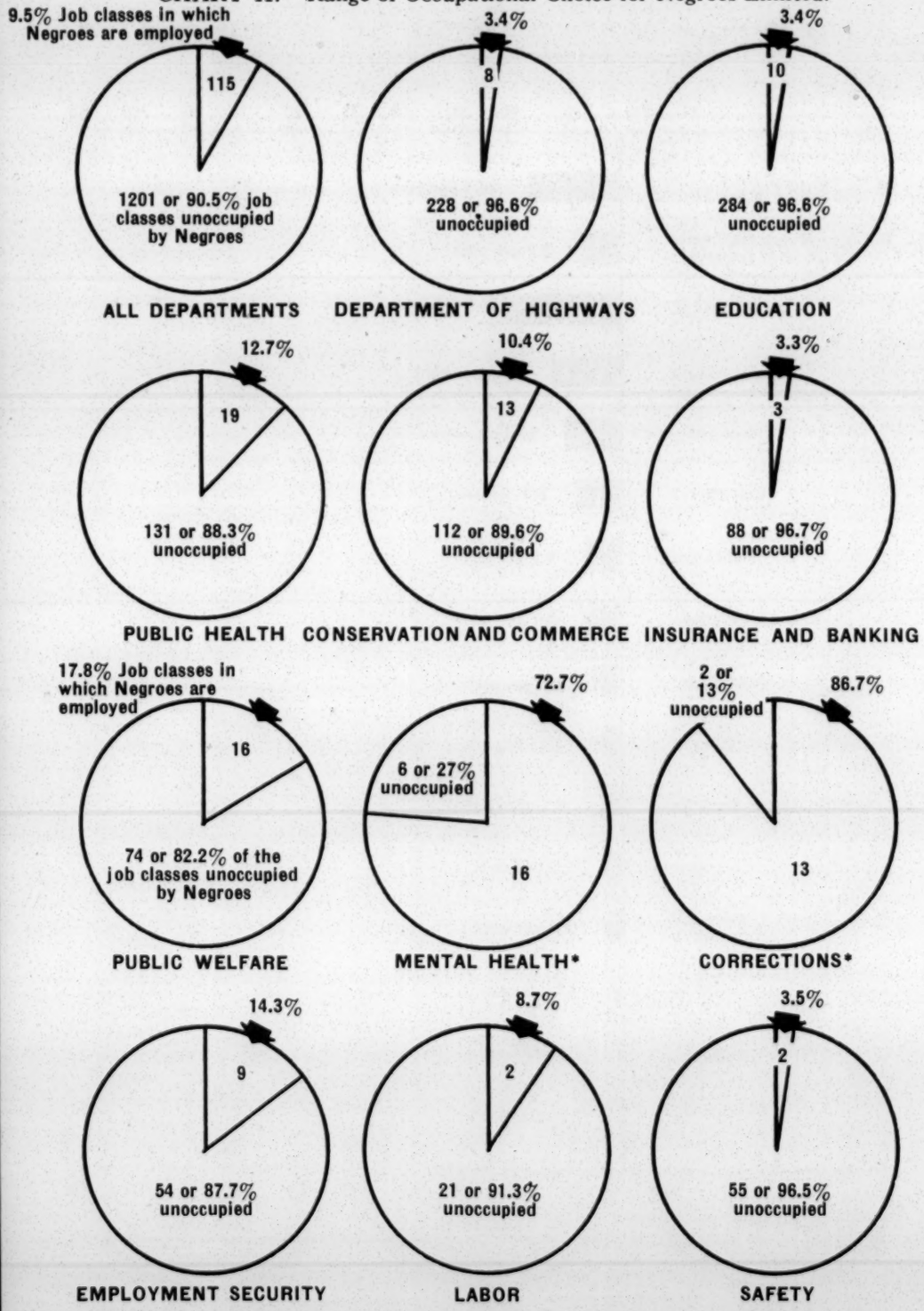
CHART I. Negroes As a Per Cent of Total Employed by Tennessee State Government and by 14 Departments.



*Excludes employees in institutions of higher learning.

Source: Table I.

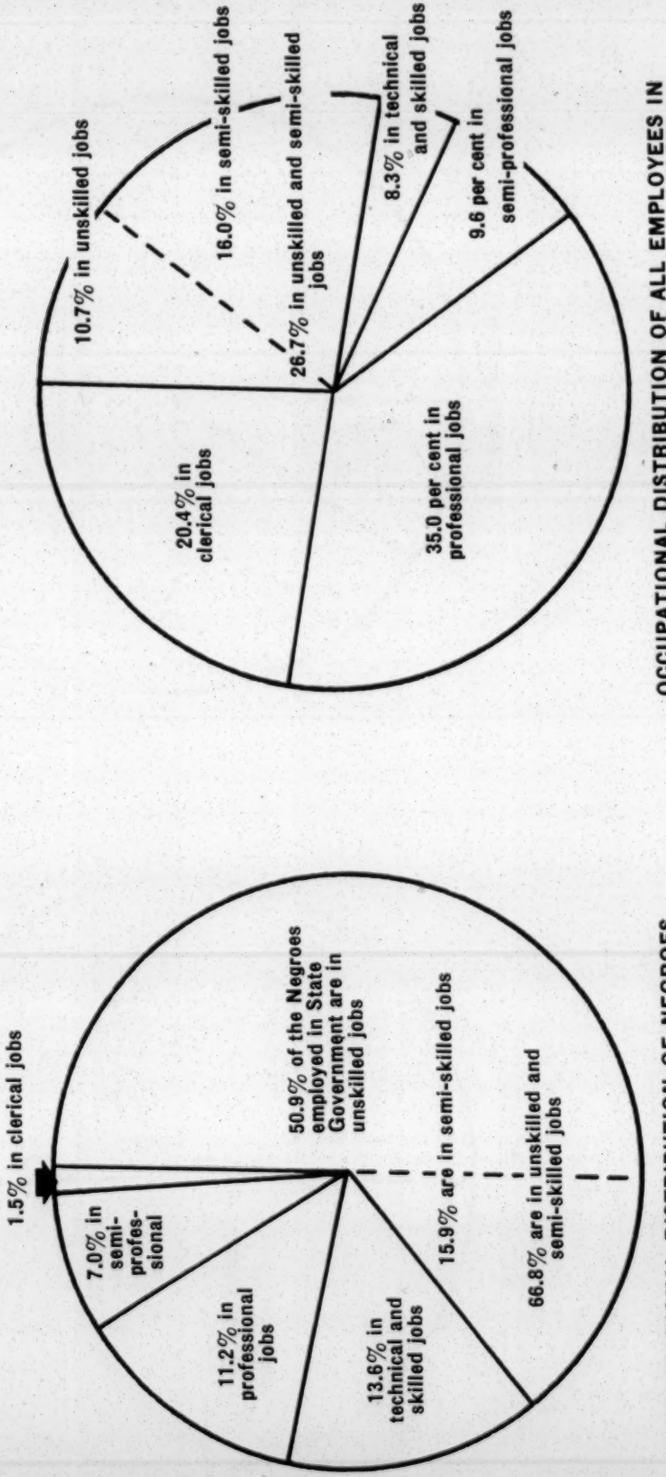
CHART II. Range of Occupational Choice for Negroes Limited.



*Only 22 and 15 classes of jobs available in Mental Health and Corrections, respectively.

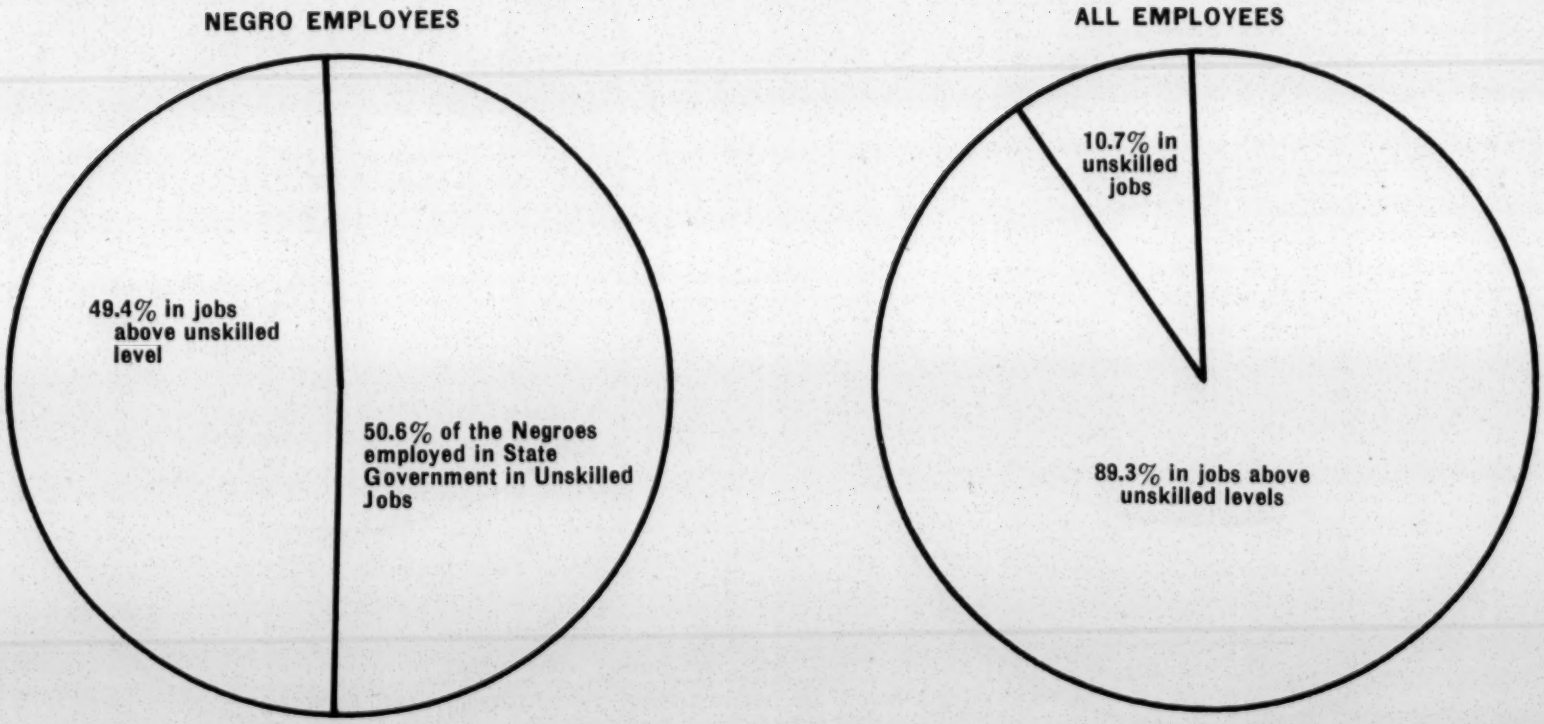
Source: Table II.

CHART III. Occupational Distribution of Total Employees and Negro Employees in Tennessee State Government Excluding Educational Institutions.



*Unpublished data compiled by the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. Based upon a sample covering 9,704 employees.

CHART IV. Gross Occupational Patterns Reveal Negro Worker Disadvantage.



Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FEBRUARY, 1965 | 1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH | NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE | VOL. 6, NO. 2

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

January 28 & 29, 1965 Nashville, Tennessee

WHITNEY YOUNG SPEAKS AT DINNER

The Andrew Jackson Hotel ballroom was packed with Council members and guests for the dinner meeting. The necessity for close seating arrangements contributed to the friendliness as persons from different parts of the state got acquainted over the passing of plates and shifting of silver. The presence of thirty-one (31) newsmen from African countries added a cosmopolitan touch to the occasion, and they were warmly applauded following their introduction by President Willis. Equally enthusiastic was the welcome given the ten persons in attendance from Fayette County, the six from Haywood, and a delegation from Bolivar.

Mr. Young opened his address by saying that "these meetings leave me with a feeling of hope and show America at its best. There is a blending here, the melting pot concept, teamwork, and optimism. . . . There is a need to see beneath the veneer, beneath the layer of skin, to the human heart that breathes for freedom". In tracing the civil rights revolution to its earliest beginnings, he considered that it began with the creation of man himself "and with the creation of qualities that disturb men." The resentment against inequality is in the American tradition with the Boston Tea Party as our first concerted act of civil disobedience. Street demonstrations in our country were led by Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Nation. Early leaders in the labor movement used boycotts and picketing until they obtained recognition for their cause.

Negro protests are real, not superficial. Some of the realities of 1965 are: 25 percent of the Negro labor market is unemployed; Negroes yearly income is only 53 percent of that of whites; 50 percent of Negro students are out of school; Negroes have 3½ years less education, and they die 7½ years sooner. The basic citizenship step of voting may mean loss of job or death for Negroes.

Tennessee cities, especially Nashville have made comparative progress, but violent confrontations may have been postponed. "Nashville has bought time, not immunity. The same tensions are here as elsewhere . . . It is not enough to say that we are better than Jackson or Philadelphia, Mississippi. The only criteria are equality and justice. Peace is not enough; it should be the presence of justice, the absence of tension and prejudice . . . People who passed the Civil Rights Bill were certain that the Negroes could not take advantage of what the Bill would allow". Integration should not be seen as a problem but as an opportunity. Integrated areas are signs of sophistication and maturity. The test of humaneness is to look beyond oneself and family and seek the cause of another human being. "Otherwise we are robots . . . To leave a name of courage is the best heritage."

* * * *

President Willis presided at the dinner meeting, and introduced the Honorable Beverly Briley, Mayor of Nashville-

Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director National Urban League and our Annual Meeting Dinner Speaker, talks to our new Executive Director, Baxton Bryant, and our former president, Mr. William R. Willis, Jr.

Davidson County. Mayor Briley recalled his participation on the panel of Tennessee Mayors at the meeting a year ago. He welcomed the conference to Nashville, and said that such meetings as ours are credits to the community. Dr. V. W. Henderson, head of the Department of Business Administration and Economics at Fisk University, and our Council's board member introduced Mr. Young who is Executive Director of the National Urban League. The invocation was given by Rabbi Randall Falk and the Benediction by the Rev. Leo Seiner.

THE POVERTY PROGRAM

Mr. Christopher Weeks, Special assistant to Mr. Sargent Shriver, Economic Opportunity Program spoke at the opening luncheon session of the Annual Meeting. It was an overflow audience which listened intently to his address entitled, "The Poverty Program: New Ways To Involve The Poor".

The first thirty Job Corps enrolees are now in a Maryland camp. Selection criteria includes deprivation factors, as: overcrowded housing, parents formal education less than eighth grade, father unemployed for more than two years, broken home, etc. Priority given to applicants with largest number of strikes against them. Goal is to train the victims of poverty to help others who live in poverty. Recognition is given to the need and desire of the poverty dwellers to participate in the planning and programs of the Economic Opportunity Act. Poor people can verbalize their needs, although their mode of expression may seem strange to the outsider. "Rural areas need the conviction that poverty is a problem which something can be done about."

A community action organization, a local level group, can apply for help through the Office of Economic Opportunity if it represents a cross-section of organizations in the community, if it has ideas, and if it is in direct involvement with poor people in deciding what should be done and who to do it. It may be a tax supported organization or a private nonprofit one. The possibilities range from pre-school facilities, through junior high school student projects into young and mature adult groups.

* * * *

Mrs. Martha Ragland presiding at the luncheon expressed the appreciation of the Council to Congressman Richard Fulton in persuading Mr. Weeks to come

Mr. Christopher Weeks was the speaker at our Annual Meeting Luncheon and he is from the Office of Economic Opportunity, working with the War on Poverty Program.

to Tennessee for our meeting. Dr. W. T. Crutcher of Knoxville gave the invocation. Questions from the audience at the end of the address indicated enthusiasm and some skepticism about the poverty program. Later in the afternoon Mr. Weeks met with the delegation from Fayette County.

TENNESSEE MOSAIC

With Mrs. John C. Hull presiding, the Thursday afternoon session put together a fascinating picture of progress and discouragement in undertakings in Tennessee communities.

**Employment Progress in Jackson*

Mr. Albert Porter, reporting

Although Jackson has a high percentage of teachers and college educated persons, in comparison with many West Tennessee communities, there is a considerable pool of Negro citizens who are unemployed or underemployed. Under Negro community leadership, Negroes seeking better jobs filed applications, giving their qualifications, and job preference. Business and industry did not respond to invitations to discuss employment. The ensuing withdrawal of Negro trade from Jackson businesses proved effective in bringing about communication with Chamber of Commerce and industry. Eighteen retail establishments started training programs and Negro clerks were hired. Industry began with token employment of Negroes, but has moved cautiously toward non-discriminatory employment. Industry considering a move to Jackson now meets with Negro leadership groups to discuss and settle matter of Negro employment before locating. Monthly meetings are held in Negro community and with Chamber of Commerce representatives. Hopeful about future as Jackson business knows that action will follow if negotiations fail.

**Sewanee: A Community With A Plan*

Rev. Dr. Charles Winters, Reporting

This is a community of 1,400 with a college as its core and the village around it. Local public school recently integrated by court order, following petitions signed by Negro and white citizens with children of school age. The school integration confirmed that the two-teacher-eight-grade school formerly available to Negro students did not equip them to compete successfully in the new school setting, composed in part of children from college faculty homes with pre-school and kindergarten experience. Tutorial program established, and now operated by PTA, using college students with professional teachers as supervisors. Hope is to expand the program for broader remedial work and adult education through a poverty program grant.

**Voluntary Desegregation and Established Integration in Chattanooga*

Dr. M. J. Jones, reporting

"Segregation is a barrier, an estrangement, legal and non-legal separation, a way of looking at a Negro and the way a Negro regards himself". There are 200 eating places in Chattanooga. Except for larger ones and those with national franchise, the exact number which are genuinely open is unknown. All tax-supported places are open as are theatres, most cultural programs in city. Tax supported hospital not wholly integrated. City-county schools are bound by non-discriminatory pledge, but are engaged in a gradual desegregation pattern to be fulfilled in 1969. School board has a Negro member; Negro appointed coordinator of schools; a Negro teacher in Educational TV. Vocation-technical schools are open. University of Chattanooga has signed pledge to desegregate. Ministerial and bar associations have Negro members and two Negro doctors are members of county medical association. "We still have far to go."

**Oak Ridge—Uncle Sam, the Promised Land and Cupid*

Rev. Roy Colby, reporting

Oak Ridge was built and supported by the Federal government, and segregated housing was built into it. While fair employment opportunities have increased through the efforts of local human relations groups, and the insistence of the Federal government, there has been no real break in segregated housing pattern. Fair Housing Council began in summer of 1964 to develop coordinated service on open occupancy housing, gather case data on discriminatory practices, assess attitudes in different neighborhoods, and approach real estate agencies. (No response from realtors.) FHC compiles names of persons willing to live in integrated areas and collects information on empty dwellings, trying to match the two. Housing tours arranged for Negroes to acquaint them with market in currently white areas. Federal agencies are willing and interested in helping. Summer is time of greatest turnover in housing. Real estate opposition is latent but real. Uncle Sam built in segregation, Oak Ridge was the promised land of a new day, and the Fair Housing Council is playing cupid.

**Nashville Seeks Good Housing For All*

Mrs. Neil Stein, reporting

United Church Women interest in housing has led to concern with zoning and housing needs in the city. A bus tour of low income areas, led by Nashville Housing Authority officials and welfare workers personally knowledgable. The Housing Committee of UCW has visited City Council in regard to proposed new zoning code, presented names of responsible citizens to Mayor for consideration in appointment to new committees considering housing and zoning, and discovered and publicized the unsuitable, unhealthy, and dangerous multiple family dwellings recently constructed and characterized as "instant slums". Direct communication with all city councilmen is being developed. The goal of United Church Women in this undertaking is "Good Housing for All".

**Knoxville Experiments with Tutorial Programs*

Mrs. Thelma Present, reporting

"Knoxville voluntarily became an open city, and everyone sat down and forgot problems of integration!" Negroes needed improved education to take advantage of employment possibilities and facilities now available. First year tutorial program organized for high school juniors and seniors, and was a great success. Board of trustees was improved and Knoxville College sponsorship obtained. Survey made to determine needs and cost; budget of $5,500 set. Professional coordinator employed which school board paid for along with books and necessary supplies. Funds raised locally ($1,500) with foundation grants completed budget. Thirty teachers volunteered services; 9 Oak Ridge scientist drove to Knoxville to teach. Eventually teachers were given small stipend. Two hundred fifty students helped. Year-round tutorial program needed and federal grants being sought to make this possible.

**Johnson City: In Education There Comes A Time*

Mrs. Eugene Kilgore, reporting

Johnson City school system has 6000 pupils and less than 600 are Negro. With small segregated schools it is impossible to have well-rounded school program. "We slept until 1961, so we were wel-rested". The city had offered an alleged desegregation program which involved zones in zones, so that in reality there were two segregated zones for Negro pupils. Negro children who enrolled outside of these zones were later eased out of white schools. It took two years to get people aroused. All parents of junior and senior high school Negro students were contacted and asked this question, "Will you go along with desegregation?" There were 340 parents signatures to petition for full desegregation. Negotiations with the City Commissioners, School board, Superintendent failed. One hundred students presented themselves at elementary and high schools in September. Most were rejected. Legal advice sought, and suit filed in Federal court on December 31, 1964. Show cause hearing set for School Board on January 15 at Federal Court meeting in Greeneville. Court decision instructed school board to admit immediately certain children who had been denied. but the status of students seeking admittance to junior high schools is uncertain. Full integration ordered for the coming school year. "We will not stop until complete desegregation is achieved in our schools".

**Federal Contract Reviews and Equal Employment Opportunity*

Mr. John Heneghan, reporting

Mr. Heneghan is industrial employment specialist of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Each of the 36 agencies working under the Committee employs own staff and sets rules. Make complaint investigations and compliance reviews. There are 35,000 contractors and less than 100 such specialists. Technical compliance involves passive obligations such as display of posters, desegregation of plant facilities, overt practices in comformity with law. Affirmative action is a contractor seeking means to inform Negroes of opportunities and a willingness to employ including possibly setting up training programs. The President's Committee seeks to act as a catalytic agent to get something moving in the community and then move on to allow voluntary human relations groups to take over and follow-up. "We need human relations organizations to do this job with us."

**New Life In The Memphis Chapter*

Mrs. Ray Allen, reporting

Recognition that Chapter characterized by apathy, no action, and no plan for action, leading to demoralization. In June, 1964, 80 persons attended meeting to hear legal staff of Mississippi summer project speak. This stirred us. Political campaigns of summer and fall helped to activate members, and helped chapter build on gains. At a November meeting of key people an analysis made of role of chapter—to bring everyday citizens to an awareness of what was needed in the area of human relations. Regular meetings now scheduled and we hope to continue building on it.

Mrs. Martha Ragland is the new president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. She was elected at the Annual Board of Directors Meeting.

DON'T JUST SIT THERE! DO SOMETHING!

Monroe Schlactus of the Anti-Defamation League led a workshop Friday morning pointing up the tasks still before us and practical ways of achieving the goal of real equality. The passage of the Civil Rights Act has given us the opportunity to attack conditions that required the passage of the Act. It is a means to attack the problems which still exist, it did not abolish them. There is still poverty, prejudice and discrimination, and lack of information and knowledge. We must buckle down to the unglamourous work to bring about compliance with the letter and spirit of the law. Need is to examine ourselves to determine what stereotype we continue to harbor which lead easily to prejudice.

Mr. Schlactus then used film, role playing, and various audi-visual techniques for demonstrations of practical means of working toward heightened personal sensitivity, involvement, and better mass communication. A large display of materials was available for personal perusal. Lewis Sinclair chaired the session. (It is not possible to summarize this excellent presentation, but the Council will send lists of ADL films and pamphlets to members requesting them.)

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

President Willis described 1964 as a "revolutionary year for human relations in Tennessee. The year demonstrated the acceptance of the Civil Rights Bill, and the fact that liberal congressional candidates who supported this legislation could be elected or reelected. The Council's role is broadened and our program enlarged by the inherent opportunities in the War on Poverty. Mr. Bryant as new Executive Director described his enthusiasm for the Council's future, and his optimism about our achieving a broader base of operation and an expanded successful program. His remarks are expanded in the letter to members placed elsewhere in the NEWSLETTER.

Dr. Tarleton, treasurer, presented the 1964 financial statement of the Council; we are solvent! A budget of $31,195.83 was adopted for 1965. Mr. Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council urged Council members to take advantage of the new day which finds the Federal Government highly involved. "It is a time for responsible critics and responsible citizens."

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Martha Ragland, Nashville, president; Mr. Lewis Sinclair of Knoxville and Dr. Vasco Smith of Memphis, vice-presidents; Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr., Nashville, treasurer; and Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge, secretary.

Four resolutions were passed by the membership. They are quoted in their entirety:

ABOLISHMENT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—offered by Mr. David Price, Jr.

"WHEREAS, capital punishment is the penalty with respect to a number of crimes in the State of Tennessee; and,

WHEREAS, numerous authorities in the field of penology have proven to their satisfaction that the death penalty does not act as a deterrant to crime nor has its existence on the statute books decreased the rate of crime; and,

WHEREAS, thirty-nine countries, nine states, and two United States territories have in recognition of the failure of the death penalty to deter crime abolished capital punishment from their statute books; and,

WHEREAS, since capital punishment is irrevocable, there is an ever present danger of inflicting the death penalty on innocent persons and there have been numerous cases of such miscarriages of justice; and,

WHEREAS, it has been conclusively demonstrated that all "abolition" countries and states have low homicide rates; and,

WHEREAS, it has been demonstrated that the death penalty has not been uniformly enforced and that those receiving such penalty have generally been underprivileged, mentally defective, and frequently unable to engage competent counsel upon arrest and trial; and,

WHEREAS, many enlightened persons do not accept capital punishment as an appropriate means of dealing with crime and are, by reason of their belief, excluded from juries in capital cases; and,

WHEREAS, many judges and juries are reluctant to impose the death penalty, thus resulting in a lack of uniformity in the application of the law; and,

WHEREAS, the death penalty is an "easy way" out for society, discouraging much needed reforms in the field of penology; and,

WHEREAS, retribution, which is a carry-over from a less enlightened period in the history of mankind, appears to be the only remaining argument in favor of retaining the death penalty; and,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations duly assembled on this 29th day of January, 1965, in Nashville, Tennessee go on record as favoring the total abolishment of laws permitting the death penalty in the STATE OF TENNESSEE.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Frank Clement, Governor of the State of Tennessee, to each member of the General Assembly of Tennessee, and to all daily newspapers, television and radio stations within Tennessee."

ADEQUATE TAX SUPPORT FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN — Offered by Mrs. James Todd

"WHEREAS, The Tennessee Department of Public Welfare provides financial assistance to needy families who qualify under provisions of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, and whereas the amount of financial assistance is based on formulas adopted by said Department, providing increasing financial assistance in direct relation to the size of the family; and,

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Welfare provides no increase for any family with more than five dependent children, without regard to the serious and critical needs of larger families; and,

WHEREAS, the result of this inadequate income often results in malnutrition, lack of adequate clothing, illness, and general level of living below a minimum standard of decency; and,

WHEREAS, children reared under these conditions often become school dropouts, juvenile delinquents, unskilled and unemployed citizens; and,

WHEREAS, in a country which is the leader of the free world, it is inconguous that any of our citizens should have to exist without the basic necessities of life;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations go on record as supporting appropriate policy changes in the Department of Public Welfare which will provide that the grants under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program be adequate to cover the minimum subsistence budget items of families eligible for such grants; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the General Assembly of Tennessee be urged to appropriate sufficient funds to make possible a change in policy whereby a dependent child in a large family is afforded an equal opportunity for obtaining the necessities of life.

FAYETTE AND HAYWOOD COUNTIES—offered by Mr. Joe R. Moore

RESOLVED that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations urge the Honorable Frank G. Clement, Governor of the State of Tennessee to give special attention to the problem of alleged irregularities in voter registration, elections, and ballot counting practies in certain parts of Tennessee, particularly Fayette and Haywood counties, whereby many citizens are now believed to be deprived of their right to fair representation.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING—offered by Dr. M. J. Jones

WHEREAS, Dr. Martin Luther King in his word, his sacrifices, his personal dedication, his deep commitment, and his relentless work has contributed to human dignity, and individual and collective freedom; and,

WHEREAS, the honor that has come to him, and his acceptance on the part of the broad spectrum of organizations which now work for civil rights has so closely related him to the aspirations of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we join in greetings and felicitating him in this time of his honor; and that we concur in the salute to him for the contribution he has made to the endeavor in which we, too, engage.

ACCOLADES TO: Mr. Matt Lynch and the State Labor Council for picking up the check for our special guests, the African newsmen, at our dinner meeting: Mrs. S. I. Alprin, Mrs. Fred Goldner, Mrs. James Glasse, and Mrs. John T. McCall who served so competently as our recorders; to Mrs. David E. Rogers who handled with such dispatch all local arrangements for the Annual Meeting and the additional hospitality for our guests; the many other persons who served as registrars and ticket takers; the reporters from radio, TV, and the press who covered the meetings, and attended the news conferences with Mr. Young and Mr. Weeks; the 36 quick witted persons who brought Mr. Young's new book, *To Be Equal*, following his address and left the late arrivals bookless; Mrs. Baxton Bryant for selling books, counting money and standing by in general.

While Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr., was in Nashville he met with a group of business and civic leaders to explore the formation of an Urban League in Nashville. Mayor Briley was host to the meeting which was held in his office. Further discussion is now underway.

NEW DOORS TO NEW ADVANCEMENT

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has a history in which every member can take just pride. It has been part of the State's conscience, speaking out against wrongs that society has either deliberately or through neglect, let attack its citizens. It has been a force that brought about needed legislation, both state and national, to give equal protection under the law to the total community. As one travels the state or reads the history of the Tennessee Council, its footprints can be found in the causes of human dignity and individual freedom.

The passage of the Civil Rights Bill has made us respectable—some have suggested too respectable. There have been suggestions that Human Relations Councils have served their day and should pass into history and out of existance. What do we have left to do? To those of us who are engaged daily in this work—just the opposite is true. *We are a human relations council.* Past circumstances dictated where work had to be done. We have been engaged in civil rights and race relations because that is where the need was most compelling. Yet civil rights or race relations has never been, or intended to be, our main concern. The passage of the Civil Rights Act eliminated discrimination by law. It gave to us the opportunity to attack the evils in society, not through the doorway of a minority race, but through the doorway of concern and compassion for all humanity.

I challenge the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to accept the new relationship and the new door this coming year.

What are the real enemies of mankind? Let's attack them; ignorance, poverty, delinquency, poor-housing, illness, unemployment, etc. These are enemies of all mankind. You cannot destroy them in a segregated society. Segregation and all of its kindred ills, has been the cess pool from which many of these draw their life's blood. In times past, circumstances gave us no choice. To fight these enemies we had to approach them through the door of a minority group. We will fight the battle where the foe is. If it takes us to the Negro community, and it most certainly will,—then let's fight there—but we will be there because we fight one of the ills of society and not because the ill exists in a minority race.

Segregation lives on myths—myths that can only thrive in a segregated society. Many of the myths die when communication as equals takes place between the races. Let's challenge all people to do battle against common enemies and have faith in what God makes possible between his children when we go about doing his business. There are in nearly every community the seeds, well germinated, to make the community a garden, a place of peace and goodwill, or a jungle, a place of hatred and violence. Which will it be? The future has not yet been determined.

The leadership in the Negro Community has come from people like the doctors, lawyers, ministers, etc. whose economic base is the Negro community. This is normal and is no different from any other movement of this kind. For the most part, with the exception of the public school teacher, this group is the best educated and informed. This small minority has tasted a few of their rightful privileges that the Civil Rights Act made possible. They are now under great pressure by the white community to slow down. The white community does not know the pressure that is building up in the average Negro for a change now. This minority leadership knows the danger of becoming "Uncle Toms". Yet, being human, they enjoy some of the normal relationships the Civil Rights Act has brought about. The temptation is to slow down. This informed, dedicated, and intelligent Negro leadership must continue to lead. If they should slow down and become the new "Uncle Toms" the vacuum opens and we invite the most radical leadership to come in and take over.

Our progress has been too slow, the danger is real. The potential dawn of a new day is thrilling, but the storm has not yet passed. Our human relations councils are a bridge in the community. We hold a unique and vital position. Our membership knows no political, religious, racial, or economic bounds. We have many good Negro-led groups, but ours is one of the few white membership majority racial groups. The white man must show leadership too. We furnish a place for many good church people to express a real and dedicated concern. We have access to the nerve of the body politics. We must make our influence felt for the sake of human rights and for the growth and prosperity of the total community. To strengthen our work this coming year, we proposed the following: (1) *Strengthen the old and organize new local community relations councils. At least 20 new councils.* (2) *Increase our membership to 2000 with at least two live wire members in every county.* (3) *Make our state council, state supported.* (4) *To aid in every way possible the President's War on Poverty.* (5) *Find new ways to help people understand each other and to live together as fellow human beings, bound by a common dignity and believing in a destiny of peace and good will among all mankind.*

In closing, may I say how privileged I feel to be a part of a Council which has such a warm and friendly list of members and a group of leaders who have the courage and conviction to lead in these trying times. I know that the foundation which was laid by the past Executive Directors has been one of deep dedication and love for the on movement of the Council. I also wish to thank the members of the Personnel Committee for their warm welcome and confidence in my ability to serve the Tennessee Council, I look forward to working with our new president, Mrs. Martha Ragland and our Associate Director, Miss Kay Jones. The coming year much must be done to help improve and strengthen our Council. Also I wish to thank Les Dunbar and Paul Anthony of The Southern Regional Council for their support and guidance to our Council and hope that their continued leadership will always be there for us to depend upon. We pledge to them our support.

Speech by Baxton Bryant,
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on
Human Relations

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations in a voluntary, non-profit, state-wide organization chartered by the State of Tennessee. Its purpose is to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote understanding. The Council seeks to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these objectives.

Membership is open to all persons who subscribe to these objectives. For further information, write to:

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

A small tight circle of suspicion and fear can stifle economic progress anywhere, HOWEVER

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BELIEVES . . .

Hard work and understanding for our fellow human beings can draw a bigger circle that takes all in.

And sets a climate where people are happy and prosperous and business flourishes.

Viewed from the economic angle, the area of

human relations is the single most important factor in the growth and development of Tennessee. The ability of its people to work and play in harmony, to negotiate differences in a calm and orderly manner, and to constructively plan together for the future cannot be valued too highly.

Tennessee needs the wisest possible use of its monies and human talents. It can ill afford to waste its substance on strife and discord. The price paid for misunderstandings among its citizens is very high.

CONSIDER the potential value of new industry, expanded consumer markets, fuller employment, more advanced technology . . .

Industrial development people say turmoil frightens away new industry. Violence hurts! People aren't going to come where there is trouble. Labor violence, criminal violence, racial violence, all hurt.

In one southern city retailers reported a $750,000 weekly loss during a time of upheaval. In another, business income fell off 30 per cent.

Fuller employment means more buying power. Because of discrimination many bright and well-educated young people are migrating, leaving unfilled jobs for which they could qualify. On the other hand, the vast residue of the unemployed need retraining to be useable to business and industry.

CONSIDER the tax monies spent on police and jail costs, court battles and legal fees . . .

The total amount of the public outlay for jail expenses, police overtime pay, costly court trials, and attorney fees would be shocking if the true figure were known.

CONSIDER our losses in education . . .

Recruitment of qualified faculty and students is difficult in a disturbed community. Research grants go largely to institutions whose admission policies are not restricted by race, color or creed. Investors in the school bond market are often diverted by unpleasant community events. The estimated value of one burned school building was well over $1,000,000.

The price of bad human relations is too high. Tennessee cannot afford the path of conflict, with the losses of manpower and money that are the sure result of such conflict.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is committed to the belief that Tennessee's best interest is served when *all* her citizens share responsibility and opportunity. The Council is concerned for the welfare of *all* people, and is particularly effective in areas where communication has broken down between opposing factions.

The Council solicits YOUR support with your prestige, your energy and your money. It is a voluntary, nonpolitical, state-wide organization of Tennesseans of all races and faiths, living in cities and small communities engaging in all kinds of occupations. There are active membership groups in Memphis, Nashville, Bristol, Oak Ridge, Jackson, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Lauderdale County, Lafayette County, Coffee County, and Wilson County, and individual members in many other communities. Membership is open to all persons who subscribe to its objectives, which are:

1. To serve as a rallying point for persons who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

2. To encourage and support individuals, organizations and government agencies seeking the orderly carrying out of laws and court decisions.

3. To foster an environment in which citizens may live together in decency and dignity free from discriminatory practices.

You are cordially invited
to join the

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Ave., So.
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Name_____

Address_____

City and State_____

ZIP Code_____

Annual Membership	$ 5.00
Joint Membership (husband and wife)	7.00
Contributing Membership	25.00
Sustaining Membership	100.00 (and up)
Student Membership	2.00

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is an incorporated, non-profit, non-political, tax exempt organization deriving its financial support from individual and organization membership dues, contributions and grants (Gifts are tax deductible).

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Mrs. Martha Ragland, Nashville ..... President

Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville ..... Vice-President

Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis ..... Vice-President

Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge ..... Secretary

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Economic Stability Pamphlet Series No. 1

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
1106 19th Ave. South
Nashville, Tennessee

3

October, 1965

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

REGARDING

Letter to Vernon Eagle, New World Foundation, 5-23-66
enclosing copy of proposal from Tennessee Council

See Baxton Bryantt's ltr of 5/5/66 and proposal
check Al Ulmer's files

DATE

6-3-66

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

New World Foundation-Contingency Fund #2

File Tenn. Council

~~E S~~
V J
MJ

GREATER KNOXVILLE COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 1651
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37901

A NON-PROFIT, STATE CHARTERED ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF BETTER RACE RELATIONS

J. R. RUTTER, PRES.
NEIL ISAACS, V-PRES.
MRS. L. HANDLER, SEC'Y
MRS. M. EVANS, SEC'Y
J. W. WYNN, TREAS.

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LEWIS SINCLAIR
F. P. VENDITTI
HARRY WIERSEMA

November 25, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Attention: Mr. Paul Anthony

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I want to thank SRC very much for sending Mr. Standfield up to Knoxville for our Annual Meeting. He made a fine talk and I'm sure he provided many of us with a much needed lift.

Baxton Bryant was with us too and between the two of them there was enough inspiration that I believe that our board will really get off the ground this year.

Again, thanks very much. Please tell Mr. Jordan how pleased we were.

Very truly yours,

J R Rutter

J R Rutter

bgr

CONTRIBUTIONS AND MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE

VIEJ

October 12, 1966

Mr. J. R. Rutter
3512 Plumwood Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Rutter:

Vernon Jordan and I have discussed your request for a speaker at your annual meeting, and he has given me a copy of his reply to your letter of September 30.

If you can make-do with me as a substitute for Vernon, I shall be happy to come. Of the dates you mention, November 22 would be best for me. I could arrange to come on November 11, also, or November 19.

I have tentatively reserved November 22 for this engagement and will await further information from you.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

cc: Vernon Jordan
Saxton Bryant

April 25, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $750.00 to continue the work of the Tennessee Council in welfare research and programs, as requested in your letter of April 21. We appreciate the good work the Council has done and are happy to be able to assist you in continuing it.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to us for our records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures

$750.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1207 - 18th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee, 37212

Special grant, welfare research

April 25, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REGARDING

ltr from LWD to Mr. Baxton Bryant

DATE

8/25/67

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

FIELD FOUNDATION

My - Copy

See notes on action file HRC-SRC Gatlinburg Conference Sept 5 - 8, 1967 ~~HRC-SRC~~

Resolution adopted by joint conference of SRC-HRC professional staffs, Gatlinburg, Tennessee, September 8, 1967:

We, the professional staffs of the state human relations councils and the SRC, respectfully request that the policy-making boards of these organizations seriously consider a policy statement regarding the war in Viet Nam as it affects the South.

We are particularly concerned about the effect of the war on attitudes toward the fulfillment of democracy, and on efforts to solve the economic and social problems of the South.

Realizing that priorities might be different for different councils, we suggest the following points for consideration:

That there be as strong a national commitment to insure free elections in the South as in Viet Nam.

That there be a general reordering of priorities regarding the use of American resources.

This must be sent to Mr. Haas for his legal opinion on what action SRC should or should not take.

ATTACHMENT A

Resolution Unanimously Adopted by
State Council Directors Meeting in
Gatlinburg, Tennessee, September 5-8, 1967*

"We reject the proposed position paper on SRC-HRC relations for the following reasons:

"(1) It fails to provide for the critical and fundamental need for a position of integrity and equality between SRC and the SHRC's.

"(2) It fails to provide financial independence for an executive director. This independence has been demonstrated to be vital if the executive director is to be engaged in the tasks at hand.

"(3) It fails to examine either a structural or functional relationship between SRC and the SHRC's in the light of today's realities. Essentially it is based on notions of a past day."

*South Carolina director abstaining.

ATTACHMENT B

Resolution Adopted by Joint Conference of SRC-HRC Professional Staffs - Gatlinburg, Tennessee, September 8, 1967

"We, the professional staffs of the state human relations councils and the SRC, respectfully request that the policy-making boards of these organizations seriously consider a policy statement regarding the war in Viet Nam as it affects the South.

"We are particularly concerned about the effect of the war on attitudes toward the fulfillment of democracy, and on efforts to solve the economic and social problems of the South.

"Realizing that priorities might be different for different councils, we suggest the following points for consideration:

"That there be as strong a national commitment to insure free elections in the South as in Viet Nam.

"That there be a general reordering of priorities regarding the use of American resources."

- o -

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REGARDING

Baxton Bryant's leaving T.C.H.R.

DATE

9-13-67

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

FIELD FOUNDATION

File SRC Gatlinburg Conf.

September 18, 1967

E S
P A
file

MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Bob Anderson

It was obvious, I think, that some very basic disagreements emerged from the Gatlinburg meeting. I think they should be faced openly and honestly. Unless I greatly misunderstood Ed's paper, it said that the thrust of the state councils and of SRC should in the years to come be toward changing the opinions of middle class southern whites. The problems of the vast majority of the Negro poor -- he seemed to be saying, though never quite doing so -- should be left to the more activist civil rights organizations. The basic problem, after all, is white racism, and no one is really trying to do anything about it.

The state directors, I felt, agreed that there is a great need for an assault on white racism. They did not feel, however, that this meant they should seek a constituency of middle class whites whose prejudices would automatically preclude the councils concerning themselves with what the directors saw as the real problem, i.e., poverty and the involvement of Negro poor in policy-making decisions. This was the "hang-up" and it plagued us throughout the entire meeting. Some of the state directors felt -- or gave the impression that they felt -- that Ed's paper represented a retreat, a compromise. I was myself consistently surprised

to find out that many of them saw us (SRC) as a rather moderate group before the meeting even got off the ground. I sensed hostility from some of them on this account.

Regardless of the constituency that is sought, few were optimistic about becoming self-sustaining. On the one hand, they felt that the whites whom they would be trying to reach would not pay for the sort of in-depth "treatment" that they need if that "treatment" is to be anything more than sugar-coating. On the other hand, the Negro poor would simply not have enough money to give away -- as Miss Wilkins noted in the Executive Committee meeting -- to make for self-sufficient councils. White moderates and liberals have not really yet been tested in the South. We do not know how much steel is in them -- how open housing marches such as Milwaukee is experiencing will affect them. We do know that they want peace almost at any price. We do not know if they also want justice at any price. Thus the state councils understandably are wary of basing their whole future on moderates. And yet, this does not in any way deny the truth of Ed's basic contention -- that white racism is at the core of all our troubles; in fact, it simply underscores it. Yet the fact that this is so -- it seems to me -- makes the case stronger for outside support.

There remains the question of a biracial approach. I speak here from a fairly limited experience, I guess -- my trip with the doctors to Mississippi. And yet I've heard the same thought expressed by both Winifred and Connie. That is that there is a great body of as yet untapped and untouched

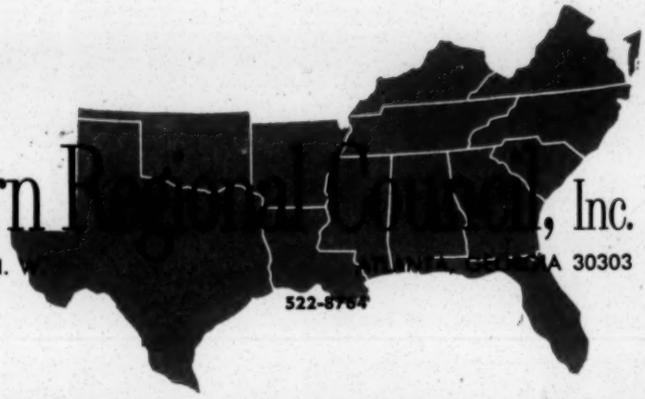
strength for a biracial organization among the rural Negro poor. They have not yet bought "Black Power." But if they ever do, I think we are headed for a really bloody revolution in the South. Why should not the Human Relations Councils -- ever seeking ways to speak to the faltering white moderates -- move to fill this vacuum of leadership? They are the only groups with a ghost of a chance of keeping such a movement biracial. Maybe it is too late to do this, but my experience at Greenwood and Belzoni persuades me that it is not -- yet.

REA,Jr;js

Sent to:
State Directors
" Chairmen
Executive Ctte

File State Councils Gen, 1967

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM September 19, 1967

To: State Council Directors

From: Paul Anthony

- o -

All of us go to innumerable meetings and conferences -- most of them relatively useless. I left Gatlinburg, however, feeling I had gone to one of the most important meetings I had ever attended, had learned a great deal, and had been part of an essential experience.

I would like for you to know what my thinking was when I came away from that meeting.

I left Gatlinburg with a sense of exhilaration that the human relations council movement was working; the idea and the investment had more than paid off. This was not a new thought, but the degree of the certainty was.

Your initial comments frankly shocked me. While I was somewhat surprised in your unanimous rejection of our paper, I was certainly not shocked by this. Rather, my concern came from thinking I had heard you say that the concept of human relations councils was unworkable -- a luxury we had no time

for. And, frankly, I spent a pretty sleepless night thinking about how important your conclusions were. As the remainder of the meeting developed, it became clear that as serious and frustrating as were these problems and times, your grappling and the experiences that made that grappling possible were, in themselves, a confirmation of the value of councils on human relations.

Above all else, I came away with the conviction that at this time and in this region the support of an interracial movement the involvement of people -- the genuine concept of a human relations council -- was not only important, but vital.

Too, I came away with some sense of sadness that while people of good intent can have serious differences of opinions -- and some honest expressions of this in a most profitable exchange of give-and-take -- there are too often a few with personal grievances so deep that the important issues of our times, in their name, are sacrificed for the most selfish reasons. My sadness about this fact was considerably tempered by your recognition of this before the meeting's end.

Finally, I came away from Gatlinburg with the feeling that there was among the directors and the other staffs of state councils the highest degree of talent and commitment. I felt at no time in the past, as good as it has periodically been, has the quality of staff been as high as it now is. I felt, too, there was an unprecedented opportunity and possibility for the SRC staff and the CHR staffs to work together profitably toward the ends we seek.

I pledge to you my full support to the concept and the realization of a genuine and strong human relations council movement in the South.

The problems involved in the mechanics of continued support will undoubtedly be difficult to resolve, but I am confident that in good faith and mutual trust we can resolve them.

September 19, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

I gather you and Ed have discussed at some length my discussion here with Les as it relates to you and Texas. This is merely to put that information in writing at this stage. Les indicated to me that the Field Foundation might consider supporting either a special project in the Rio Grande Valley concerned primarily with Mexican Americans or consider support for a staffed Texas Council on Human Relations. Because of several factors, we believe it would be premature and unwise for SRC to sponsor either of these programs at this point.

I repeated to Les our interest in supporting and assisting a Greater Dallas Council and using it as a vehicle in part for moving toward a state council at some future date. Les expressed some doubt that the Foundation would be interested in this, partly because of his understandable reluctance to see the Field Foundation begin to make grants to local organizations. Certainly I can understand it would open the flood gates for the Foundation.

Very likely you and Les have already discussed this by phone, but if you have not you might want to do so.

And, of course, as events develop I will keep you informed.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

File
SRC Gatlinburg Mtg.

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

September 22, 1967

LES
PA
file

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

Thank you for the memo on the Gatlinburg meeting. I think this is a timely statement that will be helpful to a number of us State Directors, particularly two or three of us who were placed in a rather awkward position at Gatlinburg.

When I saw you in Atlanta earlier this week, you and Ed made reference to my $17,000 memo to my Board. Let me run that by you again. It was my understanding that the Position Paper which you all developed was designed to put a little heat on the State Councils for the purpose of stronger local organization. It is also my understanding that it is quite clear that all State Council Directors are going to have to better educate their Board and general membership. The purpose of my memo was to begin moving toward both of these goals. Let me note that I am beginning this process by having each Board member make a study of Ed Stanfield's article on Human Relations Councils that appeared in New South.

I think there are two or three substantive issues that have to do with SRC and Councils on Human Relations work and, in my opinion, most of these issues really haven't been talked about. Let me also say that, in my opinion, only those issues which will help both the Councils and SRC do a better job are worthy of our joint consideration (and this really does not include the personal gripes that a couple of Directors seem to have).

In closing let me say two things. When we revised the MCHR Constitution last December, I insisted that we include in the Constitution a statement to the effect that the Mississippi Council on Human Relations was to work in careful cooperation with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta and other Councils on Human Relations. This is spelled out very carefully. Secondly, the overriding issue for me has to do with the perspective that SRC and the State Councils have a freedom to maintain as regards the southern region, due to the fact that we are both private agencies. I don't think this can be stressed enough.

Cordially,

Ken

Ken Dean

KLD:kce

Paul - After some of my Board folk chew on some of the material having to do with philosophy of councils, I will send you and Ed a list of the areas of our concern for strengthening state councils. Again, thanks for your memo. K

File
Tenn. Council

September 26, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Although I felt Ed had adequately discussed matters with you, I nevertheless planned to call you on Friday just to make certain we all had a clear understanding of events. Fortunately, your letter arrived before I called. It indicates, of course, that we don't have a clear understanding.

It seems to me the crux of the matter is that all parties concerned have been sufficiently pressed by you in your haste to return to Texas -- that until very recently we have been responding to a time schedule and not to a program evaluation. I think only at our recent discussion here in Atlanta did it become clear to either Les or me that there was some considerable difference of interest.

I do hope you recall also that I cautioned you not to act in haste and that no foundatimn grant, no matter how close the parties concerned, was a certainty before the fact. As a part of this caution, of course, while suggesting that you discuss your plans with some of your board, I urged you not to resign until a definite schedule was known. I still regret that you have resigned under these circumstances.

Following our conversation here I wrote to Les and made it clear that I thought you had some concern that you would feel misunderstood; that it might be thought that you had had one type of discussion with him and a different one with us. I assured him that I thought you had acted honestly with everyone concerned. I still feel that. Frankly, however, I also feel you have abused Les's friendship and his extremely high regard for you. I guess all of us have difficulties with human relations sometimes, Lord knows I do. But, I think we cannot be too sensitive to friendships where a foundation is concerned.

I still hope we can work this situation out. But, at the moment it is certainly unclear to me how it can best be done -- particularly if a sound program is planned in Texas and if a strong and unified Tennessee Council is to remain after your departure.

One thing I think might be helpful to all of us in this -- that is, more direct involvement of Ed Stanfield. I shall ask him to call Les and discuss this whole matter and, of course, to remain in touch with you. Besides his staff responsibilities, anyway, I am sure you will agree that Ed is a very thoughtful person and it might help all of us to have, in effect, a third party grappling with this.

Sincerely,

PA/mmj
cc: Les Dunbar

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

File
Tenn. Council

October 18, 1967

Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Jr.
Snodgrass, Boyce, Barrett & Stokes
618 Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

Dear Whit:

Thank you for your note about the decision with the Tennessee Council. While in some ways I am sorry, frankly I think you have made the only decision possible at this moment. In fact, given the mess with the Tennessee Council I wonder if a new permanent director should be appointed immediately. Just a thought. Certainly not a recommendation.

We enjoyed the visit and I hope I can see you again soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

LAW OFFICES
SNODGRASS, BOYCE, BARRETT & STOKES
618 STAHLMAN BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37201

STANLY T. SNODGRASS
GRAHAM B. BOYCE
GEORGE E. BARRETT
WHITWORTH STOKES, JR.

TELEPHONE
CODE 615
244-2202

October 6, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

I very much appreciate the time you and Ed gave me on September 21, 1967, and very much appreciate the check forwarded shortly after that for Target Area Services, Inc. Things seem to be progressing very well with that project and I hope to have something further to report within the next thirty days.

After further discussion and much soul searching I have decided not to apply for the Tennessee Council Job. My reasons for this are personal, but I would like to share them with you. First, the day-to-day situation with the TCHR and Baxton goes from bad to worse. In truly paranoid fashion he is now doing everything he can to bring the demise of the Council. I do not want to complicate this debacle by being an applicant for his job. Secondly, I am too involved in too many things right now which are not concluded which I feel I must see through to some sort of conclusion before I can embark into a new field.

Again, let me thank you and Ed for the time and assistance that you have given me.

Sincerely yours,

Whitworth Stokes, Jr.

WSJr:pw

File
Jenn. Council

~~To~~ Ed Stanfield
Ret MMJ files

October 18, 1967

Mrs. Rilla R. Moran
Moran Associates, Inc.
2004 20th Avenue S.
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Rilla:

Ed has shared with me your letter and the enclosed documents which make interesting, but certainly depressing reading. I do hope everything can be smoothed over up there as soon as possible, but it appears if anything they are going the other way.

I am anxious to have you come down and spend a couple of days with us, but given everything else that is going on it might complicate things at this point. As soon as the change is made let us know. In fact, I will ask Ed to try to remember to call you and discuss possible dates for a visit as soon as possible.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

National Association of Social Workers

Southeastern Tennessee Chapter, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Rec'd 10/24/67

file: Tenn. Council on Hum. Rels

314 Walsh Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37405
October 23, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you so much for the $300.00 check you are sending the State Council of Tennessee chapters of the National Association of Social Workers. Your check means that we can request additional money in matching funds from the Social Action Fund of our national organization, and that we can broaden our project.

Needless to say, I have rarely had as prompt an answer as yours to a request for money, or for anything else!

Sincerely yours,

Claire (Mrs. Earl D.) Hale, ACSW
President, State Council of
Tennessee Chapters of NASW

October 19, 1967

Mrs. Earl D. Hale
314 Walsh Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37405

Dear Claire:

We have talked with Baxton Bryant and he is enthusiastically all for having the Tennessee Council give modest assistance again this year to the Tennessee State Council of Chapters, NASW. We are today sending the Tennessee Council our check for $300.00 with the request that it be forwarded to you at their convenience.

Southern Regional Council like the Tennessee Council is very happy we can offer you this support.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Draft proposal.
To be changed slightly
and approved almost
as is Oct. 19.
CHale

A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

SOCIAL ACTION PROJECT PROPOSAL

Name of NASW Unit: Tennessee State Council of NASW Chapters

Name and Address of Member Responsible for Administering Project; Mrs. Earl D. (Claire) Hale
314 Walsh Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37405

Official Approval by NASW Unit: Tennessee Council of NASW Chapters, and of the four chapters composing the Council

Project Proposed: PUBLIC WELFARE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

I. BACKGROUND

This project seeks to continue the "Public Welfare Improvement Project" which was conducted statewide in Tennessee during 1966-67 by this NASW unit. The latter project was approved and partially funded ($775) by the Social Action Fund Committee of NASW, as well as the Tennessee Council on Human Relations ($275), and the Tennessee NASW chapters ($416). The project sought to educate the Tennessee public to the services and gaps in services of the Tenneess Department of Public Welfare, and to secure state legislative actions for a better welfare program during the 1967 G enral Assembly.

A full accounting of last year's project was made in a report submitted to the Social Action Fund Committee on May 31, 1967. The manner in which the project was developed, including NASW activity leading up to it, was described in last year's proposal (see Attachment #3, "Background").

(NOTE TO COUNCIL DELEGATES)

Due to the respectable success of last year's project and the abiding interest of many members in our four NASW chapters, the State Council has committed itself to sponsoring a continuation of the Public Welfare Improvement Project during 1967-68.

The State Council, by way of evaluation, believes that there were several meaningful outcomes to last year's project:

1. A number of welfare changes supported by the project (identified below under "Objectives") were enacted by the General Assembly.
2. The State Council itself was strengthened as an active and leadership body.
3. Interest of NASW members across the state was revitalized in public welfare.
4. Several social workers were brought into edifying contact with politicians, legislative workings, politics and government.
5. Current informational materials as well as action proposals were placed in the hands of a large number of indificuals, organizations, associations, etc., outside of NASW.
6. A beginning was made toward mobilizing a sizeable public opinion in favor of better welfare programs.

These represent modes, yet important and encouraging, achievements for the Council in its attempt to become a significant organism in social welfare affairs.

The project continuation being proposed here would seek to capitalize on the above initial gains and to further them as "forces" for welfare improvements. Its central focus would again be the education of the responsible Tennessee citizenry, and of the state legislature. The latter will convene in 1968 for a short session of 30 "working" days between January 9 and February 19.

The project will also have a view to the 1969 regular session of the General Assembly.

The project will promote the need for legislative action to enact laws and-or appropriate funds necessary to adopt (a) some of the NASW recommendations remaining from last year's project, and (b) some additional recommendations relating to new developments in public welfare (see II Objectives below).

The State Council approved the continuation of its DPW Improvement Project at a statewide planning session held on June 16, 1967. It has again committed itself to the responsibility for overall management and partial financing of the project.

This action is subject to the substantial funding of the project by NASW's Social Action Fund Committee.

II. OBJECTIVES

The aims of last year's project were described in its proposal (see Attachment #3, "Project Objectives"). The present section attempts to relate recent state actions in welfare, and other developments, to the objectives of the continuation project being proposed.

A. Review of State Actions

Legislative actions taken by the 1967 General Assembly made several improvements along the lines recommended by last year's DPW Improvement Project. A brief review of these recent developments is as follows:

1. The DPW BUDGET reflects the following points:

   a. An increase of $10,143,000 during the next two years for all purposes. The "new funds" are functionally distributed among the major programs thusly: public assistance grants, 34%; public assistance hospitalization, 30%; child welfare, 7%; administration, 18%; and all other, 11% (see Attachment #1 for detailed data).

b. The total appropraition, by and large, provides only for the continuation of current programs. It contemplates (a) increased payments to nursing homes ($25 more per month) and hospitals (a 10% increase) because of rising medical costs, (b) maintaining present grant levels in public assistance for a larger caseload, and (c) maintaining salaries at present schedules. (NASW advocated higher grants and salaries.)

c. The new budget provides for some expansions of services, but no new services. New funds will provide for increased services for blind children. They will also cover the cost (estimated at $823,000) of removing the "assumed income" policies as a part of relatives' responsibility (NASW supported). They also provide for creating some 167 new staff positions during the next biennum, which will be sufficient, when filled, to reduce "defined services" caseloads to federal requirements under the 1962 amendments (NASW supported). It will not reduce regular caseloads.

d. The new budget does not provide funds for many NASW proposals (see Attachment #2):

1) Raising assistance grants, removing grant maximums, and removing the five-child cut-off in AFDC. (The DPW's appropriation request of $ to raise grants was deleted from the administration budget.)

2) Establishing the AFDC unemployed-parent statewide. (It has operated in 4-5 counties during the past two years on a pilot basis.)

3) Making provisional grants to applicants whose case pends beyond 60 days, such as the "declaration method".

4) Planning and/or implementing Title XIX medical care programs. (The Legislature cut out $1.5 million requested in the

administration budget for the payment of physicians' services for assistance recipients, which was a vove toward Title XIX. Legislation was passed designating the State Health Department as the single agency to administer Title XIX, but no funds nor mandate attended the passage.)

5) Expanding significantly the existing service programs, e.g.-- protective services to children and day care programs.

2. The DPW POLICY was relaxed tp permit the following (all supported by NASW, see Attachement #2.):

a. Elimination of "assumed income" in relatives' responsibilities policies

b. Automatic exemption of any income which federal regulations allow

c. DPW determination that a minor is suitable as an assistance payee

d. Eligibility for assistance by a Tennessee resident for one year after he moves from the state

e. Eligibility by families of servicemen to assistance regardless of residence, if otherwise eligible

All of the provisions enacted were requested by the Tennessee Departmant of Public Welfare and carried the sanction of the administration. The NASW project also supported them, and others (see Attachment #2). No action specifically proposed by NASW alone was taken. Yet the project provided NASW with an "image" through (a) its clearly identifiable set of legislative goals, and (b) its identification with the adopted measures which were in the direction of an expanded and liberalized public welfare program.

B. Specific Project Objectives

The continuation project will seek specific changes in public welfare designed to move in the direction of two long-range fundamental goals:

1. Public assistance policy which provides financial assistance to all

persons on the sole basis of economic need, as determined by state standards

2. Social service policy which provides basic social services to all persons on the basis of their need for services, as determined by state standards

The project, in formulating its specific proposals, will take cognizance of recent developments in the welfare field, such as the following:

1. The pending 1967 Social Security Amendments calling for the states to make welfare payments equal to their subsistence standards, making the AFDC-UP program permanent, and funding declaration approaches to eligibility (and NASW(s statement to the House Ways and Means Committee in support of HR 5710)

2. The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ruling in the Connecticut case which invalidated state residency requirements

3. The national concern for the serious manpower gap in social welfare programs, and importantly, in public welfare

4. The NASW policy position on income maintenance adopted by the 1967 Delegate Assembly (and specifically concerning publi assistance) and the mounting dialogue around guaranteed annual income programs

5. The welfare rights movement, welfare litigation and legal services for the poor which week to protect and enhance the rights, interests and privacy of clients

Specific legal, fiscal and policy changes will be proposed by the continuation project. Many will be similar to or identical with the recommendations of last year's project (see Attachment #2). Proposals will be advanced on a basis of "strategic selection" from the following kinds of objectives:

1. State appropriation of sufficient funds to provide welfare grants at the level of minimum subsistence needs as already established by state standards (also active support of the 1967 Social Security bill)

2. State appropriation sufficient to make specific allowances for <u>each</u> dependent child in the AFDC family (use leverage of the Iowa court ruling that contrary practices are discriminatory and a denial of equal protection of the law)

3. Provision of state laws and funds to implement the AFDC-UP pilot program in all 95 counties, as authori,ed by 1962 federal legislation and as being promoted in the pending 1967 Social Security bill

4. Authorization of measures -- i.e., declaration method -- necessary to allow the DPW to process applications for assistance within 60 days, as required by state and federal regulations, or to make

provisional grants after 60 days until eligibility is determined

5. Adoption of policies for disregarding income from other forms of assistance which is received for any purpose not fully covered by state allowances, such as job training, medical expenses and rent supplement (and now possible under HEW Transmittal Nos. 77 and 86)

6. Adoption of policy changes not currently required to meet federal standards, such as the removal of residency requirements, of restrictions on subsitute spouse relationships, and of relatives' responsibility ~~(suppose it is effect but not always carried out by the individual~~

7. Adoption of regulations with respect to the legal rights, personal dignity and privacy of applicants and recipients during eligibility investigations, and specifically prohibiti g the use of special investigators to visit or observe clients after working hours, especially during sleeping hours, and prohibiting searching in the home without a legal warrant (made mandatory in HEW Handbook Transmittala 7~~1~~ and 86; also ruled in the Benny Parrish case in California that such practices are unconstitutional encroachments).

8. Legislation enacting a Title XIX Program in the state which would offer (a) complete medical care for all welfare recipients in 1968, and (b) medical care for all medically indigent as soon as economically feasible, but not later than 1995 (Use the findings of the 1966 report made on this matter by the John Joint Consultant Firm)

9. Provision of state funds adequate to support attractive salary schedules, particularly for trained social workers, in the public welfare department, and to conduct a vigorous recuritment program (Use evidence of "welfare strikes", unfillded positions, turnover and federal funding requirements)

10. Provisions necessary in laws and policies to allow for the participation of welfare recipients in the formulation, evaluation and determination of welfare policies and programs (Use the experience and arguments of the welfare rights movement)

11. Authorization for the state to provide or pay for legal services for welfare recipients as they are needed, if not readily available at a cost which the recipient can afford

It is recognized that fiscal objections will present major obstacles to the achievement of the project's objectives. A number of fiscal analyses have been made of the cost of public welfare in relation to such aspects as the as the removal of grant maximums (see Attachment #1, table II), expenditures for other state functions (Attchment #1, table III), federal participation (Attachment #1, tables IV, V), and state personal income (Attachment #1, table IV). The project would contemplate the preparation of similar data and evidence regarding cost.

III. ORGANIZATION

The continuation project will operate in a manner very similar to that used in the 1966-67 project. The State Council of NASW Chapters will serve as the governing body of the project; will be responsible for all policy decisions and for chapter coordination; will seek consultation from the state welfare department; and hopes to employ a paid director for the project on a part-time basis.

The two State Council delegates from each of the four NASW chapters will be unrenumerated members of the project staff. One delegate, not necessarily the Council president, will be selected to give general supervision to the paid director in the conduct of the project.

At least four additional members of each chapter will be selected to serve as unpaid members of the project staff. In chapter organization, they will constitute ad hoc committees for the welfare project and will not by design be part of the chapter's social policy and action committee. Each ad hoc committee will carry out project activities in a manner most appropriate to its community situation. (Some such committees are already organized and functioning.)

Other NASW members will be asked for special assistance as needed.

On October 19, 1967, the entire project staff, numbering 25 persons, will hold an organizing, reporting, and planning session in Nashville. At this time the various ad hoc committees will have approved the project proposal. During the course of the meeting the Commissioner of Public Welfare, other welfare personnel, ~~and representatives of the four urban Planning Councils~~ will be invited to attend.

Subsequently, the four NASW chapters in the state's largest urban areas will begin serving as the "activating agents" for the project. Some will already have begun functioning. Each chapter may have co-sponsors as it wishes, in local organizations such as community planning councils and advisory boards of local DPW offices.

From late October 1967 to mid-February 1968, a statwide educational and public opinion campaign will be mounted to inform social agencies and allied organizations and groups of our objectives and target proposals. At the same time these groups will be encouraged to take action in support of the project goals.

G roups we hope to involve will be the Tennessee Conference on Social Welfare, the Church Women United, the Mental Health Association, the American Association of University Women, civil rights groups, the Family Service Association of America agencies, labor unions, social service clubs, church committees for social betterment, county welfare advisory boards and metropolitan councils, Community Action Program agencies and other organizations concerned with the problems of the poor, "inner city" churches, public housing tenant associations, educational associations, chapters of the Parent-Teacher Association, etc.

Whenever possible, persons who have been or are welfare recipients, and other persons struggling with the problems brought by poverty, will be informed of the project and invited to participate.

Throughout, there will be an emphasis on assisting interested individuals and groups and organizations in expressing their opinions to the state legislators and other appropriate party officials.

The project staff members themselves will contact legislators prior to and during the 1968 General Assembly. Where possible, individual NASW members will be encouraged to discuss issues with, and follow the activities of, individual legislators.

Finally, it is contemplated that the Public Welfare Improvement Project will be continued during late 1968 and early 1969 in connection with the next regular session (and appropriation time) of the General Assembly, beginning in January 1969. Such action, however, would depend on the evaluation of the project just described and on the availability of funds and personnel.

IV. PROJECT BUDGET AND REQUEST FOR FUNDING

The following proposed budget of $1500 is based on the $1465.91 actually spent on the project last year:

		Proposed 1967-68	Actual 1966-67
Expenditures:	1) Staff	$ 500.	$ 500.
	2) Travel of delegates and ad hoc committees to central meeting point	310.	307.16
	3) Extra secretarial work and materials	500.	478.19
	4) Postage, stationery, telephone .	100.	98.27
	5) Miscellaneous	90.	82.29
	Total	$1500.	$1465.91

1) A person is needed in the state capital to obtain material from the state office of the Department of Public Welfare and other state offices; to organize this material and distribute it to the State Council delegates and ad hoc committee members who reside throughout the state; to be close to the locale of state legislative action, so as to best serve as liaison between the legislators and the chapters.

2) Last year 8 delegates attended 3 meeting in Nashville from throughout the state, at an average expense of $13 per delegate per meeting. Some delegates combined other business or pleasure with the meetings, and did not charge for their full transportation costs. Therefore, this year's estimate of $310., with additional persons attending the meetings from the ad hoc committees, seems a basic minimum.

3) Secretaries or typists employed last year furnished their own materials, included in the cost of their work.

4) Last year brochures and letters were mailed to legislators and key community persons throughout the state; delegates communicated by letter and memo; occasional telephone calls were made to the national NASW office or within the state when time or clarity was of the essence.

5) Last year we estimated a $50. emergency fund, but spent $82. on a reception for state legislators, taking advantage of an opportunity which had not been foreseen for invaluable first-hand contact between Council and legislators.

For the 1966-67 project funds were obtained from three sources: the NAW chapters themselves, the Tennessse Council of Human Relations, and the NASW Social Action Fund. Without the last two grants ~~xxx~~ the project would have been impossible, since the NASW chapters could only raise slightly under a fourth of the expense of the project.

Therefore, the Council again hopes to obtain funds beyond the chapter treasuries this year for the contunation project. It hopes especially that the NASW ~~Xxxxx~~ Social Action Fund will consider the proposed project valid and will accept the Council's request for a grant of $775.

The Council has the approval of the four Tennessee chapters for the ongoing project and therefore can count on chapter participation financially. Each chapter will contribute $1+ per full member, giving a total of $460 .

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has again been approached and has agreed to ~~xxxxx~~ contribute $.

We were going to decide on Oct. 19 who should contact TCHR! Cbtale

Proposed sources of revenue would therefore be as follows:

<u>Sources of revenue for 1967-68 project:</u>

Middle Tennessee chapter of NASW (226 members)	$226.00	
West Tennessee chapter (100? members)	100.00	
Knox chapter (71 members)	85.00	- definite
Southeastern Tennessee chapter (4? members)	4?.	- approved
Total contribution from Tennessee NASW chapters	$460.	
Tennessee Council on Human Relations	?.	
NASW Social Action Fund	?.	
Total	$.	

File Tenn. Council

M E M O

October 18, 1967

TO: Ed Stanfield

FROM: Paul Anthony

Last week in Chattanooga I discussed the attached with Mrs. Hale who expressed real appreciation for the help we gave last year through the Tennessee Council. I think it desirable we help again, but if we do so again it should be through the Tennessee Council. Would you call Baxton and see if he is agreeable to accepting and contributing $300.00 to the group? If so, I will write Mrs. Hale saying she can expect it.

Thanks.

PA/km

October 19, 1967

M E M O

To: Ruth Alexander

From: Paul Anthony

Please make a check to the Tennessee Council for $300.00 and charge to 319 CHR Consultants.

PA/km

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS INC.

TENNESSEE STATE COUNCIL OF CHAPTERS

CHAPTERS
WEST TENNESSEE
MIDDLE TENNESSEE
SOUTHEAST TENNESSEE
KNOX AREA

314 Walsh Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37405
October 13, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed is a copy of the rough draft of a Public Welfare Improvement Project which the State Council of Tennessee chapters of the National Association of Social Workers hopes to continue for a second year.

The final proposal will be adopted at a meeting of the State Council in Nashville October 19. Chapter discussions across the state indicate that there will be few changes from the draft proposal which I am sending you.

The goals of the project are described from the bottom of page 5 through page 7. The tentative budget is discussed on pages 10 and 11.

The extent of the project will depend in part on funds obtainable. Last year NASW members numbering just under 450 in Tennessee contributed slightly more than one dollar each; the Tennessee Council on Human Relations contributed $275; the Social Action Fund of NASW contributed, on a matching basis, $775.

This year it appears that Tennessee NASW members will again contribute slightly over a dollar, and that the Social Action Fund will again meet whatever funds the NASW State Council raises.

For this reason it would be wonderful if the Tennessee Council on Human Relations could again contribute up to $300. It would mean the difference between our having a neat printed brochure to distribute when we talk to groups, or having mimeographed material, or none at all.

However, whether or not the Council obtains outside funds the project will be undertaken. At least one of the four chapters has already begun action.

Our project proposal must be submitted to our national office by November 1 in order to qualify for Social Action Funds.

Thank you so much for offering to consider our project for assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Claire Hale

Claire (Mrs. Earl D.) Hale, ACSW
President, State Council

File
Tenn Council

Old Hillsboro Road, Route 3
Franklin, Tennessee 37064
October 29, 1967

Dr. William Pollard, President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
191 Outer Drive
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Pollard:

I have read in today's paper that the Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations refused to accept the resignation of its executive director and, rather, expressed its overwhelming support for him "in this highly controversial work".

There was a time when a great many people were willing to give overwhelming support to Senator Joseph McCarthy in his work against the threat of Communism, and the action of the Board in this case represents to me an analogous short-range expediency.

This letter is to resign my membership in the Tennessee Council and its Nashville chapter. I am very much in favor of more militant and more aggressive leadership looking toward better human relations. To be effective, that leadership must be developed among our citizens, and the professional leadership working toward this goal must be able to inspire respect. The Board's action seems to me to preclude both possibilities.

With every good wish,

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Robert H. Cowan

cc - Leslie Dunbar, Field Foundation
Paul Anthony, Sou. Regional Council

File Tenn. Council

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

October 29, 1967

Dear Paul,

Yesterday at the board meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations after the vote was taken overwhelmingly asking that Baxton withdraw his resignation, he made a talk. While he made some gracious overtures of goodwill to those who had opposed the motion, most of his talk was directed against the Southern Regional Council.

I have looked over the list of your Tennessee board members and find that Kelly Miller Smith and I were the only ones present yesterday. Since he made the motion asking that Baxton withdraw his resignation you might want to check my report of the meeting with him. I was the first one who spoke against the motion.

Baxton said that most of the state councils were in shambles. Virginia just really had no council. South Carolina, through ruthless interference from SRC, had forced out that beautiful, wonderful, dear old lady that had served as its director for so long. That marvelous woman who had been director in Georgia couldn't stand the meddling. The director in Mississippi , that wonderful man, had called him two nights this week and talked an hour each time, because he is so upset. There was something similar about Louisiana and also a local council in Louisiana.

I think at this point my mind strayed trying to figure out how this was pertinent to the immediate meeting. But afterward another board member said the point he made was that all of the councils are in bad shape except Tennessee. And they had just demonstrated by their vote that Tennessee means to go forward, that when the going gets rough, they do not listen to the voices that say 'slow down'. I did get back with him when he was saying that this vote would say to the Negroes of the state that they could continue to count on the Tennessee Council.

Incidentally, that point was made over and over again, implying that those of us who wanted to accept Baxton's resignation were anti-Negro.

But back to SRC. Baxton said a large percent of the board were over 70, that more than half were life members, that they got large sums from foundations on the basis of their total state council membership but - and here I am not quite sure

how he said it - but the import was that once they had the money their interest in state councils ceased.

He said that SRC would meet next week and that as chairman of state directors he would be there ' working with the other directors' to see what they could 'work out'.

This was mostly Greek to me since I don't know what he is 'working ' on - but I thot it might make some sense to you.

In my remarks I said that Baxton's talent was in helping expedite getting OEO programs - a talent which seemed more valuable three years ago than it did later after we learned that the rhetoric of OEO outran its funding, and before it became enmeshed in politics.

I said that he had no talent for involving our membership, no interest in program, membership or broadening the financial base. I said that at first I thot it was just that he had no talent for this, but that I gradually learned that he actually opposed this kind of effort. While I wanted hundreds of people across the state involved in all aspects of this problem (employment, schools, housing etc.) his idea was that he, alone, should be "on the cutting edge".

In my remarks I mentioned that when he came he wanted a salary of $10,000. This was more than we expected to pay and he had said "If I can't raise $10,000 I shouldn't be the director." I added that I had reminded him of this from time to time.

I tell this part (of course there was much more) because he gave a surprising answer to this. He said that while he hadn't raised it in Tennessee, he had raised it from foundations - that and more - and that if he stayed in Tennessee that money was still forthcoming, that Leslie Dunbar of the Field Foundation was waiting for a call from him that afternoon.

Both Kelly and I were asked late in the discussion, to each spend five minutes giving our views of the direction the council should take. I discussed why I thot it crucially important to greatly enlarge membership and the financial base in Tennessee, and the involvment of more people. I pointed out that the situation for Negroes is worsening while at the same time whites (I quoted the July Gallup Poll) think that Negroes are not treated badly and 95% think they have as good an opportunity as whites. I told them of the Urban Coalition and the beginning of hope that leaders of finance and industry were waking up, and I thought we should follow this up in Tennessee by going to them and asking for support, thus letting them know of our work, as well as maybe educating them a little. As you know the board voted for a lone voice, supported from New York.

Sincerely, Martha

COPY

October 29, 1967

Dr. William G. Pollard, President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
191 Outer Drive
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Bill:

Please accept my resignation from the board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

This is the field of my greatest concern and I want to put my effort where I feel some agreement with goals and methods.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Martha

Mrs. Tom Ragland

File / Tenn. Council

October 30, 1967

MT - file

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Dr. Pollard. I feel so strongly regarding this matter that I am sending you a copy.

Upon sober reflection, it seems to me that we, who were opposed to Baxton's remaining as our executive director, somewhat mishandled our opposition. At least I feel that I did. We made every effort to keep the discussion off of personalities and on issues. I do not believe the decision would have been different, but I wish that I had made clearer my feelings concerning the man himself.

It is for this reason that I am sending you the enclosed copy.

Very sincerely,

Adele M. Schweid

Mrs. B. R. Schweid
3902 Wayland Drive
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

October 30, 1967

Dr. W. G. Pollard, President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Pollard:

Until this past Saturday's Board meeting, I have always felt that my concern with the manifold problems of human relations found its best expression in the efforts and goals of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. It was for this reason that I have been happy to serve as both a director and at one time as secretary.

I find myself now in such profound disagreement with the direction in which the Council appears to be headed that I am herewith submitting my resignation from its Board. I can no longer serve on a Board whose director I consider to be completely irresponsible.

It was incredible to me that you as well as the majority of the Board could so totally disregard the advice of those persons who have been most closely connected with the executive director. Mrs. Ragland has struggled with Mr. Bryant for three years exhibiting a patience, an understanding and a loyalty and devotion to the aims of the Council which are beyond question. Since its inception, George Barrett has kept the Council alive with his initiative, his imagination and his energy, and he is cognizant as few others could be of the dangers now confronting the Tennessee Council.

It would seem to me that it should be a matter of considerable concern to you as to why these two and the majority of the rest of us from Nashville are so exercised over Mr. Bryant's behaviour. We are divergent individuals, quite unrelated in any way except through our interest in human relations. I cannot seriously consider that you could believe that we have any other motive for our position than this concern. You were aware of our feelings yet you have made no effort to determine the reason for these

feelings.

It was no facetious suggestion on my part that the office be moved from Nashville. It is quite evident to me now that it is only through close personal contact with the executive director that the dangers to the Tennessee Council can be realized.

If you are interested I will be glad to discus these statements with you in greater detail in person at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Free Tenn. Council

MJ - file - Tenn Council

262 Stonewall Pl.
Memphis, Tenn. 38112
Nov.5, 1967

Dr. William G. Pollard
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Pollard;

It is after a long and unhappy consideration, dating back two years, that I am tendering you my resignation from the board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. I am particularly reluctant to do so a s you come in as the new president of the board but I feel impelled to for the following reasons:

1. Under the existing and proposed relationships between state councils and SRC I feel strongly that a state council board must both set policy and assume responsibility not only for its own actions but for its staff in carrying out its policies, including the raising of local funds for its operation.

2. I no longer feel that I can assume such responsibility as a board member with Baxton Bryant continuing as state director for I feel he not only does not share my concept of the board's responsibility but is actively opposing such a concept. As I said to you at the recent SRC meeting I disagree with Baxton that it is the director who is "free" to always be the cutting edge in working for change and feel , on the contrary, that no matter how energetic and concerned a director may be that it is only group action of a slowly but ever increasing group that will make true change come about.

3. Regardless of policy disagreements I feel I also have to say that I do not think that Baxton, in spite of his personal dedication, has shown those characteristics that a staff person in this situation should possess - specifically, a willingness to carry out board decisions, to make regular reports on how he and the staff under him spend their time and to account in detail on income and expenditures (here I plead guilty as a woman, realizing that men often do not see this as we do. My organisational training was in the Y.W .C.A . which I served as treasurer for many years and I think women are more apt to be concerned about financial details than men and are also not as apt to raise their 'sights'). I have also found that Baxton, possibly because he holds his beliefs so deeply, has proven to be a divisive influence among board members. I

Again may I express my deep regret to you personally for the action I am taking and to assure you that I do intend to remain a most interested and concerned member of the TCHR.

I talked to Baxton in Atlanta about my resignation and reasons. I am sending copies of this letter to the officers and staff of SRC named below and also to Mr. Leslie Dunbar because of the direct grant of the Field Foundation to TCHR.

Sincerely yours,

Frances E Coe

Copies to:
Mr. John H. Wheeler
Dr. Raymond Wheeler
Mr. Paul Anthony
Mr Leslie Dunbar

File
Tenn. Council
cc: ref
Field Fd
re: Tenn

Council "Times" relative to Baxton Bryant's resignation + reinstatement

ESC
MJ-LC

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

November 6, 1967

George E. Barrett, Esq.
Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear George:

I received today copies of Martha Ragland's letters of October 29 to Paul Anthony and Dr. Pollard; attached was a note from Martha saying you had asked that these letters be sent to me. Also today, there came a copy of Mrs. Bernard Schweid's letter of resignation to Dr. Pollard. Several days ago I received a copy of Mrs. Robert Cowan's letter to Dr. Pollard, resigning from the Tennessee Council.

Martha's letter to Paul expresses a good bit of skepticism about a number of things she has heard said, but she apparently has none regarding things said about me. I had just a moment at the Southern Regional Council annual meeting last week to speak to her, and to tell her succinctly but fairly fully what positions I had taken. I think now I would like to say these things at a little more length and, as you are a central figure, in a letter addressed to you --though as you can see copies are going to others.

I could, if it were worthwhile, go into a lengthy chronology, but I see no cause to do that. As I told Martha in Atlanta, I "interfered" in the Tennessee Council question twice. Last Spring I told Baxton, when he first informed me of his intention of leaving Tennessee, that I would help him relocate; I considered this a personal pledge to him, and I would have done my best to fulfill it. Secondly, at a relatively late date in this unfortunate controversy I told the Southern Regional Council that I would not recommend to my Board a grant to fund a certain local council which they thought Baxton might direct, and at an even later date I declined to give SRC any assurance that I would recommend to my Board a grant to another state council which they thought might employ Baxton, but would do so only if we put up the money. Since speaking to Martha, and since reexamining some records, I have ascertained that I perhaps "interfered" one additional time, which was that once last Summer, after Baxton had resigned but before all the controversy had reached me, I asked him in a letter whether, in view of threatening radical developments in Tennessee, he didn't feel that he ought to reconsider his resignation. I had no answer from Baxton to this, but was subsequently told by Will Campbell that Baxton had not changed his mind about leaving.

You will recall the position I took when you phoned me two or three weeks before your board meeting. I go through all of this because I am naturally

more than a little troubled to have my name, and the Foundation's name, injected into the debate in Tennessee and into the debate between Baxton and SRC. I am mindful also of the irony of this situation, because some years back I succeeded in persuading my predecessor at the Foundation, and he the Board of the Foundation to make both a grant for the state councils to SRC and also direct grants to some selected councils. I am now caught in the middle of my own achievement, if such it was. As a by-product of the recent events in Tennessee, as well as some in Georgia, I am becoming convinced that this Foundation should either make its entire grant on behalf of state councils to SRC for allocation, or make its entire grant to such state councils as it selects, but that in no event should it stay in this middle territory.

I do not mean anything in this letter to imply that my opinion regarding Baxton is not a high one. I am not usually considered to be naive about people, and I certainly do not regard Baxton as any saint, or even hero. Nevertheless, I am mindful that before he went to Tennessee the Tennessee Council was not, in my opinion, a strongly effective organization. Most of the time he has been in Tennessee I have been in New York, and consequently have been able to observe the work of the Council only from a distance. From that distance, I have been greatly impressed by the work he did in Memphis on the anti-poverty program, and by the organizing work he had done in west Tennessee. Moreover, when I visited the annual meeting of the Tennessee Council last Winter, I left feeling that something remarkable was happening in the liberal ranks of the state: this feeling was produced by three factors. You may be interested to know what they were. One was the tremendous speech by the President of the Council, Martha Ragland, which I thought set a new tone for human relations leadership; the second was the presence there of a kind of people I was not used to seeing at state council meetings -a great many low-income Negroes, plus a sizeable sprinkling of politicians ; and third were your own comments to me to the effect that, though you still found Baxton hard to get along with, you thought he was doing a good job: at least that is what I remember you to have said, and which Peggy remembers that you said. So after my visit, it was all the more a letdown to begin learning so shortly thereafter that trouble was brewing in Tennessee.

I think as I have always thought, both before Baxton's time and since, that there is simply no state in the south where a stronger and better council on human relations could be built than in Tennessee. That is why, before leaving SRC, I championed the Tennessee Council before the Field Foundation, and that is why since coming to the Field Foundation I have twice now recommended grants to it; and that is why I hope I can do so again.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LD:la

cc: Mrs. Tom Ragland
Mrs. Robt. Cowan
Dr. William G. Pollard
Baxton Bryant
Mrs. Bernard Schweid
Rev. Will Campbell
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Paul Anthony
Ed Stanfield

P.S. Now in suggesting to Martha that she send me a copy of her letters I am sure you were moved by a desire that I be informed. I sincerely appreciate this, but I would like for you and my other friends in Tennessee to have the information that this letter contains.

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

File
Tenn. Council

November 8, 1967

Mrs. Frances Coe
262 Stonewall Place
Memphis, Tenn. 38112

Dear Mrs. Coe:

I received today a copy of your letter to Dr. Pollard. I think that the best way I can reply at this time is to send you a copy of my recent letter to George Barrett.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LD:la
Enc.

cc: George Barrett
Baxton Bryant
Paul Anthony

Esleeck
Fidelity Onion Skin
100% BOND

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18TH AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

November 10, 1967

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B. J. STILES
SECRETARY
MRS. ERNEST SILVER
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BAXTON BRYANT
ASSISTANT DIRECTORS
HARRY WIERSEMA, JR.
ISAAC RICHMOND, JR.
RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York City, New York 10017

Dear Les:

It is most helpful to have the copy of your letter of November 6 to George Barrett. As you know, I have been caught in the middle of this controversy and have been somewhat baffled by the intensity of the feelings which it has generated. Your letter helps fill in some of the background of the situation which I have not known before.

I particularly appreciate having your evaluation of Baxton Bryant as set forth in that letter. I certainly share it. In response to complaints from Martha Ragland and a number of other people, I have often commented that I only became active in the Tennessee Council Board and interested in assuming its presidency because of my appreciation for the vitality and strength of the program Baxton had developed and my personal admiration for his complete dedication to his mission and the courage and vigor with which he carried it out.

I have agreed completely with Martha Ragland and George Barrett over the past two years in their concern to develop strong local citizen leadership and viable and active local chapters. The rather unique contract we developed with Moran Associates was indeed designed to achieve just this. Doubtless they feel it falls short of their objective, but as a practical matter I am convinced that it represented at the time the only feasible plan open to us. The chief obstacle in the way of carrying it out has been the

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uncertainty about Baxton's status since last summer. Now that this has been positively settled, I believe Baxton and Rilla Moran are going to work closely together in achieving the objectives of the contract.

Given this background I find it quite impossible to understand the intensity of the feeling which has developed over this issue in the past two weeks. The two objectives of developing strong local citizen leadership and still retaining Baxton's vigorous personal mission throughout the state are certainly not mutually exclusive. How such an issue could lead a person of such outstanding ability and commitment as Martha Ragland to resign from the Council's Board is simply beyond me.

In any event I must say that the overwhelming support given to Baxton by the Tennessee Council Board was something I had not anticipated before hand. It went a long way toward resolving my own uncertainties about the future of the Council, and I was encouraged by it. With that kind of consensus to build on, we ought to be able to make tremendous progress this year. It is especially heartening to know that you and the Field Foundation hope to continue your generous support of our efforts. In support of this position I want you to know of my own intention to give my full and unqualified support to the Tennessee Council and its staff, both as its president and afterwards.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Pollard

William G. Pollard
President

CC: Mrs. Tom Ragland
Mrs. Robert Cowan
Mrs. Bernard Schweid
Mr. Baxton Bryant
The Rev. Will Campbell
The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Mr. Paul Anthony
Mr. Ed Stanfield
Mrs. R. Moran
Mr. George Barrett
Mrs. E. G. Silver

November 13, 1967

Miss Kay Jones
3610 Brighton Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

It is good to hear from you and to have your confirmation that the $300 is needed. We don't need any further receipt.

Warm regards from all of us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

File Tenn. Council

ES
EL
M 7-files

Dear Paul:

I want to acknowledge with real gratitude the SRC assistance to the Tennessee State Council of Chapters, NASW, in the form of the $300 check, forwarded by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. It has come to me as treasurer of that weak but willing body. I assume that your cancelled check is an appropriate receipt; if not, let me know ahd I'll try to produce something more formal.

I have just read Ed Stanfield's newsy SRC letter. I am delighted that John Lewis is with you, and I so keenly recall that first freedom ride from Nashville!

My best wishes to all of you.

Sincerely yours,

Roy Jones

3610 Brighton Road
Nashville
November 7, 1967

See Tenn. Council

Cir. ref: Dir. Dr. re: Correp. Dogged with Martha Ragland relative to reply separation in Tenn. c. N.R.

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

November 21, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul,

You may be interested in the enclosed exchange with Martha Ragland.

For whatever help they may be to you, I am also enclosing other letters which have come in the wake of the Battle of Oak Ridge.

Sincerely,

Leslie

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

LEJ
MJ-Ib

November 21, 1967

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha,

I have read and re-read your letter of November 12, and there still seems little that I can find to say. I do feel like repeating what I said in my letter to George, which is that I wish you wouldn't believe all people may say that I say.

I don't think, really, that I have had any "power" in Tennessee. Except to support your grant applications and to do the three things I stated in my earlier letter - I just have not done anything.

I have pondered your statements about the relation of the Foundation to the TCHR board; I have gone over in my mind the examples of our other grantees. I think, Martha, that in the nature of things this foundation and well-nigh all others deal with the staff representatives of grantees. It is done on the assumption that staff persons have the confidence of their boards. I don't really know any other way to do it. But we do not make grants to leaders; we make them to organizations.

For any difficulty I may have unwittingly caused you, I am truly sorry.

Sincerely,

bcc: Mr. Paul Anthony

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

November 12, 1967

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

Thank you for the copy of your letter to George. I appreciate its frankness. Because of that I will write you a little more fully, altho I am not much for hashing over lost causes. That was why I made it clear that I sent you those other letters at George's request. I didn't want you to think that I had any illusions that anything I said would make any difference.

Your letter confirms my feeling of finality. I had come to realize during my three years of effort that SRC and the Field Foundation consider the officers and board of the state council as a front for the state director. Although the officers are legally responsible for the handling of the money, and, I think, morally responsible for an effective program, I never had any reason to think that this view crossed state lines.

Repeated SOS's went out from members of the Tennessee board with no real response. At the SRC meeting in November 1965 Frances Coe told Paul Anthony that she was very apprehensive about Baxton, had grave doubts of his fitness for the job of director and was seriously considering resigning. She had just been chairman for the annual meeting of TCHR which had been held in Memphis. Paul's answer was to hang on that he thought Tennessee was a way station for Baxton and that it looked to him like he had his sights on a federal job.

I believe it was before that that Jack Tarlton as Treasurer and I had gotten concerned over what seemed to be several financial irregularities. We discovered six months after Baxton had been here that the previous regime (Bill Willis was president) had advanced Baxton a month's salary. We had not known this and each month Baxton had had the secretary write up the checks, including his salary, with no indication of it. This was ultimately worked out.

Adele Schweid, a former secretary of TCHR had been one who could sign checks. After a few months she refused to sign any more as Baxton would bring her what she described as incredibly large 'expense' checks with no itemized account anywhere of how they were spent. She said she was no longer willing to be responsible for okaying them. And there were other questions raised. Both Jack and I talked to Paul and Ed about our concern and asked for advice and help.

During these months I tried in every way I could to elicit some kind of reports from Baxton. I suggested finally in desperation that it would help if he would just list the places he had been and the people he had seen, if he couldn't bring himself to any narrative report. He agreed but never did it. I suggested we meet once a week, or once a month, and he could tell me what he had been doing. He agreed but could never find the time for it.

A great deal of the time that the office would report that he was in 'West Tennessee' I found that he was really in Texas. Of course he would go and come through West Tennessee. I am not overly concerned about hours put in if results are forthcoming - but there weren't many. Not a single local unit was actively involved on any issue or were holding meetings.

When some issue came up they would call for Baxton and he would go. This pattern was reported over and over at the Oak Ridge meeting by people speaking in support of Baxton. "He came over to Knoxville and defended Highlander School. This took real courage. This is the kind of man we need". I sat there wondering where the Knoxville Community Relations Council had been, why they had to call some one from Nashville - and how much 'courage' it had taken for Baxton to speak out. It just added to his impressive press clippings and re-enforced his position (and yours) that if Baxton weren't speaking out nobody would be.

His loner approach keeps down participation from others two ways. First as in the Highlander case (and many others that were gratefully recalled at the Oak Ridge meeting) he acts for people who are genuinely concerned and can feel good that 'something is really being done' (and they don't have to do it.)

The second way is that typified by Nashville, where there are many who want to be active (this chapter had an impressive record during the school desegregation issue and on other local problems) but have been unable to work with Baxton. He prempts the field, charging in on every issue without consulting the local officers, calls press conferences, goes on TV, sets up meetings - and then reports that he can't get the local people to do anything! He wins both ways.

It was clear early that Baxton had a contempt for board direction. He wanted in his first year to bring up a man from Texas on the staff. The executive committee unanimously voted against it. "Two top out-of-state staff people in one year is too many" was the main reason given. Mine was that "One from Texas was enough". That was on a Saturday and on Monday Baxton told me that the man was coming! Paul advised that I not make an issue of it.

I was slow in realizing why Baxton was above any board direction, or suggestions from SRC. But finally I got a clear picture and when Whit Stokes resigned and I went back in as president I knew exactly where I stood in the organization - at the bottom of the totem pole. We had a one man operation, not subject to the board, not responsive to SRC, because the source of his power was with you. I knew it long before Baxton made it explicit. But he did make it explicit. When I kept pressing about the necessity of a genuine fund-raising effort he agreed that Paul had said the foundations had insisted on this "But I know that Les Dunbar understands the situation in Tennessee". (Presumably the 'situation' was that if you only have one person 'on the cutting edge' you can't expect a state to raise money.

Again during Sept. and Oct. of this year when Baxton spent the time lobbying to be retained, he said to me once "If the board thinks they can kick me out (sic) and still get the same funding they will wake up to find out different". My reply was that I certainly had no illusions

about it, I knew perfectly well that it was because of him that our funding had escalated.

When Ed sent out the SRC position paper proposing that each state council should raise enough money to pay the salary of the director, a secretary and administrative costs, Baxton went through the ceiling. In telling me about it he said " Why, Martha, this would mean that the state director would be responsible to the state board".

I feel that TCHR has failed completely at a time of grave crisis in the country - a crisis so grave that we may be past the point of no return. I feel dirtied because I was a party for so long to trying to make it look like we were an active organization. At the time it seemed to me that the mere appearance would be beneficial and would keep open the option of later making the appearance a reality. It is ironical that you found our annual meeting this year impressive. We tried hard to make it seem so - but it wasn't you I wanted to impress. I wanted to talk to you. But that is water over the dam.

Sincerely,

Martha Ragland

Mrs. Tom Ragland

November 8, 1967

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha:

Your letter of resignation from the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations of October 29 came while I was on an extended trip away from Oak Ridge. Thus I did not know about it when I was with you in Atlanta this past week.

I must say I am saddened by your action. You are one of the great figures in human relations in Tennessee and in the nation. I fully realize your bitter disappointment in the action of the Board at its Oak Ridge meeting with respect to Baxton Bryant. I share some of your misgivings about this action. Nevertheless it was taken by a decisive vote after a full discussion. It was clearly a matter for full Board decision - not just yours or mine. There is only one TCHR in the state and those of us who are committed to this vital concern must either work to make it as effective as possible or give up the task. Whatever Baxton's deficiences may be, and I agree they are significant, we have, nevertheless, had one of the most vital Human Relations Councils of the entire South during the past three years. That is something all of us in Tennessee should cherish and take pride in.

I do wish you would reconsider your resignation. If you feel that you cannot, I shall of course reluctantly accept it. But I do want you to know that I feel it is not in the best interests

of the movement to which we have both been committed for so long and your resignation is a great disappointment and setback to me personally.

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY WILLIAM G. POLLARD

William G. Pollard
President

November 8, 1967

Mrs. B. R. Schweid
3902 Wayland Drive
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

Dear Mrs. Schweid:

Your letter of October 30, 1967, submitting your resignation from the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations came while I was away from Oak Ridge on an extended trip.

I am sorry you feel that I was not more decisive in the Board meeting. Under our bylaws it was clearly a matter for decision by the Board rather than the President or even the Executive Committee. In such a situation the presiding officer must place fairness to all members and the full airing of all viewpoints before a vote is taken above his own personal wishes. I said all I felt was appropriate to my role in this meeting. It was not for me to decide the question. That remained with the full Board. I was very sympathetic to the viewpoints of our past presidents, Martha Ragland and George Barrett.

There is, and in the nature of things can only be, one Tennessee Council on Human Relations. All the state councils have trouble of various kinds with their executive directors and several have fired theirs recently. For all of the deficiencies of Baxton Bryant it is still true that Tennessee has had during the past three years one of the most viable and productive Human Relations Councils of all the states in the South. I can fully understand how deeply hurt you are over Baxton's failure to stand by his resignation. But it is not

ultimately Baxton who is at stake but the whole human relations movement in Tennessee. We need your continued involvement and contribution to that effort.

I have urged Martha Ragland to reconsider her resignation, and I urge you to do so too. We need you both in this vitally important movement in Tennessee, and all the more so now that it is clear that for the next year or so we must work through Baxton to achieve whatever can be done in our state. Please discuss your decision with her. Nothing would please me more than to know that both of you were staying on the team in these difficult days. I would be delighted to tear up your letters of resignation and forget that they had ever been sent, if you would let me do so.

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY WILLIAM G. POLLARD

William G. Pollard
President

November 10, 1967

Mrs. Robert H. Cowan
Old Hillsboro Road, Route 3
Franklin, Tennessee 37064

Dear Mrs. Cowan:

I am saddened by your letter of October 29 submitting your resignation as a member of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and of its Nashville chapter.

I am convinced that for the last three years we have had in Tennessee the most active and effective Human Relations Council in the entire South, and I know that Leslie Dunbar shares this conviction. Through our contract with Moran Associates we are carrying out a vigorous program of development of strong local chapters out of which we hope to develop leadership among citizens in each area of the state. I am personally enthusiastic about the prospects for the Council in the year ahead, and I am sorry indeed to know that we will no longer have your help in meeting the important challenges of the day.

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY WILLIAM G. POLLARD

William G. Pollard
President

BC: Leslie Dunbar
Baxton Bryant

File
Tenn. C.H.R.

December 4, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

When we set 2:00 p.m. for your visit on the 13th I had forgotten a luncheon engagement connected with the Urban Coalition. Could we make it for 3:00 p.m. instead? Whatever the situation, I will be back in the office as soon as possible, and look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

file: Tenn. Council
Cr. ref: "J. gen."
re: Elbert Jean Dec. 8 concerning Tenn Council

December 13, 1967

Mr. Elbert B. Jean
State Coordinator
Office of Economic Opportunity
100 Arlington Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37210

Dear Elbert:

Thank you so much for the thoughtfulness in passing on the comments about Baxton and the Tennessee Council. Lord knows, especially at this time of madness, it's important to repeat the good things once in a while.

Sorry I missed you in Atlanta last week. Hear you did quite a job. The next time you're here, do plan on a visit.

Again, my sincere thanks.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

STATE OF TENNESSEE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
100 ARLINGTON AVENUE
NASHVILLE 37210

ELBERT B. JEAN
STATE COORDINATOR

PHONE 741-2615

December 8, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council on Human Relations
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I was in a meeting recently concerning the poverty program in Somerville, Tennessee, which is in Fayette County. There were about 300 persons gathered in the Community Center, and the question was raised "What do poor people in Fayette County do when they need help?" While there were several different answers given, there was one in which I think you might be especially interested. There was an older man who rose and said that "he had lived all his life in Fayette County and that he had noticed in the last 2 or 3 years when poor folks were in trouble and getting a bad deal from the authorities and when Baxton Bryant was called in on the matter that they got a square deal."

I thought this was the highest compliment to any man that could be offered and share it with you to express my appreciation for the support and help which you have given to Baxton and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely yours,

Elbert B. Jean

EBJ:vfc

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

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MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

December 19, 1967

MEMO: To Participants and Interested Parties in the West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation.

From: Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

At our meeting in Nashville on December 11, I promised the parties in that conference that I would write a resume on the organization of the West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation and send a list of the officers and members of its Board, along with all who participated in the conference.

This information is also being sent to people whom we hope will be interested in this West Tennessee development. Feel free to make whatever use of this material that will help continue a positive program between the grass roots, private, and governmental organizations.

The Tennessee Council only acted as a catalyst to help form this new corporation. We stand ready to continue to serve in any capacities in which our Council can help.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant

Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

BB/kb

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C. J. WALKER, NASHVILLE
CHARLES WINTERS, SEWANEE
C. E. YOUNG, LEBANON
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

December 11, 1967 Consultation

WEST TENNESSEE SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1. State of Tennessee Officials Attending the Conference

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Mr. W. S. Bridwell
Supervisor, West Tennessee
State Employment Security
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Mr. John W. Cate
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Rural Department Specialist
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Nashville, Tennessee 37203
Ph: 615-242-8321

Mr. George T. Moore
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Mr. Robert K. Sharp
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State Department of Education
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Mr. Bobbie Thompson
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Mr. Virgil H. Davis, Director
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Ripley, Tennessee 38063
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Mr. L. J. Palmer, Director
Fayette Co. OEO
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Somerville, Tenn. 38068

2. State Officials Consulted December 12, 1967

Mr. William Barry
Executive Assistant to the Governor
State Capital
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. H. T. Lockhard
Administrative Assistant to the Gov.
State Capital
Nashville, Tennessee

3. Persons Contacted in the Counties

Tipton County: Judge Henry S. Vaughn
Covington, Tennessee

Lauderdale County: Judge Paul Drew
Ripley, Tennessee

Atty. Joe Walker
Ripley, Tennessee

The Rev. Lonnie Nelson
Ripley, Tennessee

Haywood County: Judge Burney Cobb
Brownsville, Tennessee

Mr. Al Rawls
Brownsville, Tennessee

Fayette County: Judge T. V. Luck
Somerville, Tennessee

State Senator John Wilder
Somerville, Tennessee

Hardeman County: Judge W. W. Hodge
Bolivar, Tennessee

Mr. Jerry Miller,
Mrs. Bernice Miller
Bolivar, Tennessee

4. Tennessee Council on Human Relations Board Members Attending:

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Phone: 615-255-6563

Prof. Norman Moore
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Dr. Thomas R. Vandervort
Prof. of Political Science
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5. Board Members of the West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation Attending the Meeting:

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6. Other Guests Attending the Meeting:

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Mrs. Sara E. Currey
Southern Rural Project
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Mr. John Scott Schadl
Southern Rural Project
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Mr. Frank Boles
Lane College Soc. Student
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Bells, Tennessee

Mr. Art Ingman
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Tracy, City, Tennessee

7. Consultants to the Meeting:

Mr. John Lewis, Director
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Mr. Baxton Bryant, Exec. Director
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WEST TENNESSEE SELF-HELP
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

by

Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The five counties in West Tennessee wedged in between Memphis and Jackson, north of the Mississippi border and continuing to the Mississippi River, are more like the rural South than they are the rest of our border state of Tennessee. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has had a deep interest in these rural counties since the Council was organized in the early 1950's. This interest was increased during the voter registration that brought about "Tent City" in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The Council assisted in getting food, clothing, and shelter for people who were moved off of the farms during these tragic years.

One of the first field trips that I made after becoming Executive Director of the Council in 1964 was a trip to Fayette County. The Council helped to organize the first Community Action Program in West Tennessee in Fayette County. Our Council called a meeting of the entire Negro community of Fayette County where two members (Mr. Simon Wilkerson and Mrs. John McFerrin) were elected to a committee of five to get a Charter for a Private, Non-Profit Corporation to organize the Poverty Program.

We have been in West Tennessee when the marches took place to witness, and to give our support, to a brave group of people who were trying to attain their equal rights under the law.

As stated above, these five counties are more like the rural South than they are our border state of Tennessee. The border-state climate of Tennessee makes us further advanced in our political, social, and economic development than other southern states. These poor counties of West Tennessee have become "umbrellaed" by our State "climate" and many of the programs that have been instituted to help the rural South have thus passed by these counties.

This by-passing is a strange paradox, because in this area we have the best opportunity to coordinate local, State, and Federal programs. The mechanization of the farms has turned hundreds and thousands of farm laborers into unemployed. This untrained labor force is moving into the ghettos of the major cities and is compounding the problems already in existence there.

We have a climate in West Tennessee that is permissive to enact some very positive and constructive solutions. County officials are more positive than is typical of the South. In this five-county area there is a unity among the total Negro community that is unique. In our State Capital--moreso than any other capital in the South--we have a State Government that is more understanding and which is willing to try new ways, and has a responsive attitude toward doing something different to help alleviate problems of rural poverty.

With all of these factors in mind, the Tennessee Council has long felt that these five counties, with nearly 50 percent Negro population should be designated by the government as a pilot project area. With understanding and responsiveness on the part of some county and State officials, we have missed a bet in not making this area a proving ground of what can really happen, if all these positive factors are utilized. We have the potential to demonstrate positive programs that can be useful to all the Southland.

A few months ago we started talking to some of the Council members in West Tennessee about the formation of some kind of five-county-wide Private-non-profit Self-Help Corporation. This organization could bring about a unity of the "grass roots" people and resources and unite them with a positive attitude of wanting to do something to help themselves. This idea was encouraged by our West Tennessee Council members. The plan was drawn up, and the week of December 4 through 9 was set aside for the purpose of organizing the Corporation.

The Tennessee Council is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council which had a new person, Mr. John Lewis, come to their staff last October, as the Field Director of Community Organization. We felt that this new staff member could be of great help to us in the organization of these five counties into a West Tennessee Self-Help Program.

John was a student at the Baptist Theological Seminary here in Nashville when voter registration began in Fayette County. He related to some of the people last week that probably the willingness of the rural people in West Tennessee to stand up and be counted and to try to help themselves was an inspiration that made the students on the campuses of Nashville feel like they ought to do something. John Lewis has been one of the most consistent young men of the South. From the beginning, he preached non-violence as a young Baptist minister. He believed that the South must work out its problems together--black and white. He believed that the problem of segregation was as much a problem to the white as to the Negro. And if the South is to find a new life, the South must find that life together. We are very fortunate to have had him at work in Tennessee for ten days.

Five meetings took place in West Tennessee from December 4 through 9--Monday night in Tipton County, Tuesday night in Lauderdale County, Wednesday night in Fayette, Thursday night in Haywood, and Friday night in Hardeman County. Each meeting began with a discussion of the idea of a Corporation and the hope of making West Tennessee a model rural project area. Local officials were contacted. Ways were planned to call the attention of the Federal Government for such a designation. The hope of gaining the cooperation of State Agencies was also presented.

At the completion of this agenda, each County elected five members by democratic vote, to serve on a Board. On Friday night, the five members elected by each of the four counties in the preceding nights came to Hardeman County, and after the election of five members from Hardeman County, the 25 members met and organized, calling themselves the West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation.

In preparation for the five County meetings, the Council had previously made contact with 6 or 7 State agencies and arranged for a meeting on Monday, December 11 at the Holiday Inn on James Robertson Parkway in Nashville. The representatives came from West Tennessee and had lunch with some Board Members from the Tennessee Council and other guests. Then at 2:00 p.m. the representatives of the Farm Home Administration, the Welfare Department, the Education Department, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Human Development Commission, and Employment Security met with the ten representatives from West Tennessee. It was a very positive meeting. The Board members of the newly formed Corporation

came to say to State officials, "We didn't come to demand anything. We came to tell you we want to help. We want to solve our own problems. But in solving our own problems we need the sympathetic cooperation of the State agencies. Will you cooperate with us?"

The State agencies didn't come with "dried" programs long crystallized in one direction and say, "This is it: 1, 2, 3, --this and no more." They came to listen--and after they heard the proposition of the newly formed Self-Help Development Corporation they said, "Of course we are bound by regulations, but to the extent they are flexible, we pledge our support to help any group that is trying to help themselves."

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Lewis and I went to see Mr. William L. Barry, Executive Assistant to the Governor, and Mr. H. T. Lockhard, Administrative Assistant to the Governor. After explaining what we were trying to do in West Tennessee, they too pledged their support for the program.

Contact has been made with the President's Advisory Committee on Rural Poverty whose report has just been released. Contacts have also been made with the Department of Agriculture and with OEO. Mr. Lewis will continue to make contacts with the Federal Regional Offices in Atlanta, and we hope early in January to go to Washington to see the appropriate agencies and try to get our Federal Government to designate these five counties, comprising anywhere from 38 to 69 percent Negro population, into a pilot rural project. We hope some laws and regulations will be loosened that will permit innovations and new approaches to be made by the State and Federal Agencies working in this area. We hope

that the new West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation can energize and communicate the possibilities to the grass roots, and mobilize a large group of people to take a new step in faith that West Tennessee can become a different place. We are either going to carry through with this positive approach and as John Lewis uses the phrase, "Make it the beloved community," or because we fail with this opportunity, we will more harden and crystallize attitudes which will bring further defeats and make our problems even more complex to solve. We need not dwell on the reasons why in the past people have lost faith, when faith was stirred and hopes were raised high--only to have them dashed by failure to deliver on our promises.

We believe that in visiting with the County Judges, State Senators and Representatives, and the representatives from our State Departments whose agencies work in West Tennessee, as well as our visit to the Governor's office, that the potential for positive action is there. The attitudes at all levels are positive. We do not believe that any geographical area in the South is more representative of the problems that are common to the South. Yet, this area has within it positive attitudes on the part of the grass roots, local officials, and State officials that will enable coordination of programs that can do more good for more people with less money, and thus find and demonstrate more new answers to problems of rural poverty than can any other area of the South. We must make it succeed.

-30-

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Tennessee Council On Human Relations

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RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

File

December 21, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Here is a copy of the letter from Charles Ray Peters and my reply. I will give you a report when I return from Texas.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB/kb

Enc. Copy of letter

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MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

December 12, 1967

Mr. Charles Ray Peters
14240 Hay Meadow, No. 1011
Dallas, Texas 75240

Dear Charles:

I am both distressed and encouraged by your letter of the 5th. I also received a letter from Don Fielding expressing some of the same sentiment. I will still do all in my power to help the Dallas Council get off the ground. The decision that I have made to stay with the Tennessee Council is a fixed one and I feel I must continue here.

I will be in Dallas for Christmas and will spend a couple of days of field work for the Council. The Southern Regional Council is still very interested, and let's hope something will work out.

There is a desperate need for the Council in Dallas and the interest there is encouraging.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB/kb

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cc. Paul Anthony

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DALLAS, TEXAS 752~~30~~40

December 5, 1967

Baxton Bryant
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Ave. So.
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton,

The Board of our Human Relations Council met last evening to consider our position now that you are remaining in Tennessee. To begin with, of the ten members who indicated they would be present, six were there: Don Fielding, Balford Morrison, Debs Hensley, Emmanuel Goss, Harry Weisbrod, and myself. Everyone had be briefed by phone of the main agenda item. Needless to say, our common position was reaffirming our feelings that such a private HRC as we were moving toward through you is advisable here in Dallas. Some steps are to be attempted in that direction, which you will see in a moment.

In attition to the above common position, it is quite apparent among all six present that this HRC is as it began--- focused on the expected executive director who himself wanted to come to Dallas to do HRC work, needed a "recepticle" from which to work, therefore clustered us together to create that recepticle. Four of us last night made it clear our commitment to this HRC was basically confidence in work of the executive director. Only Don and Harry showed signs of being active campaigners for it, and of course this is their forte. Being a novice in the HRC world myself, I can't help wondering at the influence of guys like Tony Davis, whose question last week was "I wonder what the real reason is?" after the "wait and see" stance his paper took last summer. The Tennessee Council may have changed emphasis but I expect it quite probable this chance for birth of a Texas Council has died in miscarriage. We don't question the wisdom for the Tenn. Council in you remaining, but at the same time you surely are aware of the castrated position we feel.

* We still wish to have a private HRC operating in Dallas!

* We are in no way interested in a volunteer-run council!

With these in mind, we still need an executive director and funds, and still like the Metro-Dallas based state operation.

1) Harry is pursuing possible(?) funds in Washington next week.
2) Don is pursuing possible(?) local foundation funds.
3) I am to check through Bob Middlebrooks for possible (?) General Methodist dollars.
4) Sid Stahl's "Mayor's Commission" group apparently is beginning to accept the impenetrable position: Fielding is to pursue with Stahl possibilities of uniting forces toward a private council.

We need your help to outline next steps in several areas. We were not agreed on the chicken-or-egg-first: whether to seek an available experienced executive director, then hustle funds, or vice-versa.

1) Who is available for hire? An HRC experienced person able to do the Dallas job---you know the job, and the commendable people who might be enticed to come.
2) What, specifically, will it take to get Field Foundation funds.
3) Is there any remote possibility that you would reconsider coming to Dallas?

Thanks for any specific help you can give.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Peters

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

file

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RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

file

January 30, 1968

Mr. John Lewis
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

The West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation seems to be creating quite a stir in Washington. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. William Seabrum, is hosting several Federal Agencies and Congressmen to meet with representatives from West Tennessee to discuss positive programs and new approaches to alleviate poverty and racial discrimination in that area.

It is very important that the Southern Regional Council be involved in this meeting. All of us are indebted to you and the Council for assistance already given. We would like for you to join us for this Conference in Washington on Tuesday afternoon, 2:00 p.m., February 13.

Our new State President, Mr. Lewis Sinclair, is going with us and we are trying to raise money for expenses for our West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation and his five Assistant Chairmen representing each of the five Counties. The conservative cost for transportation, meals, and hotels is about $800. We will try to provide $400. and request a grant of $400. from your project.

the Chairman of the Self-Help group

A very encouraging thing happened yesterday. An unsolicited call came from the Department of Agriculture suggesting they were interested in a one million dollar grant to build rural houses for displaced tenant farmers in West Tennessee. You can rest assured we are in hot pursuit and follow-up. It may just be more Washington talk, but it sounded pretty good!

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The entire Council appreciated your presence representing the Southern Regional Council at our Annual Meeting. We all feel fortunate that you are with the Council, and the Council is being very generous with your services working with our State Councils.

I have talked some with Paul about continued requests for help from the newly organized Metro. Human Relations Council in Dallas. They need to be made more visible in the local community, and have requested me to invite you to speak to their group. My schedule is full in February, but I have suggested to them Monday, March 4 as being a good date. If possible for you to come, I would arrange to be in Dallas, and then probably we could stay over on Tuesday to talk "nitty gritty" with a small group.

A quick reply is always appreciated by me, even if I am rather slow sometimes in doing same.

Keep the faith, baby,

Baxton

Baxton

BB/kb

File
Tenn. Council

February 16, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check for your two expense accounts.

As you undoubtedly know, I spent some time with Les Dunbar on Wednesday before you saw him yesterday. Did you do any good?

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18TH AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

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MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

February 13, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Here is my plane voucher for the meeting with the Ford Foundation.

I am also enclosing an expense account sheet for two days I worked with the Metro Human Relations Council in Dallas, December 27-28, 1967.

The move for a public human relations council is completely stalled and they seem to be moving to give more support to a local private council. The real danger here is that the main support for a public body is so far from where the problems are they could be very ineffective in a private council.

John Lewis has promised a trip to Dallas, and I think John could give the group a much clearer picture of the job to be done.

Sincerely,

Baxton /kb

Baxton
(Signed in his absence)

BB/kb

Enc.

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL

REGARDING

Letter from L. W. Dunbar to William Pollard
dated 2/19/68 to future ~~xxx~~ funding of T.C.H.R.

DATE

2-19-68

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

THE FIELD FOUNDATION

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618 STAHLMAN BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37201

GEORGE E. BARRETT
WHITWORTH STOKES, JR.
I. T. CRESWELL, JR.
JOHN G. MITCHELL, JR.

TELEPHONE
CODE 615
244-2202

February 22, 1968

File - Tenn. Council file

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

Some time ago you let me have $500 for the purpose of financing the preliminary work on a non-profit general welfare corporation called Target Area Service, Inc. At thattime, the Nashville Bar Association had not written an application for an OEO legal services program and our forming the corporation and letting the word get out that we had some money served its purpose. The Nashville,Bar Association has now written the program, it has been voted on favorably by the membership, and it is in the process of being either approved, modified, or rejected by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

However, the need for the aims and purposes of Target Area Service, Inc., will not have been fulfilled until this program becomes a reality, nor will they be fulfilled until this program meets the need that we see. We are fearful that the OEO legal services program administered by the Nashville Bar Association will be a traditional legal aid type concept and will not engage in any community organization or class action type activities. We have preliminary discussions with the Roger Baldwin Foundation of the ACLU about Target Area Service, Inc. operating a ghetto office in Nashville. Nothing has been finalized but I think if these offices become a reality, that we are in a good position to receive some money here. Therefore, I would like to submit this letter in the nature of a status report to let you know what has been done with the money thusfar, and what we anticipate will be done in the next six months or so. Reber Boult, Jr., who was formerly in Nashville and is now a Roger Baldwin Attorney in Atlanta (only a few floors below you), is in a position to talk further about the contents of this letter if you wish to get with him.

Sincerely yours,

Whitworth Stokes, Jr.

WS/pw

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

File
Tenn. Council

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
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REGION NO. 8. PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER. DIRECTOR
216 FLATIRON BUILDING
705 BROADWAY, N. E.
KNOXVILLE 17, TENNESSEE
4-7481-2

file

March 15, 1968

Rev. Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 - 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

I have just finished reading the minutes of the annual meeting of the TCHR in Chattanooga on January 27-28 and your latest newsletter.

I am sorry you were unfortunate enough to be among the several dozen citizens who were victims of the spraying of mace by the Memphis police in one of the demonstrations in support of the Sanitation Department employees on strike in Memphis. However, you can be sure I personally appreciate your sympathetic interest and personal identification with the cause of these workers, and I am sure the Memphis AFL-CIO Council and the State, County and Municipal Employees are also grateful to you and Mr. Lawson and Mr. Turner for your constructive efforts.

With kindest personal regards and very best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Paul R. Christopher
AFL-CIO Region VIII Director

PRC:lr
opeiu 144 afl-cio

BC: Wm. L. Kircher
Jerry Wurf
W. C. Burcham
Paul Anthony

National Education Association

TASK FORCE ON URBAN EDUCATION

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 20036
(202) 223-9400

May 2, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Please accept my sincere commendations for a very well organized and executed State Conference on Minorities in Textbooks held recently in Nashville. You and your associates did a marvelous job of structuring and expediting meaningful exploration of relevant issues.

It has been a long time since I have been involved in a valuable discussion where both those who represented "the system", and those who are systematically excluded and thus alienated from the system came together in an atmosphere of mutual respect. Never before have I been involved in this sort of situation in the South. I heard people talking to each other with an attitude to learn something. I saw people listening to each other with an attitude to learn something. I left the conference with a feeling of hope, and with a renewed faith in our future.

Thank you for sponsoring the conference. Thank you for inviting me to participate in the proceedings. Ultimately, perhaps the State of Tennessee will appreciate what you are seeking to do.

Sincerely,

George

George W. Jones
Director

GWJ:jg

National Education Association

PR&R COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF EDUCATORS

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
nea
OF THE UNITED STATES

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SAM M. LAMBERT

May 1, 1968

Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair, President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 - 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Mr. Sinclair:

Congratulations on the very fine state conference on the treatment of minorities and textbooks held in Nashville April 23-25.

You are to be especially recommended for the kind of balance you were able to achieve in terms of participation by age, race, class, sex and sphere of influence.

It was good to see rich, poor, black, white, ghetto and mountain militants, conservatives, educators, parents and students working together with such ease and harmony.

Without appearing to be immodest, I think your speakers, consultants and resource persons were the best. The coverage by press, radio and TV was bery good and tended to reflect a fine working relation with the media.

As I moved in and out of the work groups, I was pleased to hear the plans being formulated for future action.

If our office can be of service to you as you go forward with this program, please do not hesitate to call. Thank you for inviting us to share in this first of state conferences in the South.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel B. Ethridge

Samuel B. Ethridge
Associate Secretary

SBE:eg

cc: Baxton Bryant
Mrs. Thomas Puryear

NEA DUSHANE FUND FOR TEACHER RIGHTS

File Tenn. Council

STATE CONFERENCE

THE TREATMENT OF MINORITIES IN PUBLISHED AND LOCALLY DEVELOPED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATION, STATE OF TENNESSEE

April 23-25, 1968

Holiday Inn, Capitol Hill

Nashville, Tennessee

- Sponsored by -

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

- Assisted by -

Tennessee Chapters of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated
Educational Opportunities Planning Center, College of Education,
University of Tennessee
and
National Education Association

P R O G R A M

Tuesday, April 23, 1968

7:00 - 9:30 PM

Registration

Preview of Films and Filmstrips.....Thomas H. Nankervis, Director
Audio Visual Services
Methodist Publishing House

.....Sylvester Dunn, Coordinator
Guidance Program
Nashville Education Improvement Project

Informal Reception

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Wednesday, April 24, 1968

8:00 - 9:20 AM Registration

9:30 - 9:50 AM Opening Session

Presiding.....The Rev. William H. Barnes
Vice-President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Announcements and Introductions

Greetings.....Commissioner J. Howard Warf
Department of Education
State of Tennessee

PROGRAM (Continued)

9:50 - 10:50 AM KEYNOTE ADDRESS

"Media and Messages in Intergroup Relations:
What Implications for Teachers and Learners?"

Speaker.....Dr. John S. Gibson, Director
Lincoln Filene Center for Citizenship
and Public Affairs
Tufts University
Medford, Massachusetts

- Coffee and Coke Break

10:55 - 12:00 PM Reactor Panel

Moderator...The Rev. Dogan Williams, Minister
Gordon Memorial Methodist Church

Panelists.....Mr. Richard Morin
Director of Religious Education
Temple Congregation, Ohabai Shalom
for Anti-Defamation League

.....Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Director
American Civil Liberties Union
Nashville, Tennessee

.....Dr. Alonzo T. Stephens
Professor of History
Tennessee State University

.....Miss Virginia Neely, President
Metropolitan Nashville Education Association

10:55 - 12:00 PM Reactor Panel

Panelists.....Mrs. B. A. McSwiney
Immediate Past President
Metropolitan Council of Parents and Teachers

..Mr. Cornelius Jones, Executive Secretary
Tennessee Commission for Human Development

.....The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Minister, First Baptist Church, Nashville

...Mrs. Henry Tomes, Immediate Past President
South Street Community Center, Recorder

12:15 - 1:30 PM Luncheon

Presiding.....Mrs. Neal McAlpin

Address.....Mr. George W. Jones, Director
National Education Association
Task Force on Urban Education

"Images, Myths, and Realities"

1:30 - 3:45 PM Workshop Session I

Dr. Clifton Johnson, Workshop Chairman
Eugene T. Carothers, Coordinator

4:00 - 5:00 PM Film "Legacy of Honor"

Produced for the Committee on Civil and Human
Rights of Educators
National Education Association

Viewing and Examining Exhibits

7:00 PM Dinner Meeting

Presiding....Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair, President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Invocation

7:00 PM Dinner Meeting (Continued)

Greetings.....Dr. John H. Harris, Director
Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County Schools

Greetings and Introduction of Speaker...
Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Address.....Dr. John M. Claunch, President
George Peabody College for Teachers

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Thursday, April 25, 1968

7:45 - 9:00 AM Breakfast, Buzz Sessions

9:00 - 12:00 PM Workshop Session II

12:15 - 1:30 PM Luncheon

Presiding.....Mrs. J. D. Martin, President
Graduate Chapter
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated

Address.....Mrs. Grady McMillon, Supervisor
Department of Public Welfare
Newark, New Jersey

"The Negro in New Jersey - A Bibliography"

1:35 - 2:35 PM Dramatic Dialogue.....The Princely Players
Mr. H. German Wilson, Director-Producer

1:35 - 2:35 PM Dramatic Dialogue (Continued)

Participants...

James Brown	Arthur Patterson
Roosevelt Evans	Larry Prime
Lawrence Holmes	Gloria Ransom
Roderick Kelley	Odessa Settles
Caren League	Jacqueline Smith
Beverly McCrary	Robert Smith

2:40 PM Plenary Session

Presiding.....Mr. Samuel B. Ethridge
Associate Secretary
Professional Rights and Responsibilities
Committee on Civil and Human Rights
National Education Association

Reports.....Workshop Recorders

Remarks.....Mrs. Thomas L. Puryear
Conference Coordinator

Adjournment

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Mrs. Samuel J. Abernathy, Assistant

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III.	Keith Erickson	III.	Mrs. E. K. Burgess
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V.	Mrs. G. H. McFarland	V.	Sylvester Dunn
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VIII.	Dolphus Spence	VIII.	Mrs. W. D. Hawkins Jr.
IX.	Miss Ola Hudson	IX.	Dickie Dickerson

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- Acknowledgement -

We gratefully acknowledge all courtesies extended to the conference by local businesses and express gratitude to all who have helped make the conference a success.

Copy Burton

State Conference on the Treatment of Minorities in Instructional Materials, Published and Locally Developed, Public and Private Education, State of Tennessee

April 23-25, 1968. Holiday Inn, Capitol Hill, Nashville, Tenn.

Sponsored by:

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Assisted by

The Tennessee Chapters of The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated, The Educational Opportunities Planning Center, College of Education, University of Tennessee, and The National Education Association.

RESOLUTIONS

Proposed and Adopted.

1. We strongly urge that parents, teachers, school administrators, boards of education, and all other persons concerned with education take immediate and positive steps toward meeting the challenges and problems of the future with regard to the adequate and accurate inclusion of minorities in textbooks and other materials used in the classrooms for instruction.

PUBLISHERS

2. We urge that publishers replace distorted and inaccurate material about minorities with accurate and balanced information.

TEXTBOOK SELECTION COMMITTEES

3. We urge that those agents, both state and local, who have direct responsibility for choosing the textbooks that will be adopted

and purchased for use in classrooms in the schools of Tennessee contact Professional Rights and Responsibilities Committee on Civil and Human Rights of Education (National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036) for guidance in selecting those textbooks which adequately and objectively treat subject matter so that the concept of the ideal American Society, conceived as being multi-cultural, multi-racial, and multi-ethnic, will be perpetuated and enhanced by the printed words that furnish the primary basis for instruction.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TEACHERS

4. We urge that classroom teachers expand their professional education program to include training that will enhance their competence in the use of multi-cultural teaching materials and work to create a classroom climate in which children may gain insight and appreciation for all segments of the culture.

EDUCATION FOR HUMAN RELATIONS

5. We urge that schools call in behavior specialists, civil rights groups, human rights commissions, government agencies, and other expert groups and individuals to assist educational staff in curriculum development and teacher training, in order to help improve human relations and to develop understanding of and appreciation for the positive values and assets of minority groups.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

6. We urge that colleges and universities include in their curricula courses that will equip teachers with balanced knowledge about minority groups and skills adequate to cope with the multi-cultural classroom.

We further urge that colleges and universities undertake a concerted program to upgrade the multi-ethnic textbooks and materials used by prospective teachers, administrators, and other college trained persons. We urge that workshops in human relations, such as this, be a part of in-service programs. We encourage research on majorities in their attitudes and reactions to minorities in their quest for entrance to the mainstream of the American social order.

MASS MEDIA

7. We urge that mass media expand their begging efforts to present a positive image of the Negro in programs and publications and extend this priviledge to other minority groups.

STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION

8. Traditionally all textbooks, from first grade readers to high school history books, are directed entirely toward white students, with little or no recognition of Negroes' presence in, or contribution to, our American society; and whereas these omissions are damaging, not only to the Negro child's self image and concept, but also to the white child's understanding and knowledge of our total society; we urge the Tennessee Education Association, Tennessee Department of Education, and particularly the members of the Tennessee Textbook Commission and Human Relations members of the Groups to review carefully their policies in the area of textbook selection. We ask them to study the new textbooks available and to make their selections with the interest and welfare of all the children of Tennessee in mind.

FOLLOW-UP

9. We urge conference participants to use their influence to promote similar conferences throughout the state of Tennessee.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Samuel J. Abernathy - Chairman

Mrs. G. H. McFarland

Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess

Dr. Frederick P. Vendetti

Mr. James Cldwell

Mrs. J. E. Turner

Mrs. Molly Todd

Mr. Lee Parkison

Mrs. Zulee Ursery

These resolutions are subject to additions in view of the group reports.

See Tenn. Council Ch. Ref. Cooperatives re: Transfer of Funds from Target Areas Ser-Inc to Operation Self Help

April 17, 1968

Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Jr.
3313 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Whit:

Thanks for the information about Target Areas Service, Inc. I am sorry to hear that things have not worked out.

It seems to me a reasonable suggestion that you go ahead and transfer these funds to Operation Self-Help, Inc. The purpose of the initial grant was to get something worthwhile started in Nashville, and that purpose still seems valid to me.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

WHITWORTH STOKES, JR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
3313 WEST END AVENUE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37203

PHONE. CODE 615
291-0630

April 5, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

Sorry I missed you when I was in Atlanta on Wednesday, April 3. I had a couple of things I wanted to take up with you.

The first concerns Target Area Service, Inc. which is a non-profit corporation that you provided some $500 for some time ago. All that has ever been paid out of that amount is the court costs to record the charter of incorporation, and my expenses for flying to Atlanta to get the money. There is a balance of $396.72 in the corporation's account and it is not likely that there will be any action on this matter in the near future. Our possibilities for funding through the ACLU have dried up because we could not raise a local share. Our possibilities of supplanting the OEO program appear nil since one has been applied for and is now stymied because of the slow-up in OEO funds. I would like to keep this corporation alive, but I do not see any point in tying up that much money.

The incorporators have scattered to various cities since this was formed and of course any action would have to be taken by the initial incorporators, but if you would like to ask that this money be returned, or at least a substantial portion of it, I would be glad to accomodate you.

Sincerely yours,

Whitworth Stokes, Jr.

WS/pw

WHITWORTH STOKES, JR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
3313 WEST END AVENUE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37203

PHONE. CODE 615
291-0630

April 4, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

It may not make any sense to you to read this letter if you have not read the other one I am sending you at the same time regarding Target Area Service, Inc. In that letter I outlined the reasons why I do not think the corporation is going to need the money you let us have last year any time in the near future, and I am offering to return it if you want to ask for its return.

Some time ago, I asked for some money for Operation Self-Help, Inc. and you advised me that you had turned my letter over to John Lewis. I have not heard anything further, and what I would like to suggest is, if I am in a position to make this other money available to you, can we possibly get some of it for Operation Self-Help?

Sincerely yours,

Whitworth Stokes, Jr.

WS/pw

File Tenn. Council

Revised Printed Document will Follow: K. B.

May 8, 1968

"White Racism:

On Communication and Confrontation"

by Baxton Bryant, Executive
Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The U. S. Riot Commission's Report states that "white racism is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture which has been accumulating in our cities." The Tennessee Council on Human Relations commends the Commission for its report and accepts the findings therein. We have long believed that white racism is our major problem and must be dealt with before we can make much progress in the field of police-community relations, education, employment, housing, etc.

For the most part, there is only surface communication between the Negro and white communities. Most information that the white community has about the attitude in the Negro community has been extracted from maids, yard hands, or other employees whose first priority was and is keeping a job.

The Negro's amazing ability to find resources to help him survive in a white racist system has developed in him an intuitive capacity to echo back to "whitey" what "whitey" is thinking and feeling in sensitive and controversial areas. The white person, if he knows this, is therefore left with the consciousness that he doesn't know the Negro community or, if he doesn't know this, is saddled with information extracted from Negroes who echoed back to his paternalistic or prejudiced views.

The tragedy of our present day situation is that it leaves even the positive elements in both communities without means of real communication. We try to talk, and end up insulting each other. The two communities speak from a different premise, speak from different reference points and definitions; and speak toward different goals and priorities.

A sympathetic but frustrated ill-informed white believes that the Negro is demanding too much too soon, and a long-suffering, patient Negro rebels at the white man's same old story, "It's going to take time," when he believes that simple justice in order to be just, must be current and up to date--a present relationship, not something for which people of good will move toward in their relationships.

1,000 Family Campaign

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is calling on 1,000 white families in our state, who agree with the Riot Commission Report, to invite 10 white families to their home during the month of May - before the long hot summer - to hear two or three members of the Negro community "tell it like it is." We ask that the churches, civic clubs, labor organizations, business organizations, and schools join us in this effort.

(OVER)

The meeting should be "loose" and non-structured. The point is to have real communication and confrontation. The following remarks are only suggestions, but we believe they can make your session meaningful.

For White Participants:

The whites who participate in these meetings should come prepared to listen in the first part of the meeting. Feelings should not be worn on one's sleeve. A deep desire to understand must be present for the meeting to be fruitful.

For the Negro Resource Persons:

Suggested points of departure that we recommend the Negro participants be asked to address himself to include the following problems, topics, and issues:

1) What black consciousness and black power mean to him and to contemporary Negro people.

2) How is "I am a man" to be interpreted?

3) What are the common offensive terms and acts committed by even well-meaning whites toward black people? How may they be avoided? For instance, how may whites determine what Negroes in groups of different kinds would like to be called?

4) How do Negroes determine whether or not a white person may be "trusted"?

5) How do black people regard "nice" white people who "look after" their welfare? What is wrong with a little paternalism? Specific references here could be welfare workers, church people, teachers, social workers, etc.

6) What are your views, as a Negro, on the whole question of "law and order vs. justice", including such aspects as civil disobedience, demonstrations, rioting and police brutality and harrassment?

7) What do you see as the prospects for reforming existing institutions, such as schools and employment services, to be relevant to Negro people for education, jobs, etc.?

8) How do you think most black people view the Viet Nam War with respect to Negro participation?

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

1) What can a concerned white person do now?

2) What would the group suggest to help bring about more honest confrontation?

3) Would you like to sponsor a session like this in your home?

4) Please report this meeting and any significant "happenings" or outcomes to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

5) Does your community or county have a Council on Human Relations?

6) Where can I get involved in my community?

RESOURCES

Our state office (818 17th Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn. 37203) will aid in supplying some materials and resource persons where needed. Telephone your requests to 256-5691 (Area code 615). If you are calling long distance, please call collect for Mr. Bryant.

The Council is indebted to Professor Norman Moore and his class on "Community Organization" at the University of Tennessee School of Social Work and to members of our state Board of Directors for some of the suggestions contained in this paper.

* * * * * * *

The following timely poem was submitted to the Council by a student at the University of Tennessee School of Social Work, and is taken from The Panther and the Lash by Langston Hughes, published by Alfred A. Knopf., Inc. 1967.

What happens to a dream deferred?

Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore--
And then run?

Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over--
like a syrupy sweet?

Maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.

Or does it explode?

--Langston Hughes

Tennessee Council on Human Relations June 30, 1968

Membership Report by Chapters

Chapter	Total in May	Increase	Decrease	TOTAL
Bristol	31	—	—	31
Brownsville	18	—	—	18
Chattanooga	193	—	-2	191
Coffee-Fr. Co.	29	—	—	29
Fayette Co.	24	—	—	24
Hardeman Co.	11	—	-1	10
Jackson	28	—	—	28
Johnson City	16	—	-1	15
Knoxville	279	2	—	281
Lauderdale Co.	69	—	—	69
Memphis	373	7	—	380
Nashville	518	4	—	522
Rutherford Co.	24	23	—	47
Wilson Co.	73	2	—	75
Misc.	158	—	-33	125
TOTAL:	1,841	38	-37	1,842

Tennessee Council on Human Relations June 30, 1968

Report of Dues and Contr. by Chapters

Chapter	Total in May	Dues in June	Dues to Date	Contr. in June	TOTAL TO DATE
Bristol	$12.00	$5.	$17.	—	$17.00
Brownsville	—	—	—	—	—
Chattanooga	306.40	43.	240.	25.00	374.40
Coffee Co.	27.00	—	27.	—	27.00
Fayette Co.	21.00	—	21.	—	21.00
Knoxville	332.54	110.	273.	42.00	474.54
Memphis	439.00	65.	321.	46.05	550.05
Nashville	1,137.00	128.	502.	116.00	1,431.00
Jackson	32.00	7.	39.	—	39.00
Wilson Co.	7.00	10.	7.	—	17.00
Misc.	59.00	—	59.	—	59.00
Lauderdale Co.	5.00	—	5.	—	5.00
Johnson City	44.00	—	44.	—	44.00
Rutherford Co.	83.00	95.	135.	26.00	209.00
Oak Ridge	280.00	19.	92.	—	299.00
Hardeman Co.	—	0-	—	—	—
Tipton Co.	—	—	—	—	—
Crossville	37.00	—	37.	—	37.00
Out of State	12.00	5.	17.	—	17.00
TOTALS	$2,835.94	$487.	$1,846.	$305.05	$3,627.99

Tenn-MHF

Tennessee Council on Human Relations June, 1968

Financial Summary

DISBURSEMENTS

SRC		FIELD	
Supplies	$293.22	Travel	$1,165.36
Misc.	10.00	Equipment	211.95
Telephone	186.44	Meetings	115.02
WATS Phone	583.01	Ex. Dir.	
Memphis Phone	172.94	Housing All.	125.00
Rent-Nash.	5o.00	Payroll	2721.19
Rent-Memphis	70.00	Insurance	25.79
Air Conditioner	60.00	Memphis-Equip.	
Meeting	109.20	and Supplies	207.49
TOTAL:	$1,545.59		$4,571.80

Balance in Accounts:

Savings:	$24,000.00
Regular	1,769.73
Memphis Grant:	1,500.00
Balance June 30, 1968	$27,269.73

File
Tenn. Council

July 15, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

August 7th is fine for Jim and me. We look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Bryant Attacks May As Opposing Him

Baxton Bryant, executive director of the Tennessee Human Relations Council, charged yesterday that Dan May, chairman of the Metro Action Commission, has "poisoned the minds" of VISTA workers against him.

At a hurriedly called press conference Bryant said that May apparently has been spreading rumors aimed at discrediting Bryant's work in the field of race relations.

May, contacted after the press conference, made the following statement:

"I have no desire to argue with Mr. Bryant to his or my record for public service in this area. Such a discussion would not benefit anyone."

COPY

Nashville Tennessean
July 24, 1968

free Tenn. Council

August 13, 1968

file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report

April, May, June, 1968

by Baxton Bryant
Executive Director

The Tennessee Council sponsored a "State Conference on The Treatment of Minorities in Published and Locally Developed Instructional Materials, Public and Private Education, State of Tennessee" on April 23-25, 1968. The conference was attended by 150 representatives from all sections of the state. It was patterned after the National Education Association's nationwide conference in Washington in the Spring of 1967. The conference was very successful. A copy of the program, resolutions, and responses of speakers are enclosed. The Council had good cooperation from individuals in the teaching profession. Some school systems, like Chattanooga, paid their delegates' ways to the conference. The University of Tennessee, through the Equal Education Opportunities Planning Center, headed by Dr. Frederick P. Vendetti, a TCHR Board member, made it possible for a number of poor people to attend the conference by providing scholarships.

Dr. William G. Pollard is the Chairman of the Education Committee of the Tennessee Council, and is planning excellent follow-through on the work of the Textbook Conference. His committee has already met with the State Textbook Commission, since the conference, and the Council is now in the process of evaluating present texts and new texts to be recommended to the Textbook Commission. A local education committee is being formed in all metropolitan areas as well as others where we have Councils to urge their local textbook commission to adopt multi-ethnic textbooks for use in each of the local school systems.

Poor People's March on Washington (May 8 to 15, 1968)

The Tennessee Council has been deeply involved with the Poor People's March in both May and June. As preparations were being made for the first busloads to travel from Marks, Mississippi to Washington, Gerald A. Fanion, our Assistant Director stationed in Memphis, went to Marks to help Jim Bevel in the recruiting of the original five hundred for the march canvass. Three hundred and fifty persons were from Marks in that first caravan, with the remainder from Memphis.

The Rev. Dogan Williams, a TCHR Board member, was co-chairman of the Nashville committee for the rally and housing at the Coliseum. With the evident need for communications between Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville, we volunteered the State Office and WATS line to help with the coordination.

The March itself was without sharp definition even from its inception. During the last few nights of Dr. King's life, many of us with him knew the march was heavy on his mind. He was pressured from various sections of the country to call the march off, but this never seemed to daunt him one bit. After his death, I don't think those around him (Abernathy, Bevel, Young, and Jose Williams, certainly) could have done anything, with their respect for his plans, to prevent the march.

From the beginning of the march, I had been in touch with the SCLC staff both in Washington and Atlanta. Originally, I had planned to be with the caravan only in Nashville and Knoxville. However, at Jim Bevel's request, I remained with the caravan all the way to Washington. The buses moved, with some of the usual delays, from Nashville, to Knoxville, to Lake Junaluska, where we enjoyed the hospitality of Manning Potts,

the former editor of the Upper Room and now director of the Eastern Assembly Grounds. We progressed from the campgrounds (after a useless side-trip into Charlotte, N.C.) to Chapel Hill and Raleigh. A well-organized group from the white and Negro churches welcomed and fed us.

At Danville, Va., we encountered a real case of police apprehension. We could feel the tension as we approached the town. Two hundred state troopers were there, stationed on every corner. There was no violence in our group, but rumors were circulating, and the press had enflamed them. The reception was mainly Negro (with a few brave whites). We had a good meeting and spent the night.

Later that evening, I called a Methodist minister in Charlottesville, Va. I told him that we would have 500 people coming into McIntyre Park at about 10:00 a.m. They were poor, would be hungry and thirsty. "Can you feed them?" He stuttered a bit and then asked if I had talked to the Episcopal minister, since he had done more of this type of work. I suggested that possibly it was his turn. After talking a while, I laid it on the line. "I don't give a damn what you think about the march, whether you endorse it or not. The only thing I want you to respond to as a brother minister is five hundred people in the park tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. Will you feed them? We need cokes, milk, fruit, cookies. We aren't asking you to go to a lot of trouble. But you have members that you can get to do it." He answered, "Well, when you put it that way, there is not much else left to do."

The next morning we were thrilled that over two hundred white people were there to greet us. They had a table of cold drinks, fruit, and cookies. The common expression among the whites was: "Thank God for

giving us a chance to get involved." I believe that this is what must be done to the white structured churches. If we can find some way to throw a problem in their laps, when they don't have time to form a committee, to refer it to someone else, or to make a study of it, we can get more of the churches involved. They may be screaming and yelling coming in, but I also believe that they will respond and be glad that they did, once the experience has come upon them.

We then proceeded to Washington and, thanks to an independent bus driver, travelled the outskirts of the city for two and a half hours. We missed Mrs. King's march and the dedication of Resurrection City, but were finally able to find All Souls Unitarian Church where the group was housed. The next day, Monday, May 13, our group travelled down to Resurrection City to meet the leaders and to help in construction.

At the request of some of the March leaders, I spoke to Senator Ralph Yarborough, an old friend, about the Mexican-Americans who were coming to Washington on the 20th of May. I expressed their wish that he would come to the city and visit with them to listen to their problems and to hear their requests. We were able to visit with Senators Baker and Gore, Congressman Richard Fulton, and Speaker John McCormick.

The same day, I renewed friendship with Luther Tyson, a member of the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the United Methodist Church, and visited the staff that the National Council of Churches had set up in Washington to help coordinate the Poor People's March.

The second involvement with the Poor People's March was for Solidarity Day, June 19th. A busload of poor people, organized by The Rev. Dogan Williams, left Nashville the 17th at midnight, for Washington. During this brief visit, we were able to see many of the cultural landmarks around the Capitol, participate in the Solidarity Day March, and have an extremely fruitful confrontation with the Tennessee representatives in Congress. All three (Senators Baker and Gore and Congressman Richard Fulton) have since written the Council to express their thanks for the chance to meet some of their constituents. The confrontations were honest, frank, and to the point. One of the participants made an extremely telling point with Senator Baker. In reference to a phone call he received while the contingent was in his office, the girl noted that his reference to them as members of the Poor People's March was inappropriate. She stated that the march had finished the day before and that they were poor people from Nashville--part of his responsibility as an elected representative of the people of Tennessee.

A number of people have asked what I thought of the Poor People's March. I will offer two obwervations about it. First, this is probably our last opportunity to have bi-racial activity in the area of civil rights. Second, the swelling stream of Negro consciousness is not to be denied. The demand for decency and dignity, once placid, is continuing to rise. The big mistake Congress and America can make is to think that it can be contained. The problems must be ministered to now, while we have the freedom to do it. Therefore, we have to stay with it, to challenge people, to challenge the white churches, to challenge the white business community. We must keep after the structures, be a sophisticated

attack-organization, point out the short-comings, do a little hell-raising, and encourage positive approaches which are realistic approaches to big problems. I hope the record will show, as the young blacks would say, that the Tennessee Council has been on the case and that we stayed with the case when it was easy, when it was hard, when it was discouraging. And that we rejoiced when a little progress took place.

White Racism

Last January a young group of white liberals, mostly from the religious publishing houses in Nashville, wanted to meet some Negroes from the grassroots community. Thirty two young people met in our home to discuss white racism. It was a good sharing session with the blacks telling it like it is, and many of the whites, though shocked, appreciated a real, and honest confrontation.

During the Memphis strike, the Council sponsored several confrontation sessions in Memphis. The confrontation takes place in a home where the host accepts the Kerner report and believes that white racism is the major ingredient in the social unrest that exists in our country today. The host invites 10 other whites, and invites twO or three Negroes to come to his home and tell it like it is. The confrontation is conducted on the premise that positive elements in the black and white communities must learn to work together. Yet, the facts are that these communities speak from different premises, use different definitions, and many times move toward different goals and priorities. We believe that before we are able to make much headway in the fields of police-community relations, employment, housing, education, and health, that

the positive elements must be able to understand each other.

The results from these confrontation groups have been gratifying. Many such confrontations have taken place all over the state of Tennessee, and it is becoming a door to better understanding; but even more important, these groups are a place of enlistment for new recruits in our major areas of need.

I had written a mimeographed guideline sheet for directing these confrontation groups. The demand for them became great enough from churches, civic groups, YWCA, etc., that we have now revised the guidelines and added a resource bibliography, and have put them in print in pamphlet form for mass distribution. A copy of this material will be forwarded later this week when they are received from the printer.

West Tennessee Area Office, Memphis

The opening of the Memphis office has really been a boon to the Council. Probably in no metropolitan area in the South is a human relations council more deeply involved than is our chapter in Memphis. Gerald Fanion is a tireless worker, a man of deep integrity who has the right response and seems to always be at the right place at the right time where the action is or where action is needed. The Council is deeply indebted to the United Presbyterian Church who has loaned us one of its missionaries, The Rev. Roy Dillener. Mr. Dillener is a man 45 years old, and since 1951 has been a missionary to India. The chances are good that he will be with us for a period of one year. He is under complete direction of the Council, and all of his salary and expenses are paid by the United Presbyterian Church. I hope there is some way

that we can count this as a contribution to the Tennessee Council. The Memphis Council is meeting regularly, and the biggest thing that is happening now is that a Tenant's Association has been formed with 37 families.

Letters were first written to appropriate city officials on enforcing the housing code, as well as to landlords. Rent money is now being placed in escrow. The Council has borrowed large tents to move families into that may get evicted. We believe that a real educational program will take place for the community of Memphis resulting from this movement.

Miss Novel Dean Meeks has come to the West Tennessee Office as Secretary. She is a graduate of Carver High School in Memphis and studied one semester at Rust College. She plans to pursue a business course of study at Memphis State University night school the second semester this coming year. She is doing a very competent and fine job.

Southeast Tennessee Office, Chattanooga

A part-time office to service Southeast Tennessee will soon open in Chattanooga. The Council has secured an old Jewish Community Center, and volunteer labor is restoring it to handle Council activities.

Mrs. Seamour Shavin will direct this Chattanooga office. She received her BA degree from Hunter College in History and her MA at Columbia in Psychology. A former office manager, she did volunteer work for civil rights organizations, and is a member of the League of Women Voters. She has served as social services coordinator for the Neighborhood Service Center of the Poverty Program in Chattanooga. Her husband is East Tennessee Vice-President for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

New Personnel, State Office

Mr. Alan Andolsen has come to the Tennessee Council as the Administrative Assistant to the Executive Director. Working from the State office, he will be involved with program assistance, information gathering, and editorial work for the Council. Born and raised in Cleveland, Ohio, he received his BA degree from Borromeo College and also worked in the Hough-Crawford area of Cleveland's inner city (the center of the 1966 summer 'disturbance'). In 1967 he received his MA degree from the University of Dayton and was an instructor in the theology department for the summer session. He came to Nashville in the fall of 1967 as the first Roman Catholic student in the religion department at Vanderbilt and he is presently completing work toward a PhD in historical theology. His wife, Barbara, will begin graduate studies toward a PhD this fall at Vanderbilt in the field of Ethics.

Miss Carol Louise Sir is working at the state office this summer, while attending summer school at Peabody Demonstration School. Her home is Fayetteville, Tennessee, where she recently graduated from Central High School. During her senior year, she was editor of the school newspaper. This fall, she will study at Newcomb College in New Orleans. She has worked for the Council in the past (summer of 1966) and was a Head-Start volunteer in Lincoln County during the summer of 1967. Her father, Joe Sir, is a TCHR Board member.

We have lost two of our Neighborhood Youth Corps students by being successful in our training program. Both have left us to find much higher paying jobs, using the training we gave them in our office. They were Milton Falls and Mrs. Joycelyn Smith.

Two new students have recently come to our office, Miss Robbie Grizzard and Mr. Winston Dyer.

Annual Meeting

This past quarter, the planning committee has begun to do their work in preparation for the November 15-16, 1968 Annual Meeting which will be held in Nashville. The focus of this meeting will be on "Black Separatism".

New Chapter Organized

The fastest growing chapter that we have is the newly organized Rutherford County Council on Human Relations. A faithful Board member, Dr. Tom Van Dervort, professor of political science at Middle Tennessee State University, is giving outstanding leadership to this Council.

Proposals

We are in the midst of preparing proposals to the Ford Foundation to help fund our metropolitan regions for an intensive human relations program for the next three years. It looks like we will be able to get some substantial local support in our state as well as support from national church bodies and labor unions. At least we are going to try.

Operation Green Power

The Tennessee Council has encouraged the thirty two persons who met in January, mentioned earlier, in their formation of "Operation Green Power" in Nashville. Their organizing letter is attached. To date, deposits have been made in Community Federal Savings and Loan Association in access of $100,000.

Politics in Tennessee

The political outlook for Tennessee is not good. Two of our Negro legislators, A. W. Willis and Russell Sugarman, were defeated by less competent candidates, James I. Taylor and Alvin King, also Negroes and deeply committed to former Mayor Ingram in Memphis. Mr. Avon Williams won a hard-fought race for the state senate here in Nashville. Wallace would probably carry Tennessee at present. Ellington is a minature Eisenhower--doing nothing and letting problems pile up.

Memphis

I have been deeply involved with the Time-Life reporter, Bill Sarter, as he has continued to investigate the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. I am convinced that a conspiracy exists, and that the Cosa Nostra has contracted to do the job, paid for by slush funds contributed by leading segregationists in the South. I fear that the Memphis police are involved and have strong doubts that Ray ever comes to trial. I think it quite possible that if he does, disaster could strike during the trial. I, for one, will be glad when this chapter is closed!

Report Enclosures:

1. Program, Textbook Conference
2. Resolutions, Textbook Conference
3. Correspondence, re. Textbook Conference
4. Correspondence, Operation Green Power
5. Copy, "White Racism" document

BB/kb

Dictated August 12, 1968

Mailed in his absence.

August 13, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosures 2

Received August 15, 1968
Baxton Bryant

Baxton Bryant

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

February 21, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

This is in reply to your letter of February 12 requesting a grant of $500.00 "to seek out students and plan for a student-related Human Relations Council" in Tennessee.

We want to help here if we possibly can. Could you give us some specifics as to what needs to be done to start a student human relations council and, particularly, a breakdown on how the money would be used? (As you may recall, the donor of our funds for student work retains a final say-so, and we have to provide specifics.)

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

file

818 B 17th ~~1207 18TH~~ AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, ~~37212~~ 37203 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

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RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

February 12, 1968

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

It was good to visit with you a few days ago over the phone, and I appreciate the difficulties and tremendous responsibilities that go with a Field Director's job.

Now - - - after that statement, you know something else is bound to come. I believe we have an opportunity to involve a large number of students on campuses across the state in human relations work. I spoke last week at the Sociological Society (about 100 students) at Middle Tennessee State University. They wanted our State Council to help organize chapters of Student Councils in the colleges of our State.

Dr. Tom Vandervort, one of our Board members and a member of MTSU faculty, has promised strong support. We have a group here in Nashville, some in Memphis, Knoxville, and Johnson City. I have also been working with a group of students who are calling a meeting in March for a "Congress for a Tennessee Student Union".

This is a request for a $500. grant to seek out students and plan for a student-related Human Relations Council across our state. I believe the time is right for such an action.

Sincerely,

Baxton

BB/kb

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Lito (Baxton)

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18TH AVENUE SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

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RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

January 30, 1968

Mr. John Lewis
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

The West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation seems to be creating quite a stir in Washington. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. William Seabrum, is hosting several Federal Agencies and Congressmen to meet with representatives from West Tennessee to discuss positive programs and new approaches to alleviate poverty and racial discrimination in that area.

It is very important that the Southern Regional Council be involved in this meeting. All of us are indebted to you and the Council for assistance already given. We would like for you to join us for this Conference in Washington on Tuesday afternoon, 2:00 p.m., February 13.

The Chairman of the Self-Help group

Our new State President, Mr. Lewis Sinclair, is going with us and we are trying to raise money for expenses for our West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation and his five Assistant Chairmen representing each of the five Counties. The conservative cost for transportation, meals, and hotels is about $800. We will try to provide $400. and request a grant of $400. from your project.

A very encouraging thing happened yesterday. An unsolicited call came from the Department of Agriculture suggesting they were interested in a one million dollar grant to build rural houses for displaced tenant farmers in West Tennessee. You can rest assured we are in hot pursuit and follow-up. It may just be more Washington talk, but it sounded pretty good!

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The entire Council appreciated your presence representing the Southern Regional Council at our Annual Meeting. We all feel fortunate that you are with the Council, and the Council is being very generous with your services working with our State Councils.

I have talked some with Paul about continued requests for help from the newly organized Metro. Human Relations Council in Dallas. They need to be made more visible in the local community, and have requested me to invite you to speak to their group. My schedule is full in February, but I have suggested to them Monday, March 4 as being a good date. If possible for you to come, I would arrange to be in Dallas, and then probably we could stay over on Tuesday to talk "nitty gritty" with a small group.

A quick reply is always appreciated by me, even if I am rather slow sometimes in doing same.

Keep the faith, baby,

Baxton

Baxton

BB/kb

September 16, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

The Executive Committee of SRC met on Saturday, September 14th, and heard a report of the recommendations of the special SRC-HRC Directors' Committee. The Executive Committee approved the recommendations as submitted in every instance.

It was agreed that the Tennessee Council is viable. This means, of course, that you may submit a proposal for project support. The moment I hear from Ford I will let the directors of the state Councils know what funds are available and offer any other guidance I can on the amounts available and

how we should consider dividing them. And, of course, I will be very happy to talk with you about this beforehand.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

West Tennessee Office:
Gerald A. Fanion, Associate Director
280 Hernando Street, Room 201
Memphis, Tennessee 38126
Telephone: Code (901) 527-3339

Southeast Tennessee Office:
Mrs. Seamour Shavin, Staff Assistant
511 East 4th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403

October 7, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

It was good to talk to you over the phone a few days ago. Operation Green Power is made up of young adults mostly working for the Boards of Church institutions or are faculty members in Nashville. They were organized in my home as an interest group and "Operation Green Power" was a project that they originated. They have also joined the TCHR and are some of our finest members.

To date over $175,000.00 of white savings have been placed in the Community Federal Savings and Loan Association in Nashville. The worth of this project far exceeds the savings deposits in a black institution. They have carried on an educational project that has given a much deeper insight to many whites. They are in dire need of a little expense money.

They have made substantial contributions themselves. Would it be possible for a grant of $500., at least $250. now to meet current indebtedness, and the other later on, if funds are available?

I will deeply appreciate it if your budget will allow this worthy contribution.

Enclosed are some materials related to OGP.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB/kb

Lee and Ellamarie Parkison
904 Wilson Boulevard South
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

September 16, 1968

The Reverend Baxton Bryant
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1108 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Baxton:

The accompanying letter serves as your invitation to assist the members of Operation Green Power in an attempt to introduce the purpose and method of our movement to the clergymen of Davidson County. I hope you will be able to be present on this evening because your support and enthusiasm will aid our common cause.

Since this idea grew out of a discussion held in your home last February, and in that sense is, in fact, a product of the efforts of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, I'm taking this opportunity to ask you for assistance.

Operation Green Power did not begin its active solicitation of new deposits for the two Negro owned and operated financial institutions located in Nashville until late May of this year. Since that time, we have been instrumental in directing over $ 160,000 in new accounts to those two banks.

Each individual has contributed (individual member in OGP I mean) what he can to defray costs involved in gaining these new accounts, and, as you know, we have had some additional funds with which to work. However, currently we face a crisis. We are prepared to launch a community wide thrust reaching into living rooms via pre-arranged meetings, businesses and corporations, churches, and clubs and other organizations, and we have no funds with which to operate.

The potential is great...the cause is just...the coffers are empty! Is there any direction you can offer or any methed you might have of providing some funds? Thousands are needed. Five hundred dollars will get us off dead center and we'll raise some more. Thanks for anything you can do. Sincerely,

Lee Parkison

OPERATION GREEN POWER

Post Office Box 5151 Nashville, Tennessee 37206

September 2, 1968

Dear Sir:

By now you may have heard about Operation Green Power. If you have not, you must.

Operation Green Power invites you to discover a new and simple way to work for justice in our city.

You are invited to a free desert-smorgasbord. All of the ordained clergymen, pastors, preachers, priests, and rabbis of Davidson County are being asked.

The desert and coffee will be served at eight o'clock in the Appleton room of Jubilee Hall at Fisk University. Jubilee Hall is on Meharry Boulevard just off Eighteenth Avenue North. The date will be September 30.

The program will be over by 9:15.

When you leave, you will know about a simple plan for improving the conditions of the black citizen of Nashville.

Operation Green Power is briefly described on the attached sheet.

You may wish to bring your wife or a concerned layman. Feel free to do so.

We do need a reservation from you so we will know how big a smorgasbord to prepare. You may phone in your reservation to any of the ladies listed below. Phone by noon, September 28.

After you eat and talk with the members of Operation Green Power, you will see that there is something you and your friends can do about justice in Nashville.

Sincerely,

James Gadsden

James Gadsden, Chairman

Mrs. Lon Speer	352-0758	Mrs. Tom Nankervis	269-0417 after 5 p.m.
Mrs. Lee Parkinson	297-2378	Mrs. William Bell	352-5195 after 5 p.m.
		Mrs. Ruth Gadsden	298-4047 after 5 p.m.

OPERATION
GREEN
POWER

Our cities are facing a crisis. Are you wondering what you can do? Let us tell you about OPERATION GREEN POWER.

A MOVEMENT

OPERATION GREEN POWER is an independent movement of citizens. We have a clear purpose; to help the Negroes in Nashville help themselves.

We believe in self-help, self-development, and self-respect. Blacks and whites agree on these three values.

Negroes do not ask for charity and sympathy. They, like all other men, need resources, power, and opportunity. If they have these, they can gain increasing self-respect. through self-help and self-development.

A METHOD

We have a method as well as a goal. Our method is to strengthen the two banks in Nashville that primarily serve Negroes.

We have discovered that there are two banks in Nashville whose directors, staff, and clientele are largely Negro. Most of the money loaned by these banks is loaned to Negroes. Home loans, personal loans and small business loans help Negroes help themselves. Many Negroes in Nashville who have improved their housing and started small businesses could not have done so except for these two banks.

Many more Negroes will benefit as these two banks grow. As the two grow, Negroes in Nashville will have greater financial resources, power, and opportunity.

AN OPPORTUNITY

You can help Negroes help themselves by opening an account at either of these banks. For example, open a savings account (4½%) at Community Federal Savings and Loan Association, 2430 Jefferson Street, Telephone: 255-6528.

Accounts in each bank are federally insured. Each bank has a complete "bank-by-mail" service.

After you and other concerned citizens have opened these new accounts, the two banks will be better able to lend money to eligible Negroes who need to borrow. You will be helping Nashville become a more peaceful and a more progressive city.

For further information about OPERATION GREEN POWER, phone:

James S. Gadsden
298 4074 (nights)

Lon A. Speer
352 0758

Maxine Caruth
228 5788 (nights)

Wm. Bell
352 5195

You may also ask any of these people about your becoming a volunteer worker in the movement.

Thank you for taking time to read this.

Savings Here Are Insured to $15,000 by Act of Congress

$15,000

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

SAFETY OF YOUR SAVINGS

INSURED

UP TO $15,000

get safety for your savings plus a worth-while return

This higher $15,000 limit for insurance of your savings has been approved by the United States Congress and signed into law by the President

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, an agency of the United States Government, now insures the funds of each saver here to $15,000. This association pays for this protection. No charge is made to our savings customers for this insurance.

Keep in mind that the better-than-average earnings we pay make your savings grow faster. If you have an account here, you may now want to add to your present balance. If you don't have an account with us, why not open a new account and get the liberal earnings we pay on savings? To transfer funds from another financial institution, just bring us your passbook—we'll handle all the details.

(In all cases, of course, the accounts illustrated must meet the requirements of the insurance of accounts regulations)

COMMUNITY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

2430 Jefferson Street

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37208

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Husband and Wife May Have Insured Accounts Totaling $75,000

Husband	$15,000
Wife	15,000
Husband & Wife Jointly	15,000
Husband in trust for Wife	15,000
Wife in trust for Husband	15,000
total	**$75,000**

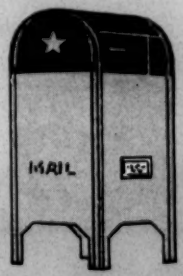
As shown, husband and wife can have up to $75,000 of insured protection in this way: Husband and wife may each have individual accounts insured to $15,000; an account held jointly—insured to the same amount; a trust set up by the husband for his wife; and another trust set up by the wife for her husband, each insured to $15,000.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION
SAFETY OF YOUR SAVINGS
INSURED
UP TO $15,000

This emblem means your savings here are insured to $15,000 by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, an agency of United States Government.

You can have all these advantages by placing your savings here:

(1) Insured safety for your savings
(2) A better-than-average return
(3) Friendly and helpful service
(4) A convenient and flexible savings plan



ASK ABOUT OUR HANDY SAVE-BY-MAIL PLAN

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Account No._____

A,

and B,

and C,

Type All Names: (Last Name) (First Name) (Middle Name)

as joint tenants with right of survivorship and not as tenants in common, and not as tenants by the entirety, the undersigned hereby apply for a savings account in

Community Federal Savings and Loan Association of Nashville

and for the issuance of evidence thereof in their joint names described as aforesaid. You are directed to act pursuant to any one or more of the joint tenants' signatures, shown below, in any manner in connection with this account and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to pay, without any liability for such payment, to any one or the survivor or survivors at any time. This account may be pledged in whole or in part as security for any loan made by you to one or more of the undersigned. Any such pledge shall not operate to sever or terminate either in whole or in part the joint tenancy estate and relationship reflected in or established by this contract. It is agreed by the signatory parties with each other and by the parties with you that any funds placed in or added to the account by any one of the parties *are and shall be conclusively intended to be a gift and delivery* at that time of such funds to the other signatory party or parties to the extent of his or their pro rata interest in the account. You are authorized to accept checks and other instruments for credit to this account, whether payable to one or more of the parties, and to supply any needed endorsement. You are relieved of any liability in connection with collection of all items handled by you without negligence, and shall not be liable for acts of your agents, subagents or others or for any casualty. Withdrawals may not be made on account of such items until collected, and any amount not collected may be charged back to this account, including expense incurred, and any other outside expense incurred relative to this account may be charged to it. The official proxy committee of the institution is authorized in our absence to cast our vote or votes at any meeting of the members from year to year until this proxy is cancelled in writing.

A

Signature (Type) Street City & State Phone

B

Signature (Type) Street City & State Phone

C DATE

Signature (Type) Street City & State

Note: The correct way to establish a common law joint tenancy or its equivalent in any state is to use "and" in joining tenants' names on all evidence of the account. All tenants should sign this card. Rule out unused signature line.

Account No._____

_____

(Last Name) (First Name) (Middle Name)

I hereby apply for a savings account in

Community Federal Savings and Loan Association of Nashville

and for the issuance of evidence thereof. A specimen of my signature is shown below and you are hereby authorized to act without further inquiry in accordance with writings bearing such signature. You are authorized to supply any endorsement for me on any check or other instrument tendered for this account, and you are hereby relieved of any liability in connection with collection of such items which are handled by you without negligence and you shall not be liable for the acts of your agents, subagents or others or for any casualty. Withdrawals may not be made on account of such items until collected, and any amount not collected may be charged back to this account, including expense incurred, and any other outside expense incurred relative to this account may be charged to it. The official proxy committee of the institution is authorized in my absence to cast my vote or votes at any meeting of the members from year to year until this proxy is cancelled in writing.

*Account Holder's Signature*_____

(Telephone Number)

*Address*_____

*Introduced by*_____ *Date*_____

Optional Information, for indentification purposes only

Where Born_____ Date of Birth_____ Mother's Maiden Name_____

COMMUNITY FEDERAL SAVINGS

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF NASHVILLE

2430 JEFFERSON STREET

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37208

JL
MJ-file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Gideon W. Fryer, Knoxville
James S. Gilliland, Memphis
James D. Glasse, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. Henry Harrell, Murfreesboro
J. E. Harris, Manchester
Benjamin Hooks, Memphis
Clifton H. Johnson, Nashville
Major Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore, Johnson City
Mrs. William Knox, Nashville
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
James T. Laney, Nashville
James M. Lawson, Memphis
Thomas Mason, Mason
Mrs. John McFerrin, Somerville
Gilbert Merritt, Jr., Nashville
John Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernice Miller, Bolivar
Levi Moore, Ripley
Norman Moore, Nashville
Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
Michael O'Brien, Chattanooga
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
John Price, Kingsport
Richard Ramsey, Chattanooga
Mrs. Marvin Ratner, Memphis
J. R. Rutter, Knoxville
Mrs. Earl Sasser, Nashville
Leo C. Siener, Nashville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Joe Sir, Fayetteville
Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Philip Sottong, Chattanooga
Renfro Sproul, Nashville
Whitworth Stokes, Nashville
Roscoe Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
G. J. Tarleton, Nashville
Landon Thomas, Ripley
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Tom Van Dervort, Murfreesboro
Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
C. J. Walker, Nashville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

West Tennessee Office:
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Memphis, Tennessee 38126
Telephone: Code (901) 527-3330

Southeast Tennessee Office:
Mrs. Seamour Shavin, Staff Assistant
511 East 4th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Alan A. Anderson

October 8, 1968

Mr. Al Ulmer
Box 204
Vilas, North Carolina 28692

Dear Al:

I have missed seeing you on the mountain the past few months, and therefore I am inviting you to come down off the mountain and be a swamp rat on the Mississippi for a few days.

The West Tennessee Self Help Development Corporation is now ready to become a cooperative and make their first endeavors a diversified vegetable and piglet program. We have got the volunteer service of the Resource Development Corporation headed by Bob Golter and J. Andrew Lipscomb.

We need some guidance desperately. I am sending you under separate cover some 26 pages of descriptive data and suggestions from the local communities.

I have just hung up the phone from a conversation with Paul Anthony and he tells me if you have the time to do this consultant's work for us, he still has a little money.

I feel it is imperative that we have your counsel and advice before we go any further, because it may be best to expand' the existing oil cooperative in that area rather than create a new one.

I hope to hear from you as quick as possible. If you get near a phone, call me collect.

Give my regards to Robbie.

As Will Campbell would say,

Courage and peace,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB/kb

CC: Mr. Paul Anthony

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 11, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B - 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is your final quarterly payment for the grant-in-aid for 1968.

The absence of a Field Director has slowed up the payment process somewhat. I hope it has not inconvenienced you.

Please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed copy of this letter.

Sincerely,

Rec. Oct. 14, 1968
Mrs. Kay A Burk
for Baxton Bryant

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check; $3,250.00)

PLEASE RETURN THIS COPY ON RECEIPT OF FUNDS:

Received by : Kay S. Burk for Baxton Bryant

Date: Oct 14, 1968

October 11, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 - 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

The Operation Green Power program looks very impressive. Enclosed is our check for $250.00 payable to the Tennessee Council for the purpose of supporting this effort. It would be very difficult to come up with any more before the end of the year, but after that, perhaps we could do a little more, if necessary.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Rec. October 14, 1968
Mrs. Kay S. Burk
for Baxton Bryant

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check; $250.00)

FRANK E. SMITH
405 NEW SPRANKLE BUILDING
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37902

October 22, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

This is the newsletter about which I jumped on Baxton Bryant. Although dated September, it came out well into October.

Cordially,

Frank E. Smith

Enclosure

NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

Vol. 10, No. 6 September 1968

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK by Baxton Bryant

The campaign year is upon us, and I believe that it is the most confused, uninteresting, pathetic national campaign that I have witnessed in my lifetime. Mr. Nixon seems to be hiding behind mother, God and country, and we really don't know what he is thinking. I believe I like the 'old' Nixon best because at least you knew a little about what he stood for. Vice-President Humphrey thus far has been pathetic and has not been able to declare himself as a free man. One looks for the Humphrey of '48 and waits in vain. George Wallace seems to be getting the ear of the country on his criticisms of the federal government, but his remedies are worse than the disease. Some black militants are saying to me that they plan to vote for George Wallace, and I believe that this will become a real movement by black militants. Their rationale is: "Let's elect a known enemy, and this will hasten the day that issues can be drawn and a show-down take place." This is a frightening possibility, but it is an index to the alienation in our country today.

Dick Gregory's write-in campaign is known by only a few people, and yet his platform and his speeches make more sense than any of the other three candidates. He spoke to about 4,000 students at Vanderbilt University for two solid hours, with applause and standing ovations as response and without any heckling or booing--a feat that probably no other candidate could accomplish.

I hope all members will vote with their consciences, and I wish we had better choices in this, America's hour of crisis. It says one thing loud and clear: folks like us have our work to do.

All of you have received a letter from ACLU and our president, Lewis Sinclair, asking you to join ACLU. They are our friends and deserve your support. I hope that if you haven't joined, you will do so immediately.

In relation to the comments on membership on the next page, it is important for all types of members in the Council to recognize and support the variety, integrity, and freedom of each member of the Council. Many approaches and many workers are needed to get the job done. We are stronger with this variety than we would be without it, and the mutual respect and support of all members toward one another gives us a broadly based foundation for action.

In a few days, you will receive a special communication from the State Office. I hope that you will respond to it.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I have been trying to describe the Council. We have many categories of members. The first is like a member in any other organization: because someone asked them to join, because they have heard of the work the Council is engaged in, or because they feel that from the literature of the Council this organization represents a viewpoint that they support, they therefore join the Council. This is the beginning of Council membership. How deeply they become involved in the work of the Council once they are members depends on many factors. One factor that can limit their activity is how busily they are engaged in allied activity. Many members of our Council are giving yeoman service in organizations that are trying to accomplish the same goals that we are. Therefore, you could expect that this type of member will not have as much time for activity within the Council. This is impossible. Other members are at present not in a position to do all the things that we in the council do. They are government or institution related, more commonly involved on the local level. On the other hand, someone who is not related directly to another organization that is working with the problems has a greater opportunity to be deeply involved with the work of the Council. Many members are not involved because sufficient programs have not been developed on the state and local level to engage. The development of such programs should be a top priority consideration for the Council.

We have a few elected officials as members and naturally their membership, for the most part, is not given much publicity. But it is an important sign both for them and for us. We appreciate their position in saying: "This is what we believe. These are our goals, aims and objectives, and even if we cannot participate, we will continue to belong to an organization that is active at the grass-roots. Many times this work is controversial to others, but not to those who do this work because of a committment to justice." Then there is another group of members who operate at a level they feel comfortable. We want all of our members to feel, not necessarily relaxed, but related--that they have something to contribute to the Council. We know that building a more decent society is a broadly based operation. It takes education and job training. It takes the change of a whole sociological viewpoint. It takes direct action. Since it has so many aspects, some will work in areas that are not too sensitive and yet are as valid as anything else one can do.

The we have an activist group. It is a smaller group working with the grass-roots. The activist group gets their momentum, their base of support from the policy set by the annual meeting of themembers and the board of directors. These have, scarcely without dissent, made the Tennessee Council a very activist organization. Our first priority is to identify in sympathy and action with the minorities, the poor, and the alienated, doing and saying with them what justice demands be said and done. This takes us into many areas that we would not go alone. Although we may not be in agreement with many of the methods used, the Council's presence in sensitive situations is important. The more alienated people are, the more that some sympathetic blacks and whites as a bi-racial organization ought to be present. Our bodily presence communicates to structured society the integrity of the goals sought, if not the methods used. Sometimes communication begins by just being there and saying: "We know there are injustices. We know there are wrongs to be righted." We do not necessarily condone what they are doing. We do know that with this kind of stance, if the situation becomes violent or more destructive than constructive, then we have the privilege of a follow-up, of going along and being there as someone on the scene--you don't walk in and tell people what to do--it has been our experience that many times when the problems are really overwhelming and controversy is at its height, if you have done your groundwork and been close enough that faith has been established, then people will seek your counsel. At this time, in a low key, without trying to dominate but trying to put in some salt and seasoning from a source not as emotionally involved but just as concerned for justice, one or two words can save the situation from getting totally out of hand. Then it is again possible for a more non-violent protest--a protest directed toward positive, and not destructive, action.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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Mrs. Seamour Shavin, Staff Assistant
511 East 4th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403

October 23, 1968

Dr. Les Dunbar, Executive Director
Field Foundation
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Les:

I apologize for burdening the Field Foundation with such a lengthy report of programs now in progress and proposals to initiate new ones.

Under separate cover we are sending a financial report covering October 1, 1967 through October 1, 1968. As you know, our fiscal year is from January 1 to January 1. You have in hand our auditor's report of the fiscal year 1967. We will send to you after January 1 our audit for 1968.

Our Council membership now stands at 1,837, the highest in our history.

We are also sending under separate cover numerous newspaper clippings about programs covered in this report and general activities of the Council.

I have expressed in the report the debt of gratitude that the Council and its staff owes to the Field Foundation. We hope that our continued activities merit your confidence and support.

We also want to develop more material and working tools for the local Councils. We've made a good start this year, and our Newsletter will become more and more a working tool as well as an informational sheet.

We have tried to be good stewards of the $40,000. that we received from the Field Foundation this year. For the above purposes, we would like to request a three-year grant of $40,000. annually.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant

Baxton Bryant
Executive Director

BB/kb

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

REPORT TO THE FIELD FOUNDATION

October 23, 1968

It is not easy to have an organization which has both a broadly based membership and an activist orientation. Generally, the membership will expect the program to reflect a middle road position--some point between activism and cautious advocacy. We believe that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has come close to combining the best of the work of the advocates and the zeal of the activists. The paragraphs which follow will outline some of the accomplishments of volunteer membership initiative and show where room was left for more venturesome activities on the part of the Director, his staff and members who wished to be involved in a more direct fashion in the several crises which have plagued Tennessee during the past year.

Multi-ethnic Textbook Conference

This past year we conducted a state-wide conference on Multi-ethnic Textbooks with the assistance of the National Education Association, Alpha Kappa Alpha national Negro sorority, the University of Tennessee, and with the cooperative support of the four metropolitan school systems (Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville) with either school superintendents or principals participating along with teachers and parents from each school system. We have had cooperation from the State Textbook Commission, and now have many of our professional educators reviewing texts to recommend to the State Textbook Commission in December.

Plans have already been formulated to work with local school boards across the state to get local school districts to adopt good multi-ethnic texts in the area of social studies.

The textbooks in the field of social studies will be adopted in December for a period of five years beginning in September, 1969 by the Tennessee State Textbook Commission, and following that, texts will be selected from the approved list by local school boards. This has been one of our finest positive programs and has involved hundreds of citizens across our state. We believe it is the type of long-range program that will help bring about a more decent and fair society.

Family Confrontation on White Racism

Our goal was to have 1,000 family confrontations within our state. Simply stated, a white family who agrees with the Kerner report on white racism agrees to invite ten white friends to their home to hear two or three Negro resource persons "Tell it like it is". See the enclosed booklet on "White Racism: Communication and Confrontation".

There is no way to tell how many confrontations have been held through the leadership of our Council in our state. A number of groups, including the Church Women United, YWCA, along with many churches of different denominations, have been using our material to conduct these sessions. The Council first provided a few mimeographed sheets for a discussion guide, then because of the demand, the Council published the above mentioned booklet which has proven to be very popular.

It all seems very elementary, and yet, I am positive that unless the positive elements in both communities can develop a common premise--use the same definitions and reference points--and move toward the same goals and

priorities, we will continue to see positive blacks and whites start out on crusades together and end up fighting each other because of the lack of any real communication.

I see a danger in these meetings: they may be substituted for action. We try to make it clear in all the meetings that each meeting is successful only if it results in action. These confrontations will continue.

New Memphis Office

Early last spring a new West Tennessee office in Memphis with a staff director and a secretary. Mr. Gerald Fanion, Assistant Director for West Tennessee, has done one of the most outstanding jobs of coordinating protest activities and keeping lines of communication open between the black and white communities of any person I know. He has rare gifts of communication and a compassionate dedication to the welfare of the entire community. He likes people; and they respond, both black and white, with faith and trust in him. The West Tennessee office has been the one continuing link with the Black Invaders when they came for help and understanding after they had been harrassed by the police or when violence had taken place. Gerald and I have worked together to try to keep positive attitudes alive in an area filled with prejudice, hate, and fear.

One of the most significant programs has been the rent strike by a group of local citizens, known as the Texas-McLemore Tenant Association, to whom we have given staff support. The rent strike has been very successful in getting community sympathy against inferior housing, and many of the dwellings have been brought up to city-code standards. We have now taken one slum lord to court for violating the city's housing code. It is really a test case, and we believe we will win.

The United Presbyterian Church valued the Council's work in West Tennessee enough to assign one of their full-time missionaries, recalled from India, to work with us in the Urban Crisis. The Rev. Leroy Dillener is working for our Council in Memphis. We believe it is a hopeful sign when old-line denominations begin this kind of cooperation with private organizations who are working at the grass roots.

West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation

The five counties of Fayette, Lauderdale, Hardeman, Tipton, and Haywood in West Tennessee are largely rural counties--over 75 percent of the population live in rural areas.

This rural economy, based traditionally and historically on cotton, has only gradually become diversified with other crops and with industry. Poorly educated, skilled in nothing other than growing cotton--the small farmer, the tenant farmer, the sharecropper--these farmers express reluctance to depart from that which they know into that which they know nothing about and hence fear. Painfully have these farmers begun to break with their past and open themselves to the advantages of diversification. But there is still a long way to go.

There were, in 1966, 26,166 families in all five counties, making up a total population of 114,900. The latest population estimate (December, 1967) set the figure at 116,700. Each county is relatively the same size as the others in population and geography.

Almost one-half (41.6%) of the population is Negro. Two of the counties (Fayette and Haywood) have a majority of Negro residents. The other three have over 30% Negro population.

In 1966, counties in the United States averaged 1221 families who were under the Social Security Administration poverty guidelines. Each of these five counties had almost twice as many actual families as the national average. Tipton County, the most affluent of the five counties, had more than a third of its families in poverty.

All five counties are fifth quintile counties as based on median income of all families in 1959. All but Tipton would be included in the sixty poorest counties in the entire nation on the basis of median rural family income. Fayette County has only six counties in the nation as cushioning between it and the bottom, when based on rural families alone, but is third from the bottom when measured in terms of all families.

Median family income rose above $2,000 in only one county in 1959. That was Tipton. Fayette, again, was lowest with $1,363. Fayette's low was in spite of the fact that it saw a 44% change from its 1949 figure. Haywood and Lauderdale almost stood still in the decade.

Based on 1966 figures, sixty percent of all the families in the counties are poor. Of these families, 6,243 are white; 9,501, black.

Of the approximately 11,000 Negro families, 9,374 live in rural areas. Almost two-thirds of these farm (6,756). Eighty-five percent of all rural Negro families make annual incomes below the poverty line. All but 756 of the white farming families made enough in 1966 to classify themselves as being out of poverty. Likewise, all but 261 of the rural Negro families who do not farm fall below the poverty line.

Eighty-seven percent of all Negroes in these counties are poor. In terms of residence, a Negro stands a better chance to get out of poverty by moving to one of the urban communities within the counties. But if he lives in the open country, he stands a very slim chance of doing better as a farmer than in having some other occupation.

A white family, needless to say, stands a better chance than does the Negro, as reflected by the statistics. Yet, at the same time, 41% of all white families are in poverty. The same relative odds apply to the whites as to the Negroes. Town life is better economically; farming is only a slightly better life than rural non-farming. One significant fact is that, among the poor who live in the country and who do no farming, there are more white families than there are Negro families. In the urban areas and on the farms, the reverse is the case.

Over 13,000 families carry on farming in these five counties. Half of these families are white; half of whom are below the poverty line. Ninety percent of the Negroes are below the poverty line. Of all families who farm, 9,000 of them are poor.

Eight and one-half thousand families live in rural areas but do no farming other than gardening. Most of these are white.

The urban poor in these counties constitute 38.3% of the urban families. Three-fourths of the urban Negroes are poor; one-fourth of the urban whites are poor.

Education, or rather the lack of it, offers a significant roadblock to the development of the counties. This is reflected in the average grade level attained of all the counties which falls below both the national average of 10.5 and the state average of 8.8. Not only this, but in 1959, the percentage of people twenty five years and older who had completed the fourth grade in school is between triple to quadruple the national norm of 7.8%.

Only about 25% of the houses in these counties are considered sound and have plumbing, compared to 74% nation-wide.

Over one-fourth of the dwelling units have more than one person per room. And compared to the national rate of 3.3 persons to each unit, all counties registered rates of four persons per unit, except Fayette, which had an average of five persons per unit. Thus, one sees that houses in these counties are more crowded than most dwellings in the United States.

Housing in these counties also stands to be older than the national norm. They had more homes still standing in 1960 which had been built earlier than 1950 than the national percentage.

The availability of sufficient land, for farming, industrial expansion, or other enterprises, forms a significant barrier to economic development in the area. While this is a general characteristic regardless of stations in life, this proves to be a more serious difficulty for Negroes simply because of their race. In some counties (Fayette, for example) it is virtually impossible for a Negro farmer to find much more than an acre of land which he can purchase. Other counties, while not in the extreme situation of Fayette, still experience similar difficulties.

Health care in the five counties is lacking. There were, in 1962, 57 practicing physicians in this area. This came to a rate of 49.1 doctors to every 100,000 population; compared to Tennessee's rate of 110.7 and the United States rate of 142.9. Dentists and pharmacists likewise had low overall rates in the counties. Hospital beds in the counties came to 118.2 per 100,000 population. This is fewer beds per capita than most counties in the United States. The two counties adjacent to Shelby County have no hospital facilities. Registered nurses averaged 55.1 per 100 hospital beds. Deaths of babies in these counties is significantly higher than the national norm.

Thus, one is dealing here with five of the poorest counties in the nation by whatever standards one brings to bear. But beyond that, the homogeneity of these conditions provides a pattern and a system in which wide-spread hopelessness can be predominate. Those in poverty feel that the only solution is to get out--to leave the county and take one's chances in Memphis, Nashville, or cities to the north. Not only do they fail to find their chances much better in these places because of their poorer education, their lack of skills, and stiff competition for the few jobs to be found, but they leave behind them the young, the old, and the infirm to continue suffering in what they were able to escape.

At the same time, the homogeneity of conditions of these counties and the unity of the people who are victims of the conditions offer an opportunity for a broadly based project which will allow the people to begin to take their own steps from poverty.

The Self-Help Development Corporation thus far has made good progress in developing cooperation and a working relationship between the various members of the five counties. They have just completed the most successful Voter Education drive in West Tennessee history. This too has helped to form working relationships and acquaintances among the members of the Corporation. The activities of the organization thus far have been in cooperation with and support of the local poverty programs and special education and training projects. Recently we were able to obtain the assistance of a community developer who has volunteered some service in helping to develop a comprehensive proposal to the federal government. The Self-Help Development Corporation is becoming a cooperative, and its first project will be diversified truck farming and a brooder sow program. The goal is to enroll 500 families in the first year's operation.

The Tennessee Council has been the Corporation's consultant organization and furnished staff support. This is a high priority project.

American Civil Liberties Union

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations as the oldest and only state-wide based, private, civil rights or human relations organization with a paid staff, continues to stimulate the organizing and growth of needed groups in allied fields. The American Civil Liberties Union was organized primarily from key membership in our Council. They used our office equipment until they were able to have an office of their own. Last month, their national funds were threatened because of lack of membership growth. A letter from our Council President to TCHR membership with support in our last monthly Newsletter helped to bring in enough members to meet the goals that the National ACLU office required for the continuance of financial support.

Operation Green Power

The Tennessee Council has also tried to stimulate various groups of people to make their own contributions in the area in which they feel or see a special need. One of the groups we are most proud of in this category is Operation Green Power, whose membership is made up of mostly professional people from the denominational publishing boards headquartered in Nashville. Their project has been to strengthen the black financial institutions to the point where more lending power for Negro homes, businesses, etc. is present. In a period of six months, nearly $200,000. has been deposited in Community Federal Savings and Loan Association, a local Negro institution.

VISTA Volunteers

We now have over 100 VISTAs in the state of Tennessee, and the Tennessee Council has served in the orientation of the VISTA workers toward the climate, conditions, and possibilities in our state. Our members give sympathetic support to these fine young people across the state, and they in turn furnish the Council a large collection of data that is useful in the implementation of various Council programs.

Rutherford County Council on Human Relations

Dr. Tom Van Dervort, professor at Middle Tennessee State University, heard of the Tennessee Council and made a field trip with me to West Tennessee. He has since organized a very active Council on Human Relations in Murfreesboro; and he and his professor colleagues have formed an Association and have received an OEO grant of $30,000. to improve communication in rural middle Tennessee.

Most of the above are areas that are easily accepted by the average liberal, but the Council goes to the grassroots where angry protest is being made and identifies with the aims and aspirations of the protesters, if not always with their methods.

Mr. Gerald Fanion, our West Tennessee Assistant Director, did more to recruit the first 500 members of the Poor People's March from Memphis and Marks, Mississippi than did any other one single individual. Our Council guided their trip and coordinated their stops in Tennessee with local groups who provided food and lodging along the way. At their request, I made the trip with eleven buses to Washington, D. C. and remained there the first hectic days of the campaign.

The Cameron protest in Nashville had the active participation of the Tennessee Council long before any other local civil rights organization came to identify with Cameron High School. The case involved a basket ball game between all black Cameron and all white Stratford--Stratford got a repremand and Cameron, a suspension. The case is now in Federal Court and it looks like it is going to open the whole zoning issue of Nashville as well as the desegregation of the leadership of the Tennessee Secondary Schools Athletic Association.

Too numerous to mention are the individual acts of members as well as the needs over the state to which the state staff has responded. A good example would be going to the aid of six white so-called "hippies" who had been arrested, tried, and sentenced to 17 days labor in the workhouse for nothing more than just passing through Nashville with long hair, peace emblems on their jacket, and love beads around their necks. The Council was able to get all fines suspended and give hospitality to the young people for one day, and then help with their expenses to California.

We continue to fight for Highlander Education Center's right to exist in Tennessee unmolested. It would be difficult to find anyone with more patience, persistence, and courage than Miles Horton and Connie Browne.

Our close relationship with the Southern Student Organizing Committee continues. We try to encourage these young people in their frustrated, but sincere attempts to create a more healthy attitude for social change on our college campuses.

The membership of TCHR is the most united that it has been since I have been Director of the Council. This seems hard to understand since we are closer to the grass roots and are involved in more sensitive areas than ever before. I believe that we have developed a new spirit and attitude within our Board and Council. This is due to our common commitment for a more decent society of dignity and opportunity for every individual; and the fact that we have a variety of programs gives the various individual philosophies an opportunity for expression without being directly involved in all activities.

Needless to say, we haven't begun to do what a Council ought to do or be as effective as we would like to be. Yet to the extent that we have been helpful, our Council is grateful to the Field Foundation for your generous support that has made it possible.

I find myself, as the Council's Director, more enthusiastic about the future of the Council than I was four years ago when I became the Director. I hope to continue my association with the Council for a long time to come, because I feel that with the knowledge and experience of the last four years, we now stand ready to give our best service.

All programs of the Council that were not completed this year will be continued nest year.

"Black Separatism--A Response to White Racism"

The above title is the theme of our Annual Meeting, November 15-16. Dr. Stephen Rose of New York and The Rev. James M. Lawson of Memphis will be our two principal speakers.

It is our conviction that black separatism is a direct response to white racism, and that there are both positive and negative values involved. We still maintain in our Council that through this transitional period, black and white must continue to work together. This can only be accomplished if we understand and can rightly interpret why some black separatism continues to take place. It just seems that our general society has a more tolerant understanding of white racism than it does of black separatism.

The workshops, centered around the two lectures, will be the case-study approach, and we will try to get insights as to how to better work in the areas of schools, churches, business and labor, politics, urban planning, and police-community relations in an atmosphere where white prejudice and black separatism exist or exert influence.

New Administrative Assistant

Mr. Alan Andolsen, who lacks only his dissertation for a Ph.D. from Vanderbilt University in historical theology, has joined our staff as Administrative Assistant. He has proved to be very helpful in gathering resource material and in getting out local publications.

PROPOSED

NEW PROGRAMS

1) East Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation

The Council hopes to stimulate and give staff support to an East Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation among the poor whites of East Tennessee. In doing this, we have the pledged support from thirty VISTA workers in that area and the support of the Regional VISTA office in Atlanta.

2) Welfare Rights Organizations

We hope to help organize and give staff support to Welfare Rights Organizations across our state. It is in this area that we believe we should spend some money to employ indigenous leaders to work in their own communities, organizing their own people. Our State staff would give support especially by working with County and State officials so that they will respond to local organizations and individual needs.

3) Urban Coalition

In the South, we are indeed fortunate to have Mr. John Dean as the Southeastern Representative for the Urban Coalition. Mr. Dean spent two days with us last month and was an overnight guest in our home, where we talked of plans to stimulate Urban Coalitions in the metropolitan areas and to try an experiment in one small city of from forty to fifty thousand population. In Tennessee, we believe it is very important for a lot of the stimulation at early stages of the Urban Coalition to be in grass roots

and community groups, because it would be difficult to involve them if the initial interest came from the power structures. Their faith in old-line leadership is bankrupt; and they would believe it was only another "gimmick" to buy time and thwart any real progress. By giving the grass-roots people a chance to become interested first, with the structures not far behind, I believe that a cohesive coalition can be built in each of our four metropolitan areas.

4) Police-Community Relations

In Nashville, police-community relations have always been a concern with the Council, but this year will bring excellerated programs. We will continue to support better police recruitment and training, and will be deeply involved with conditions in our jails, workhouses, and juvenile homes.

NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

Vol. 10, No. 7 October 1968

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

by Baxton Bryant

Let's talk straight and frank for a few minutes. We need more members and more financial support. As Director of your Council, it is a pleasure to report that over $50,000 has been received from foundations this year -- the largest amount ever given to our Council in one year. Yet, I'm sorry to report that the level of giving in our Council has not increased. This cannot continue for long. I believe we can do better.

I want to challenge each one of you to do two things before the Annual Meeting, November 15-16:

1. We need more members, even though our membership stands at the highest in our fourteen year history -- 1,837 members. We believe that the Council is producing some of its best material for your use. The Newsletter will continue to improve as an information sheet and a working tool for local members and Councils.

   We have a number of members who have not renewed their memberships this year, Make sure <u>your</u> membership is up to date.

   You know someone who would join the Council, if you invited them. Use the enclosed membership brochure for that purpose.

2. We need to raise $5,000 before our Annual Meeting. You know the Council is worthy of support. We are at the grass roots and have the freedom to do many things in our state that no one else is attempting to do.

   This past year has been full of this kind of work. The sanitation strike in Memphis -- the Poor People's March -- daily communication with black militants -- Multi-Ethnic Textbook Conference -- Family Confrontations on White Racism -- just to mention a few programs.

Last year, we employed an excellent person to work on membership and finance, yet it cost us the total amount we raised to pay this staff person.

We must show outside financial support (if it is to continue) that we care enough to give local financial support within our state. One member alone may feel that his contribution is insignificant. Yet if each member would respond to this challenge, our combined effort would make a better day for human decency and dignity in our state.

I believe you will respond.

CALL FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING

"Black Separatism - A Response to White Racism"

The call for the Eleventh Annual Meeting of TCHR is given with great anticipation. For years we have worked for an integrated society. This is what our black brothers and also what a small minority of white in the South wanted. Today, there is confusion and frustration over the fact that just as integration began to be realized, black separatism has become an issue. Why is it happening? What are its positive and negative effects? How can we as a Council relate to both white racism and black separatism? These are some of the questions for which we will seek to find answers.

To lead us in our thinking and as a stimulant for our workshops, we have two outstanding Americans:

Rev. JAMES LAWSON, a members of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council, is the pastor of Centenary Methodist Church in Memphis and president of Black Methodists for Church Union. He was deeply involved with the sanitation workers' strike in the spring of this year and is one of the founders and chairman of COME (Community on the Move for Equality).

Mr. STEPHEN ROSE has worked for a number of years with the problems of the urban ghettoes with particular emphasis on the effects on the churches. Stationed for a long period in Chicago as the editor of RENEWAL magazine, he has recently moved to New York. He has written extensively, including GRASS-ROOTS CHURCH and WHO'S KILLING THE CHURCH?

This year we are inviting a nember of special guests in allied fields of the givernment, the church, and other civil rights groups. We believe the sessions will be timely, informational, and stimulating. We hope you will respond immediately because the quicker you make your reservations, the better we can plan our Annual Meeting.

SCHEDULE FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING

Black Separatism -- A Response to White Racism

Friday, 15 November

10:00 am	Registration in the lobby of the Andrew Jackson Hotel
12:00 noon	Luncheon Speaker: Rev. James Lawson
2:00 - 3:15 pm	Workshops - First Session I. Schools II. Churches III. Business & Labor IV. Politics V. Urban Planning VI. Police-Community Relations
3:15 - 3:45 pm	Coffee Break
3:45 - 5:00 pm	Workshops - Second Session
5:00 pm	Workshop leaders and recorders meet with the Collating Committee
7:00 pm	Banquet Speaker: Stephen Rose Questions & Answers: Mr. Rose & Rev. Lawson

Saturday, 16 November

9:00 am	Report of the Collating Committee and Response on the Significance of this Annual Meeting for the Tennessee Council
9:30 am	Annual Business Meeting & Election of Board Meeting of the Board of Directors

Registration Fee: $1.00

See the attached reservation form for the prices of the luncheon, banquet, and hotel accommodations.

Pay the registration fee and for meal tickets at registration on Friday, November 15.

PROSPECTUS FOR WORKSHOPS: CASE STUDIES

At this year's annual meeting, we will attempt to communicate to the members of the Council throughout the state some of the avenues of direct action available when community problems involving black separatism in response to white racism are surfaced and need to be confronted. We believe that this can be done best by those who have been tried by fire in similar situations.

The format will be a case-study type of approach. The leader will be an individual who has shown leadership in the past in a variety of sensitive situations in his own community. The leader will select a particular problem in which he has been involved and which has required some form of direct action. The leader will prepare a short summary of the facts in the situation to be presented to those who will join the discussion. In the workshop itself, the leader will set the stage by explaining the problem that exists and will then involve the members of the workshop in a 'strategy' discussion.

Through the leaders and the resource persons, a variety of causes and plans of action can be considered with the determination of the relative effectiveness and value of each. The aim of the case study is to acquaint those in the Council with some of the tension that is faced when a community problem is confronted directly. Granted that the tension of the real situation will not be present, at least the approaches which have proven effective in the past will be aired and the participants can gain a feel for the type of approach which might be effective in their own community.

COLLATING COMMITTEE:

A new factor will be introduced into the Annual Meeting this year to help give the proceedings a genuine continuity. In the past, each workshop had a recorder to report on its considerations. However, there was no outward attempt to interrelate the different workshops. This year, in an attempt to integrate the workshop considerations with the overall theme, the recorders and the workshop leaders will meet with the principal speakers and a Collating Committee to sift the discussions and to join them into a coherent whole.

The report of the Collating Committee will be presented before the Annual Business Meeting to serve as a focus for the Council's activities. Following the report will be a response which will attempt to give the significance that this year's meeting has for the future work of the Council.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The nominating committee, in keeping with Council direction, has tried to reduce the number of board members being elected to gradually reduce the number of the elected board members to 45.

Class of 1971

Nominated for Re-election:

Dr. John Compton, Nashville

Mr. Benjamin Hooks, Memphis

Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Nashville

Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga

The Rev. Michael O'Brien, Hixson, Tenn.

Dr. William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge

Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Nashville

The Rev. Charles Winters, Sewanee

Mr. Richard Ramsey, Chattanooga

Nominated for new Membership:

The Rev. James Gadsden, Nashville

Dr. Newton H. Maloney, Athens

Mr. Howard Rucker, Murfreesboro

Dr. Chike P. Onwauchi, Nashville

Nominated for the Class of 1971, vacancy:

Mrs. Delphia McKnight, Murfreesboro

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE BY-LAWS

ARTICLE V: OFFICERS

The proposal is to delete the underlined phrase:

The officers of the Council shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer; <u>one of the vice-presidents shall be designated president-elect</u>. Their duties shall be.....

ARTICLE VIII: STAFF

The proposal is to delete the entire wording of the article and to substitute the following:

The staff of the council shall consist of an executive director and such other personnel as is needed to carry out the program of the Council. Staff members under the direction of the executive director shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee. The Board of Directors shall employ the Executive Director for a term not to exceed three years, renewable in like manner, and shall establish his salary and other conditions of his employment. The Executive Director may resign his position short of such term by giving sixty days notice to the Board, or he may be removed from office at any time by two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors in a meeting at which at least one-half of the total membership of the Board is presentand voting. In the event of such removal, two months' salary shall be paid to the Executive Director. Other staff members shall be employed by the Executive Director with the approval of the Executive Committee.

RESERVATION FORM FOR LUNCHEON AND BANQUET

Return to : Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 Seventeenth Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

_____ Number of reservations desired for the luncheon, Friday, November 15 at 12:00 noon (@ $2.50 a plate).

_____ Number of reservations desired for the banquet, Friday, November 15 at 7:00 pm (@ $3.50 a plate).

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ ZIP_____

This is a reservation form only. Please hold payment until registration.

Return reservations to Tennessee Council by 10 November 1968.

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

Return to: The Andrew Jackson
PO Box 1170
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

I will be attending the convention of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

I will arrive (day)_____(date)_____(hour)_____.m.

I will depart (day)_____(date)_____(hour)_____.m.

Reserve the following accommodations for me..... (check one)

_____single ($7.50 - $12.00) _____ double ($10.50 - $16.00)

_____ twin ($12.00 - $18.00)

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ ZIP_____

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

As Revised 1-28-68

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of this organization is Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc., a non-profit eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Tennessee an education program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the state; to reduct intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

The Council is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1: Any resident of Tennessee who is in accord with the purpose of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations may become a member.

Section 2: Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1: The Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have charge of the affairs of the Council. The Board shall consist of forty five elected members serving three-year terms, and the presidents or chairmen of each active local chapter affiliated with the Council serving ex officio for the period of his or her tenure of that office.

Section 2: Election of the Board. Beginning with the Annual Meeting of 1968, fifteen members of the Board shall be elected by the membership and vacancies in the Board for unexpired terms filled by election at each Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall submit to each member of the Council, by mail, a list of nominees for the Board at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting. Other nominations may be made from the floor provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected.

Section 3: Vacancies. The Board of Directors may fill vacancies occurring between Annual Membership Meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

ARTICLE V: OFFICERS

The officers of the Council shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer; one of the vice-presidents shall be designated president-elect. Their duties shall be those usually pertaining to these offices. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors for terms of one year immediately following the Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall present a slate at this time and nominations from the floor will be accepted provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancies in these offices occurring between Annual Meetings.

ARTICLE VI: COMMITTEES

Section 1: Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and three Board members elected by the Board immediately following the Annual Membership meeting. The Executive Committee may fill vacancies occurring between meetings of the Board of Directors. Such appoints are subject to approval at the next meeting of the Board of Directors. The outgoing President, if there be one, shall be a member os this committee.

Section 2: Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee in cooperation with the professional staff to develop program proposals and to plan the program for the annual meeting reflecting current concerns across the state for action by the Board or Executive Committee. The Program Committee shall be appointed by the president with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 3: Finance Committee. The duties of this committee shall be to set up a budget and to plan and execute fund raising activities for the support of the organization. This committee will be appointed by the president with the approval of the Executive Committee. The treasurer shall be a member of this committee.

Section 4: Membership Committee. This committee shall have the responsibility of expanding the membership of the Council. This Committee shall be appointed by the president with the approval of the executive committee.

Section 5: Nominating Committee. This committee shall prepare a slate of Board members and three members of the succeeding Nominating Committee, all to be elected at the Annual Membership Meeting. The committee shall consist of five members. The president shall appoint two members with the approval of the Executive Committee and the membership shall elect three members at the Annual Meeting.

Section 6: Other Committees. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the president upon authorization of the Board or the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the president and Executive Committee non-members may be asked to serve on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Section 7: The president shall be a voting member of all committees except the Nominating Committee. The executive director shall be a non-voting member of all committees.

ARTICLE VII: MEETINGS

Section 1: Membership Meetings. A meeting of the membership shall be held annually at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and for participating in the development of a program directed toward the fulfillment of the purpose of the Council. The election of directors and three members of the Nominating Committee shall be held at this meeting. Notice shall be given thirty days in advance of the meeting. Those present shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2: Board of Directors' Meeting. The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually at such times and places as may be designated by the executive committee. Notice including an agenda and minutes of the last meeting, unless the minutes have been distributed previously, and appropriate reports shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the president or the Executive Committee and notice of such meeting shall be given ten days in advance. Twenty per cent of the Board membership shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3: Executive Committee Meetings. The Executive Committee shall meet four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the board meetings. Notice shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the meetings. One-half of the members shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the president or by any three members of the Executive Committee.

Section 4: Payment is allowed for travel expenses incurred in attending official meetings of the Board and committees of the Council when not held in conjunction with the annual meeting. The Board shall determine the amount of reimbursement.

ARTICLE VIII: STAFF

The staff of this organization shall consist of an executive director and such other personnel as is needed to carry out the program of the council. Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. Employment of the executive director shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in case of emergency the Executive Committee may act for the Board. Other staff members shall be employed by the Executive Committee on recommendation of the executive director.

ARTICLE IX: CHAPTERS AND AFFILIATES

Section 1: Local Chapters. Chapters of TCHR may be established in communities throughout the state. Such groups or chapters may choose their own name and pattern of organization provided their by-laws and policies are not in conflict with the by-laws and policies of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Copies of local chapter by-laws and amendments must be on file with the state organization. A portion of the annual dues of the chapter members may be returned to the chapter to support local program activity. The president of each local chapter shall be an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the state organization.

Section 2: Associated Organizations. Like-minded organizations within the state may associate with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations on annual approval of the Executive Committee and upon the annual payment of a sum determined by the Executive Committee. Officers of the associated organizations will receive the regular publications of the Council and may request program assistance and staff services of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE X: COOPERATION

This council shall cooperate with the Southern Regional Council, other state Councils on human relations, and groups which share the purpose and concern of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE XI: AMENDMENTS

The By-Laws may be amended at the Annual Membership Meeting or at any special meeting called for this purpose, provided the proposed changes have been submitted to the members in writing at least ten days before the meeting.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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Lewis S. Sinclair
VICE-PRESIDENT
William L. Barnes
VICE-PRESIDENT
Daniel A. Powell
VICE-PRESIDENT
Seamour Shavin
SECRETARY
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TREASURER
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Ralph Bean, Knoxville
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Norman Moore, Nashville
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Landon Thomas, Ripley
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Tom Van Dervort, Murfreesboro
Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
C. J. Walker, Nashville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

West Tennessee Office:
Gerald A. Fanion, Associate Director
280 Hernando Street, Room 201
Memphis, Tennessee 38126
Telephone: Code (901) 527-3339

Southeast Tennessee Office:
Mrs. Seamour Shavin, Staff Assistant
511 East 4th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403

October 23, 1968

Dr. Les Dunbar, Executive Director
Field Foundation
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

As President of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, I wish to say a word of appreciation to the Field Foundation on behalf of the entire Council membership.

Like any report, this one, I feel, does not express the spirit generated within the state and the impact made upon the total populace by the activities of the Council and its Director, Baxton Bryant. Though I am proud of the involvement by a rapidly increasing number of individual members and chapters around the state, in the final analysis, it is the willingness of the Board and membership to free the Director to work in the various crises in his own inimitable manner, exercising his own judgment, reflecting his own personality, and going forth with his own values and motivation. The involvement of Baxton Bryant in the affairs of this state during the past year cannot be set forth in an annual report nor condensed onto paper.

As you know, this Council has had its problems--internal and external. I feel that the disharmony we experienced in the past resulted from the pain of being forced to the choice that we must now fish or cut bait. Fishing in the pond of human relationships is a hazardous vocation. But cutting the bait was no longer producing results in a state which we feel can lead the way toward a more just and united America.

Again, thank you for participating with us in this venture.

Cordially yours,

Lewis S. Sinclair

Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair, President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

LSS/kb

file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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511 East 4th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Alan A. Andelson

October 23, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

This is one hell of a proposal, but at least it is honest!

I just wanted you to have a copy of it.

Sincerely,

Baxton /kb

Baxton Bryant

BB/kb

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
100 EAST 85TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

file

Esbeck

Fidelity Onion Skin

October 25, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

This will acknowledge the letters and proposal of October 23 we have from you and Mr. Sinclair. You must not be at all sanguine as to our ability to meet your full request of $40,000 per year for three years, but we shall do what we can and I'll be in touch with you again later on.

Sorry I was pushed and couldn't talk in Washington.

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LD:la
cc: Paul Anthony

File / Tenn. Council

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

Baxton Bryant

On October the 28th when the Tennessee Council Board met in Oak Ridge, I promised at a later date to give a written report to the Board. Since that time, life around the Council office has never been more busy. The first of November we lost 3 staff members, Harry and Jeri Wiersema and Isaac Richmond. We have also moved the Council office to 818-B 17th Avenue South, Nashville, 37203. It seems that immediately after the Board meeting a number of program possibilities began to unfold. I would like to first respond to the Board's action.

The Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations is a representative Board. It is made up of strong minded people--independent minds--minds committed to the task at hand. This is good. We are fortunate to have this kind of Board. Yet, at the same time, this kind of Board will find itself in strong agreement and sometimes in strong disagreements. I do not believe there is any difference between Board members regarding a dedication to change the climate of our state in each one of our communities into a more decent society and a place of justice, equality, and freedom. The difference comes in the method that we use to achieve these goals. I appreciate more than I can say the action of the Board taken in Oak Ridge. I have accepted your invitation to withdraw a resignation, and I have also accepted your invitation to continue as Executive Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

I did not make either one of these decisions without deep thought and with, I hope, appreciation for every member that cast a vote and those who were not present. I believe that everything that was said at the Board meeting to an extent was true. I think the basic difference came on where priorities were placed. I believe that it is important to keep good relationships to the structured community, but it is not most important. It is not first priority. There are many organizations like the church that can keep good relationships with the structured community--the Chamber of Commerce does a good job in this direction. There are not many organizations who keep close communication with and identification with the poor and the alienated of our society. I believe if the Tennessee Council is going to fulfill the role that we have to play in our state, the first priority must be the unique thing that we have to offer as a bi-racial organization, which is close ties, thorough understanding and good communication with the grass roots. Therefore, the first priority is--we will be with the people where the problems are, doing with them, and saying with them what needs to be said and done now. We hope we can work and talk with the grass roots, with the alienated, with the minorities and still maintain good relationships with the structured community. Yet any time there is a choice in communication between the two, the choice will be an easy one for us to make because of the priority that we have already set.

We sill stay with the grass roots, the poor, the minorities, and the alienated, at the expense of losing some relationships to the structured community.

If the officials or so-called power structure know we are for real, we believe they will work with us in a more realistic way. No one really enjoys having an open fight, or a lot of controversy, just for controversy's sake, yet, I believe this is the price we must be willing to pay to get the job done. I repeat: experience has taught us that if folk whom we do business with know we are for real, most of the time we can have progress and accomplish a good deal without controversy and in cooperation with elected officials.

I also believe that we must be an activist organization and be willing to be in the midst of controversy in order to refine or to set some standards of membership for our organization. Members who come into our Council ought to know that the programs we conduct, and the activities we engage in, that many times in the process, we get a "bloody nose". They ought to know that in return we swing a few "hay makers" once in a while, figuratively speaking, and bloody a nose ourselves. We would never expect all of our members to be activist and engaged in such activities--but we do expect that they understand the nature of the work we are in and not be surprised or get a little "jumpy" when these kinds of activities begin to take place.

The best educational tool that we have today is the tool of action. We could change the face of the South and America if we put into effect all the knowledge, understanding and information already received from workshops and studys. We are not saying that research is not important, it is. But we must continue to put some of the facts we already know into action. Sometimes the staff and a few members get involved in action where the problems are, doing the things with people that are burdened with discrimination. This action takes place in close proximity where the sympathies and commitments of the entire Council lie. This action becomes an educational tool when the spin-off from these activities circulates through the membership, and members interested in what is going on circulate through the activity. The nature of today's problems cannot be understood or properly evaluated from a distance. As the activity continues and more spin-off circulates and more members become interested in action, an educational process takes place, and more members are committed to action, thus making progress possible.

The resignation of a few of our fine members caused widespread publicity. The news also carried the story of the overwhelming majority of the Board who voted for the Council to be an activist organization. The reaction from county, state and federal officials is that they believe the Council is for real. The last few weeks I have received better cooperation and have had more activity and planning with county, state, and federal officials in programs to alleviate

problems of our society than I have at any time since I became the Director of the Council. The Board has spoken and I think it has spoken loud and clear. This is the direction the Council must follow in doing our work. It is a paradox in a sense that once the Council had set its first priority as an activist organization that the negotiation, the mediation, and the programs that some of the Council sincerely wanted to place as first priority now becomes much easier to do.

In these three years with the Council, I have tried to analyze at times what was needed in order for a person to be consistent and to stay with the task at hand in all kinds of weather. My analysis of the approach or work of the Council suggests that it takes at least four things: (1) One must have an income that is independent of and cannot be touched by the structures in which you are trying to effect change. (2) One must cut all political ties and be completely independent as far as political parties or personages are concerned. This problem will grow as we elect more officials who are sympathetic to progress than ones elected in the past--yet who are moderate or moderately liberal and can not do all the things that we know need to be done. However, if we become too closely attached to them, we become little more than the majority that elected them, and our voice is silenced where the problems are. If we raise the

real questions they may tend to embarrass some political personage that our members have helped to elect. Therefore as far as the Council is concerned, we must remain completely independent. We will appreciate an office-holder going our way--but we will not stop action when the elected official declines to go further down the road toward human need and dignity. (3) One must be rather independent of the church, and be willing to risk the wrath of the church in some of our program. One thing for sure, if the church were doing the job that it should do, the Council would not have the work that we have to do, and we would have a different community to live in. (4) Finally, the last requirement is that one must be willing to cut social ties in order to work consistently with the poor and the alienated. You can't be where the problems are and with the people without having close association with some folk who would not be acceptable in our social structures. I am convinced that there must be a consistency of relationship at all times with those with whom we work and with whom we are trying to build a new South. Some are not accepted by our society.

For the first time since I witnessed the Mississippi march in the summer of 1966, I feel wholly positive again. Since the Board meeting, activity has taken place in West Tennessee where John Lewis worked with us for 5 days and then 2 more days in Nashville. The formation of a West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation took place that I think will be one of the most positive ventures

in the history of this area. The Council in Memphis did a wonderful job in carrying their new mayor, a conservative, and eleven Council members on a tour of the poverty areas of Memphis. More work is being planned in this area, and it seems that a working relationship has begun here with a new mayor and the Council.

In East Tennessee, The First Tennessee-Virginia Economic Development Corporation, through its Executive Director, has asked the Council to help them to make plans on how to involve the poor and the minority in that area, and they are making sure that they have maximum feasible participation in the gigantic program that they are launching. It is my hope that one year from now, as we look back on this period, all of the Council members can say the work of the Council in the year 1968 has been the most effective and productive in the life of the Council. Dr. William G. Pollard, our distinguished President, deserves a lot of credit for acting as a mediator and then as a leader in the new direction that the Council has taken. I look forward to a good Annual Meeting, and I hope every Board member will be present in Chattanooga on January 27-28 for this important meeting.

-30-

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Meeting of the Board of Directors

October 28, 1967

The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations met in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on Saturday, October 28, 1967. Mr. Pollard, President, called the meeting to order at 9:30 A.M. Members of the Board present in addition to the President: Lewis Sinclair and B. J. Stiles, Vice-Presidents; Frances Silver, Secretary; W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Treasurer; the Rev. Messrs. Charles Winters, William Barnes, Kelly Miller Smith, Major Jones, John Mickle, James Dowdy, and Leo Seiner; and Norman Moore, J. R. Rutter, Whitworth Stokes, Jr., Frances Spaulding, Frances Kilgore, Pauline Muhleman, Ruby Bishop, George Barrett, David Caywood, Roger Cloutier, LeRoy Graf, Clifford Seeber, M. D. Merriwether, Annie Sasser, Martha Ragland, Jean Livingston, Adele Schweid, Clayton James, Seymour Shavin, Roy Bailey, Thomas Vandervort, Levi Moore, Dana Curtis, Jr., and J. E. Harris. Staff present: Baxton Bryant, Kay Burk, Jeri and Harry Wiersema. Visitors present: Paul White and James Curtis.

1. Approval of Minutes of May Meeting

Minutes of the meeting of the Board at Camp Dogwood, May 13, 1967, has been mailed to each member of the Board in advance of the meeting. No corrections were offered and the minutes were approved as circulated.

2. Action on Resignation of Executive Director

Mr. Pollard informed the Board that the Executive Director, Baxton Bryant, had submitted to him by letter dated August 23, 1967, his resignation from this position effective December 31, 1967, in order to accept a similar position in another state. He then recognized the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith of Nashville who expressed his pleasure with the image of the Council as an active organization concerned with real issues beyond paper and meetings. He said this image was largely due to the Executive Director, Baxton Bryant, and he therefore moved, seconded by Seymour Shavin of Chattanooga:

> That the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations request Baxton Bryant to withdraw his resignation as its Executive Director.

The chair ruled that members speaking for and against the motion would be recognized alternately. A summary of these statements follows.

Martha Ragland, Nashville: When Baxton presented his intentions of leaving the Council, she felt this was a sensitive move on his part and that it coincided with the best interests of the Council. When Baxton first arrived, which was during the days of the "poverty program," he proved successful in getting programs

through, especially in Memphis and in the rural counties of West Tennessee. But he has not concerned himself with involving other people. She had hoped he could involve other people in their communities to become interested and involved in our programs. He has not been able to do this. SRC is not going to continue to finance us--we should be able to raise enough money and membership in Tennessee to be self-supporting. Baxton has not produced yet in the areas of membership and raising money for Council. It was suggested that we get an Associate Director to work in the area of membership; this turned out to be Harry Wiersema, who became an expert on housing matters, but we were in the same position in regard to memberships. This did not work out. We now have a contract with Moran Associates for development. We recognized this as a risk, but not as bad as going another year without memberships and money. Therefore the Board should accept Baxton's resignation by voting against the resolution.

David Caywood, Memphis: The race relations situation has become much worse, the forms of discrimination are much more subtle. It would be difficult to find a replacement for Baxton Bryant. Maybe we are just talking about a conflict with Moran Associates and the director--that Moran Associates wants to raise money from that segment of the community that puts strings on giving. It seems that the conflict is mainly in Nashville. Baxton has stepped on toes in Nashville, maybe political toes. Baxton has done an excellent job across the state. If things have come up which make it possible for Baxton to stay--I vote we ask him to reconsider his resignation.

B. J. Stiles, Nashville: Although there has been a degree of frustration and disenchantment, the picture is not totally negative of Baxton's three years with the Council. He was the one who felt it was important for Council to think of new directions after January 1, and that six months of ambiguity would be catastrophic for Council if the resignation of Baxton were to go on and on. It was for some of these reasons I suggested that the Executive Committee in August meet in executive session to see where we were going. The issues have become clouded; principles became involved with personalities. I felt Council was at a crossroads and that it must build a strong Council. I made my own commitments to work toward a sound finance program with Mrs. Moran. In the September Newsletter of Council Baxton wrote of strong partisan factions who were working to subvert the Council. I received many phone calls protesting this Newsletter. I called Dr. Pollard for direction. It was suggested the Nashville people sit down and write a proposal. Meeting of the Executive Council in Middle Tennessee felt that Baxton should resign as of October 4. We need a new kind of leadership and conceptualization for the Tennessee Council.

The Rev. Major Jones, Chattanooga: I apologize for not being informed, and I may not be speaking with clear knowledge, but I am for the motion for several reasons. We need to be appreciative rather than to dismiss a person who has endeared himself across the state and has brought Council a certain amount of activism. We may be saying we are not ready to be so active. Negroes do not think much of Council. They ask, does Council do anything? We need a degree of conflict. What are the alternative suggestions if we do not accept the motion? What kind of a director do we have in mind? What ideas will he have of leading us? Will his temperament be any better? We may get into deeper water than we are in now. We may just find its time to close up and go home.

Jean Livingston, Chattanooga: Against the motion. Council was not involved in the urban areas. Members on the Board should participate more in building a stronger Council. More community and political leaders should be involved. These are the people that have the means at their disposal to act; they should be involved and we should get them involved in the dialogue.

The Rev. James Dowdy, Fayette County: For the motion. We have enjoyed the fruits of Baxton. I can recall our helplessness when our poverty program in Fayette County was getting bogged down. Baxton came to our rescue, went to places we could not go and got things started for us. It will be a victory for the white people in Fayette County if Baxton leaves. Give him help; find someone to work with him for membership. He got people together I would not believe would be in the same room with each other. He should withdraw his resignation.

Mrs. Adele Schweid, Nashville: All of us are grateful for the work Baxton has done and we do not minimize this. But Baxton does not trust his Board, and he has little faith in Board members. When a director cannot work and function with his Board its time for a new director. The next person will be just as concerned as Baxton.

The Rev. Charles Winters, Sewanee: Not being in Nashville I have only impressions to go on. People have gotten distortions of what Martha and B.J. have spoken about. It seems that the crossroads in the organization at which we have arrived is: are we going to be an active group? Or just raise money and do nothing. I realize now that this is a distortion. But we must also consider the impressions of our actions outside of Nashville. There we will give the impression that we are going to fire this man. It is important that the meanings expressed in this room be made clear and understood outside of this room.

George Barrett, Nashville: The meeting has been unfair to the Board. The meeting should have been opened with - where is the Council going? It is unfair to open the meeting with a personality question.

Mr. Pollard said this was an important item of business and we should give it careful consideration. What it means depends on which way we vote. There are two possibilities.

1. We recognize that we go along pretty much as we have been in the past ten years, supported mainly by foundations, and that the Board supports the director, but that the Board does not itself do much.

2. The other direction is that we organize the deep concerns of many citizens across the state, that we get these people to support our program, we show our concern for the deterioration of American life, develop citizen leadership to meet the issues head on and find ways of doing something about it.

Baxton Bryant was then recognized and said, "I recognize that the persons on our Board are committed persons. SRC uses local councils to get lots of money from grants. Its image comes from state councils. SRC acts as a broker for local councils. It is not true that they say they will not support state councils. The Foundation that I have been in contact with has told me of their intent to continue their grant to our Council so long as our Council is putting forward an effort of its own and continued to be committed to the task at hand. This Foundation has increased its grant to us twice since I have been Director."

Mr. Pollard accepted the proposal of Mr. Barrett for a twenty-minute break, after which a thirty-minute discussion of basic policy for the Council would be held before the Board returned to its debate on the motion.

After the break the discussion on basic policy was by agreement led off by Martha Ragland and Kelly Miller Smith.

Martha Ragland: I look into the abyss--I think this country is in great danger. Negro frustration is soundly based; the gap is wider in employment, housing, education, transportation. There is little opening up of employment for Negroes. It is hard to just go to industry and business to talk about the problems, but finally these people are beginning to move. The best way they can learn and we can educate is to get them involved, to go to them, and get them to join us in the doing. We should not be content being financed as we are now--we need state participation. What kind of new director should we have? I think the new director should do what Rilla Moran is doing. We need strong membership and finances.

Kelly Miller Smith: It is important for us to see where we are--what conditions prevail, real issues, what is in the streets, community, and among the people. The Black Power movement has its effect on all of us. Integrated organizations are seriously

questioned by many people. The same people who rejected non-violence object to this and any upsetting of the status quo. There is question of the need for racially integrated organizations. I think they are good; we do need each other I believe. We should have an image of what we want with these three things in mind: perception of the problem, involvement, and action. We must decide if we want peace or action. Choose between a nice easy-going individual or one who is controversial, active, productive, intemperate, obnoxious. Our direction should be toward action and involvement.

George Barrett: I am concerned with all three. But what kind of action are we going to have? We should relate to community, explain the problems. We should build strong local councils with rapport with all aspects of the community. That is the only way we can hold together a meaningful interracial organization. We cannot have this kind of organization with a fire setter or stone thrower. We need an organization which will get all people involved.

J. R. Rutter, Knoxville: Are we trying to raise money from the people who are putting down the Negroes?

Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville: We have a good many committed people in the state. It is good to have something shake us up. Baxton is a symbol of our organization. If he is removed from the scene, we can all be shut down in our own communities. Our future is now--we should be working and helping to improve conditions of people in the state now.

Levi Moore, Ripley: If you cannot give the individual human dignity, leave him poor. He is asking for self respect. The power structure still has not given the Negro human dignity.

Molly Todd, Nashville: Many people do not know where to go. There are people who do not want to be on the cutting edge. We need an interracial organization to involve committed white people.

Tom Vandervort, Murfreesboro: Baxton is effective in communicating with people. We need him trouble-shooting around the state. With more membership, you have more abrasion. It is our responsibility to get members in our own community.

Seymour Shavin, Chattanooga: Money is not as important as the principle. The worry is do we lose sight of the principle with all this talk of money.

William Barnes, Nashville: Baxton's leaving now will give the impression that a dominant white group has bailed out, that our group is no longer willing to let Baxton have freedom for action, that we no longer tolerate the freedom for conflict.

Pauline Muhleman, Chattanooga: It is not fair to ask one person to be cut cut into two or three different parts. We are asking too much from one person. As Board members we have not assumed our responsibility.

Charles Winters: I can see that the question of whether to have a militant organization or sell ourselves for money is not an issue. We have different situations in our state. This looks like a Nashville problem in conflict with the director.

Adele Schweid: Move the office from Nashville to Memphis or to Knoxville.

At this point B. J. Stiles moved the previous question. The chair placed the question and the Board voted unanimously to take an immediate vote on the motion under debate. The Secretary read the motion, and on a vote by show of hands it carried with 27 voting for the motion, 8 voting against it, and 1 abstention. Mr. Bryant thanked the Board for its confidence in him and agreed that he would reconsider his resignation and give notice of his decision as soon as possible.

The Board recessed for lunch.

3. Nominating Committee

Martha Ragland submitted her resignation as chairman of the Nominating Committee and after some discussion it was accepted by the Board. George Barrett nominated David Caywood, Adele Schweid seconded, and the Board voted:

> To elect David Caywood to the Nominating Committee to fill the vacancy created by Martha Ragland's resignation and to request that he serve as chairman of this committee.

4. Report of Consultant - Rilla Moran

A written report was distributed to the Board and is attached to these minutes. Nashville has a big fund raising dinner planned for November 17. A new chapter is expected to be organized in Jackson very soon.

5. Policy on Expenses of Local Chapters

A problem which had been discussed at the August meeting of the Executive Committee was that of funding the expenses of local chapters. What portion of membership fees and contributions should be returned to local chapters? How can local chapters cover expenses and honoraria for speakers at their meetings? If rebates from memberships are insufficient to cover mailing expenses for membership drives, can the state Council make up the difference?

Mr. Pollard had asked C. J. Tarleton to draft a possible policy statement on this matter for consideration by the Board. His proposal had just been received at the time of the meeting and is attached to these minutes. In order to be carried out, it would involve the establishment of quotas for each local chapter. There was some discussion about putting this policy into effect at an early date, but on further consideration this was seen not to be practical. On motion by Mr. Barrett, seconded by Mrs. Silver, the Board voted:

> To refer the proposed policy statement prepared by Mr. Tarleton to the Finance Committee with the request that a detailed means for implementing and administering it be presented at the Annual Meeting for action.

Mr. Pollard pointed out that in the interim presently approved policies should be adequate. These include:

1. Travel expenses of any membet of the Board of Directors or staff to a local chapter meeting are reimbursable by TCHR.

2. Each local chapter is credited with $1.00 from each single membership from its territory.

3. Whenever these credits are not adequate to cover expenses, the local chapter should request assistance from the Executive Director. Such requests are generally honored.

6. Annual Meeting Plans

Mrs. Livingston on behalf of Dr. Phillip Sottong, president of the Chattanooga Council, invited the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to hold its Annual Meeting in Chattanooga on January 27 and 28, 1968. This invitation was accepted by the Board.

As chairman of the Program Committee, Mrs. Livingston then reported on plans made by that committee for the meeting. The meeting would open with a luncheon on January 27 at which the president would make his report and also possibly a report by Mayor Kelly on the recent urban consultation in Washington. The workshops that afternoon would be concerned with the general problem of employment. The three workshops would be devoted to (1) education, (2) business and union attitudes, and (3) government contracts and public agencies. Each workshop would be led by a panel of three of which the moderator would be a member of the Board. There would be a dinner that evening with a forceful speaker. A number of suggestions for this speaker were offered by members of the Board for consideration by the Program Committee. Fr. Seiner asked that Project Equality be included somewhere in the program, and it was agreed that this should be done. The morning of January 28 would be devoted to the annual business meeting of the Council, followed by a meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors.

7. Report of Education Committee

A report for the Education Committee was given by its chairman, Lewis Sinclair. The committee met with the committee on textbook selection of the State Office of Education for a discussion of the treatment of minority groups in school textbooks. The meeting was very satisfactory and pointed up the need for bringing to the attention of this committee the extent to which certain textbooks discriminate against minority groups in their handling of subject matter. The Education Committee would like to sponsor a state-wide meeting in cooperation with NEA which would involve members of the State Textbook Committee together with a widely representative group of teachers. Such a meeting is critical for the next year since the state committee will be selecting social studies texts and materials for the next five years. Major Jones moved, LeRoy Graf seconded, and the Board voted:

> To authorize the Education Committee to sponsor on behalf of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and in cooperation with the National Education Association a state-wide conference on the treatment of minority groups in school textbooks.

8. Resignations of Assistant Directors

The Executive Director, Baxton Bryant, informed the Board of the resignation of Isaac Richmond who has accepted a position with the Penn Community Center in South Carolina and of Harry Wiersema who has accepted a position as field worker in a regional office of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Fr. Seiner moved, LeRoy Graf seconded, and the Board voted:

> The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations expresses its gratitude and appreciation to Isaac Richmond for his dedicated and effective service to the Council as Assistant Director in West Tennessee, to Harry Wiersema for his important contributions to the program and objectives of the Council in the field of housing during his tenure as Assistant Director, and to Jeri Wiersema for her significant contributions and loyal service to the Council, for the most part without compensation, in carrying forward its program in research and compliance; and the Board further expresses its hope to each of them for satisfaction and achievement in their new assignments.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 P.M.

Mrs. Ernest G. Silver
Secretary

October 27, 1967

TO: The President, Executive Director, and Members of the Board of Directors of The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

From: Moran Associates

Subject: Report of Membership, fund-raising and chapter development

On May 13, 1967, Moran Associates contracted with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to do the following things:

1. Assist in the promotion, wherever possible, of the formation and strengthening of local Human Relations Councils affiliated with the Council and in the development of improved channels of communication and working relationships between the Council and such local affiliates; and to advise the Council on steps which it should take on its own accord to this end.

2. Assist in carrying out an organized drive throughout the State of Tennessee designed to greatly increase the number of members of the Council from among all racial and ethnic groups and from all economic levels.

3. Assist in carrying out a carefully planned campaign to solicit and secure financial contributions from individuals, foundations, business firms, and other organizations, in substantial amounts wherever possible, in support of the program and work of the Council and the achievement of its objective for the improvement of relations between racial and other groups of citizens of the State.

Chapter Development

Visits have been made to locals in Memphis, Brownsville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville. We are working to form new chapters in Rockwood and Jackson. Rockwood is still in the organizing state - two visits have been made there and they expect to have a meeting in November. Four visits have been made to Jackson to work with board members Mr. M. D. Merriwether and Mr. Henry Forgy who are the leaders in the effort to organize a chapter. Two meetings with community leaders have been well attended and at the last one some 25 people voted to form a chapter, named Henry Forgy temporary chairman, and appointed a Nominating and By-Laws Committee to report at the next meeting.

Membership

Membership appeal letters have been designated for Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and Jackson. Prospect lists were compiled and some 3,500 membership letters have been mailed into Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and Jackson. The total gain in new members for the year since May 1st is near 300. I was unable to get the exact figure from the office.

Fund-Raising

A special appeal letter to prospective contributors was designed and is being mailed to lists supplies by board members. Thus far we have realized approximately $1,500.00 from this appeal. We can receive additional monies through this approach if board members will supply additional names.

Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Nashville have formally approved the Special Campaign proposed by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations board. Knoxville and Chattanooga have set up committees to implement the plan.

Nashville is sponsoring a dinner on November 16th featuring Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, as speaker. Since June a special events committee appointed by the Nashville board and composed of B. J. Stiles, Chairman, Mrs. Tom Ragland, Lou Silberman, W. D. Hawkins, Jr., and Mrs. David Rogers have been meeting with a Moran Associates representative to plan the affair. A Citizens for Housing and Urban Development Committee has been formed which is composed of 108 leaders in government, business, education, finance, civil rights, and other civic organizations. Working committees on Arrangements, Exhibits, Hospitality, Attendance, Publicity and Hostesses involve approximately 100 other persons in the community. It is estimated that already over 200 persons are involved in the planning for the Secretary's visit. Moran Associates is serving as the coordinator for the event. The purpose of the event is to focus the attention of the entire community on housing during the week of the Secretary's visit and to raise funds for use in the achievement of our objective of improving relations between ethnic and other groups of citizens in the state. The degree of community support for the project is indicated by the following items in the planning:

1. A radio station has sent a representative to Washington to tape interviews with Secretary Weaver and others in his department for use during the week.

2. Newspapers are planning feature articles - a team from one newspaper will produce blow-ups of housing to use as exhibits in the meeting hall.

3. A Foundation has given $5,000.00 to be used to make a descriptive film.

4. The state OEO office will have a meeting of all CAP directors from throughout the state on the day of the dinner to focus attention on housing.

5. A poster contest on "The Kind of House I Would Like to Live In" is being conducted among school children.

6. Space is being reserved in public buildings throughout the city to display exhibits for a longer period after the meeting is over.

Policy Statement Governing the Distribution
of Funds Raised by or for the Tennessee Council
on Human Relations: A Proposal

1. Responsibility for the conduct of fund raising activities for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and its local chapters rests with these local chapters, the State Council offering such assistance as is required or permitted by its Board of Directors and by its By-Laws.

2. The State Council will assign a fund-raising quota for each local chapter. These quotas will constitute all or a significant segment of the State Council's Budget. Specific quotas will be set by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the State Council, after receiving recommendations for same by the State Budget and Finance Committee, which recommendations shall be formulated after due consultation with each local chapter.

3. All monies received by local chapters shall be remitted to the State Council.

4. The State Office of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations shall be permitted to receive membership and other funds directly, appropriately crediting these, where applicable and necessary, to the quota assigned the local chapter.

5. Twenty-five percent of the membership funds received by the State Council from each local chapter shall be returned by the Council to that local chapter for use prescribed in the approved local budget, and shall be excluded from its fund-raising quota.

6. Seventy-five percent of all membership funds received by the State Council from each local chapter shall be credited by the Council to the quota assigned that chapter.

7. Ten percent of non-membership funds received by the State Council from each local chapter shall be returned by the Council to that chapter for use prescribed in the approved local budget, and shall be excluded from its fund-raising quota.

8. Ninety percent of all non-membership funds received by the State Council from each local chapter shall be credited by the Council to the quota assigned that chapter.

9. Seventy-five percent of all funds raised above the assigned quota shall be returned by the State Councils to the applicable local chapter.

An example:

ASSIGNED QUOTAS

	RAISED BY LOCAL CHAPTER	REMITTED TO STATE OFFICE	RETURNED BY STATE OFFICE FOR CHAPTER USE	RETAINED BY STATE OFFICE FOR STATE USE	APPLIED BY STATE TO CHAPTER QUOTA
Memberships	$2,000.	$2,000.	$500.00	$1,500.00	$1,500.00
Non-Memberships	1,000.	1,000.	100.00	900.00	900.00
Above-Quota Receipts	1,000.	1,000.	750.00	250.00	---
TOTA:	$4,000.	$4,000.	$1,350.00	$2,650.00	$2,400.00

Report submitted by
Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr.

file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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VICE-PRESIDENT
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Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
C. J. Walker, Nashville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

November 1, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I talked to Jim this morning about our rent strike here in Memphis, Tennessee.

We believe it will be a historic case and filled with many good potentials for Tennessee and the south.

I am enclosing the latest clipping on the case and I will talk to you next week about some finance for this project.

Peace and Courage,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB/bjs

Memphis Press-Scimitar
October 31, 1968

Rent Strike Case Wants Landlord To Repair House

Memphis Press-Scimitar
October 31, 1968

By ROY HAMILTON
Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

Mrs. Elizabeth Hayes listened while the lawyers debated questions of law. She tried to follow what they were saying about "doctrine of constructive eviction" and other such terms. But it was difficult for a Negro woman with admittedly little education and a background of extreme poverty to understand.

"All I want is for the landlord to fix my place up to where it's fit to live," she told Chancellor Charles Black.

Mrs. Hayes is the plaintiff in Memphis' first rent strike case. She has asked the court to force the landlord, Thomas Moore, to bring her two-room rental at 1161 Texas up to housing code standards before she pays any more rent.

FIVE FAMILIES

Mrs. Hayes has collected her own $25 monthly rent and that of four other families living in her neighborhood and turned it over to the Chancery Court clerk's office pending a decision in the case.

RESCHEDULED

Chancellor Black, on the bench by temporary appointment, today rescheduled the hearing for Nov. 12, when it appeared it would last several days longer.

Black is submitting his resignation at midnight tonight. Gov. Buford Ellington is expected to appoint Sessions Judge Charles Nye, winner of the Bar Association's primary, to succeed him. The vacancy was created recently when Chancellor Robert Taylor was named to the Tennessee Court of Appeals. Black's decision means attorneys will have to start all over again.

Taking the stand yesterday, Mrs. Hayes said that until this week there was no commode in the house. She said there is no hot water — only cold water in the kitchen sink, where she must bathe, wash dishes and scrub clothes. There are holes in the floors, she said, and "rats, bugs and mosquitoes come in. I can stand in the kitchen and see the ground through the hole."

The roof leaks and the porch has fallen in, she testified.

COUNSEL AND TENANT
Otis Higgs, attorney, confers with his client, Mrs. Elizabeth Hayes. —Press-Scimitar Staff Photos

LANDLORDS
Sam Moore, left, and Thomas Moore at rent hearing.

cepts" in extraordinary situations. He added that Mrs. Hayes problem was extraordinary because her only income was an $89 monthly welfare check and she was unable "to compete in the open housing market."

Higgs said there was ample precedent to enjoin a landlord from ouster proceedings in a rent strike, citing cases in Detroit and Chicago.

"But we're not asking the court to condone a rent strike," he said. "All we are asking is to be allowed to turn over the rent money to the court until the landlord satisfies the requirements of the law."

COMPLAINTS

She said she made numerous complaints but got no results. "I complained about the plumbing, and Mr. Moore said, 'Well, you broke it. You'll have to fix it.' "

Last July, the witness continued, she and the other tenants were notified that their rent was going up $5 a month effective Aug. 1. That's when they organized the Texas McLemore Tenants Association. Mrs. Hayes is president of the group.

Mrs. Hayes said Moore later backed down on the rent increase and began making some repairs. But she charged that there are still 50 violations of the Memphis Housing Code at her home.

'MOCKERY'

In his opening argument, Mrs. Hayes attorney, Otis Higgs, noted that Frank Holloman, fire and police commissioner, makes frequent talks about "law and order." Higgs said it was a "mockery" of the law to tell slum residents to obey the law while their landlords are allowed to violate it with impunity.

Mrs. Hayes bill also asked the court to enjoin Moore from eviction proceedings against her in Sessions Court.

Harry Wellford, Moore's lawyer, contended Chancery Court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

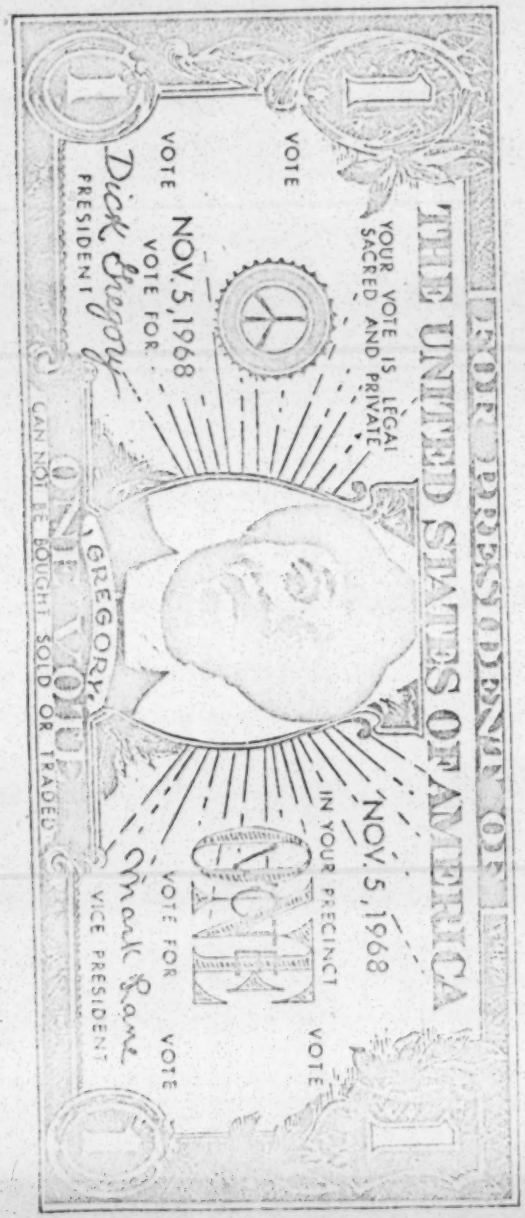
Refusing to stipulate that his client was in violation of housing ordinances, Wellford argued that the "proper forum" to settle that question is in City Court. The "basic issue" before the chancellor, said Wellford, was Moore's right to regain possession of his property.

RENT CONTROL?

Wellford said to decide in Mrs. Hayes favor would be "rent control by court decree. Is the court going to open the door to hundreds and thousands of such cases? The court has a right to consider the consequences of what it is being asked to do."

Higgs maintained that Chancery, as a court of equity, could "relax legal con-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



"These bills are in violation of federal law and must be retained by the Treasury Department," said U.S. Attorney Gilbert S. Merritt in Nashville, October 24. Absolutely subversive. No comment from Paul Doster, agent-in-charge of the Nashville area Secret Service office.

Buckwheat! Dick Gregory on "dollar bills." Gregory's presidential campaign literature upset the Secret Service which conducted a raid in Nashville, Monday, Oct. 21, on the home of Baxton Bryant, executive director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and also state co-ordinator of Gregory's write-in campaign. The raiders seized 30,000 bills from Bryant and refused to return them.

The Nashville Tennessean printed rumors that Gregory bills had been passed in Memphis as real currency. Apparently a hoax. Memphis police told Bryant they knew nothing of the matter.

Secret Service agents learned of the bills when a package containing some of them broke open in a Railway Express Agency office. REA tipped off Doster who ordered the raid on Bryant's home.

Bryant was incensed about Doster's action. "Is the Police State which many have predicted to be in the offing in America already a reality?" he asked.

Bryant chuckled, however, at the publicity given the seizure. Gregory's campaign had received almost no coverage in the media until the Treasury Dept. got uptight.

Gregory is on the ballot in New York (Freedom and Peace Party), New Jersey (Peace and Freedom Alternative Party), Pennsylvania and Virginia (Peace and Freedom Party), and Colorado, Indiana, and Tennessee (New Party). His running mate in five states is Mark Lane; in New Jersey it is David Frost, in Virginia Benjamin Spock.

The *Guardian* described his campaign as "essentially humanist and pacifist in tone, style, and content." Gregory's latest book, *Write Me In!* (Bantam, 95 cents), tells "Why I want to be President." Said George Wallace: "I don't think he's funny. Not any more."

—steve wise

The Great Speckled Bird
11-4-68

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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Miss Louise Young, Nashville

West Tennessee Office:
Gerald A. Fanion, Associate Director
280 Hernando Street, Room 201
Memphis, Tennessee 38126
Telephone: Code (901) 527-3339

Southeast Tennessee Office:
Mrs. Seamour Shavin, Staff Assistant
511 East 4th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Alan A. Andolsen

November 21, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I will have a complete report to you at a later date on the most successful, largest attended, and significant results ~~from~~ of any of the five annual meetings of which I have been a part since coming to Tennessee.

The collating committee used the two lectures by Mr. James M. Lawson and Mr. Stephen Rose and the recorders' notes from the several workshops, and spent several hours straining from them their best insights and observations.

The Council met in the atmosphere of a "broad based membership with an activist orientation" that included Ph.D.'s from the several colleges and universities of Tennessee, three house groups from community organization in ghettos, thirty VISTA workers among minorities and the poor, leaders of a rent strike in Memphis, tenant farmers from West Tennessee, poor white from appalachia, several Southern Baptist Methodist, Presbyterian, Unitarial, Episcopal, and Catholic and Church of Christ clergy and Jewish rabbis, a sherriff from a metropolitan area, a Director of Model Cities, black and white students from the universities, businessmen, labor leaders, lawyers, and just about anyone else that make up the state in which we live. They knew the reputation and orientation of the Council, and we didn't have any hang-ups on getting down to the "nitty-gritty" in an atmosphere where people had been accustomed to having it "told like it is".

Our Vice-President from Nashville, The Rev. William L. Barnes, Pastor of Edgehill United Methodist Church, wrote the findings of the workshop and collating committee into the final draft. The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith gave the response. These reports will both need some editing, and we plan to make them available for our membership and others.

I wanted you to have a copy of the original, and will send a copy of the edited report when it is completed.

Sin

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB/kb

2 hours of [illegible]
15 hours of discussion groups
3 hours of collating committee into 30 minutes

Ed Mitchell
Ted Smedley

what is here was squeezed out of the Barnes basement at [illegible] & I accept full responsibility for whatever is wrong with it.

Report of the Collating Committee

I. The concept of Black Separatism

✓ A. BS is no radical departure from what already exists. The different thrust of the new BS (new in its strength and articulation) lies in the fact that it is the black man's affirmation and decision, not simply the backwash of white racism. This switch in who is defending separatism seems to bother some whites more than the fact of the separation. Somehow it seems mean and unique when the black man says "I don't want to be with you," when in fact the white man has said it and acted upon it for centuries. The black man is taking what is and making something positive and ego-building out of it, and the white man is troubled by his loss of feeling that he alone has the power ~~66~~ such a prerogative.

B. BS represents a rejection of the experience of integration. The experience of the push for integration includes the following: marches, dogs, jails, billy clubs, songs, pain, warm feelings, mass rallies, deaths and tears and funerals. The rewards: access to soda fountains, restaurants, hotels, front of the bus. Other results: whites fleeing faster tosuburbs, securing of the fences around housing and jobs. To hell with it. Shove it. So what would you say if you climbed a mountain to the big house on top and the doors all had multiple locks tightly secured?

C. BS usually denotes a temporary stage, having our own bag until it is full and then we can swap around. Then we can deal. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, especially the black breast. Separation will bring independence will bring unity will bring dignity will bring bargaining power will bring secure self image will bring an inclusive society of equals.

D. BS for most participants, black as well as white, does not seem to rule out continuing efforts to change the experience of integration through joint participation in some organizations. However, the long repressed surge of black anger and self confidence precludes the maintenance of interracial paternalism practiced by whites and interracial tokenism accepted by blacks. No more. Never again. To address the imbalance reflected in much of what we have called integration, whites will probably talk less, decide less, and be applauded less. Such continuing efforts together may stand in a complimentary, not contradictory, relationship to black separatism. Whites will need to expect that some blacks will reject even the best of joint efforts, and will need to recognize in such rejection that grief is being transformed into anger, and while reconciliation is yet a step away, the anger represents a surge of health.

E. BS as presented at this conference reflects pessimism about the reform-ability of the establishment. No more appeals. No more phoney expectation that morality will determine a change of heart, that the ethics of a situation will move the white conscience to do the right thing. On the other hand, there is a faint optimism about the movability of the system, in that separatism will lead to black identity and black power which in turn will lead to meaningful coalitions which in turn will change things. At least there is more hope in this strategy than in the suicide of guerilla warfare. And it will include the crucial power of participating in decision making.

II. Recurring questions: and observations:

A. If BS succeeds in gripping the allegiance of masses of black people in attitude and action, might it not divide us permanently? What will happen during the so-called temporary stage of black separatism that will ready the white man for a more open and free society? There is some historical data that indicates that geographical separation on the basis of race, class, or religion seems to increase distrust and suspicion between the separated groups. What will occur during the interim to foster an ultimate stage where we will join hands as brothers?

Only a minority of whites, those who for better or worse have promoted integration, seem to get anxious at the prospect of black separatism. Probably the majority would like nothing better than to have their racism accommodated and sealed by black separatism. Is white racism more likely to fade by the insistence of joint presence and participation or by the pressures of an absent minority? Does not BS make it easier for a biased city planner to draw maps for future cities with as little racial mix as possible? Does not BS facilitate the translation of prejudice into policy and practice for bigoted boards of education?

III. Concluding statement

Black Separation is not an academic theory whose well being depends upon our approval or disapproval. It is a reality, a surge of nationalism against imperialism. It is a way of talking about nationalizing the entire life and economy of black neighborhoods. It is as necessary as white racism is unrelenting. The mood of this conference recognizes its role, its value, its promise. Although risks and uncertainities are present, there seems to be no other direction open that carries hope. Let us hope that it is temporary.

Let us hope that it is healing. Let us hope that it does not preclude complimentary efforts to change the experience of integration into something with mutual dignity and self expression.

The ways of the past are closed options. Black self-awareness and anger are such that admonitions of patience and promises of brotherhood seem beyond credibility and provoke hostility. Grier and Cobbs describe the situation with clarity:

"No matter what repressive measures are invoked against the blacks, they will never swallow their rage and go back to blind hopelessness...As a sapling bent low stores energy for a violent backswing, blacks bent double by oppression have stored energy which will be released in the form of rage...If existing oppressions and humiliating disenfranchisements are to be lifted, they will have to be lifted most speedily, or catastrophe will follow.

"For there are no more psychological tricks blacks can play upon themselves to make it possible to exist in dreadful circumstances. No more lies can they tell themselves. No more dreams to fix on. No more opiates to dull the pain. No more patience, No more thought. No more reason. Only a welling tide risen out of all those terrible years of grief, now a tidal wave of fury and rage, and all black, black as night." (From Black Rage, p. 210, 213)

Whether or not black separatism is not an option. The real option is - and it is big and important - how. Will our participation in it or our response to it foster its redemptive and healing possibilities or its divisive and destructive possibilities? The answer is not yet apparent, but both options are there.

Kelly Miller Smith

I really really think that the report includes its own response and I certainly can not really offer anything better or more enlightening than the report which Bill presented. In addition to the fact of the excellence of the report, I myself was absent during most of the sessions yesterday and thus I do not really have a right to this place on the program.

The response beyond what Bill has said will depend upon this organization and not on a few words which may be said at this time. The insights which were presented by Jim Lawson yesterday I think were extremely significant. And they were the insights that were necessary, for he recognized the situation that does exist, he recognized the reason behind the whole separatist movement. But he he approached the whole matter with sobriety and sanity, recognizing its existence, recognizing the good of it, but ultimately, as Bill has said, with the hope that the two cities will become one. So I would say that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, and I'm sure this is being repetitious, (1) must recognize the reasons for the current separatist movement. Racial integration for most of us has been a cruel hoax. Those who say integration has failed in this country are not accurate in my judgment, for it has not really been tried. We do not know whether it has failed or not, for ite has not been tried in this country. It has been a cruel hoax in this city, in terms of our schools, for it has meant that our children have known less about the contributions of black people not only in the field of education but in other fields than they would have learned had there not been pseudo integration in our community.

(2) I think it is impt for the TCHR and other concerned persons to recognize that all who say "Black Separatism" are not saying the same thing. There are some who speak of this with a sense of hope as did Lawson yesterday. There are others who quite understandably have no hope. They feel that integration is dreaming the impossible dream, that it will never happen, and that we might as well try to find some alternative to it. The thing that amazes me always is not that there have been flareups, and feelings of hopelessness at this time, but why it is so late coming. I frankly don't see how we as black people have held on as long as we have and have been loyal to this country and respected its flag, and just about anything that this country has stood for and the black community been fairly non-violent-- I don't understand the reasons that it is so late coming.--this feeling of hopelessness.

There are different meanings in the minds of those who use the term "Black Power". and "Black Separatism".

(3) I feel it is important for us to recognize the temporary nature of it, --the possible temporary nature of it--which puts kind of a burden of proof upon those of us who are interested, for the nature of its temporariness will depend upon the kinds of things that we do, the kinds of involvemenet which we have, the kinds of insights which we have into these problems, and our willingness to dissavow many things that we have previously done and said. Try now to understand. I think of our separatist friends now as kind of like going into a huddle during a game, even more, I think of it kind of like the beginning of the baseball season when the best team may not be on top at all, because all of the games have not yet been played. The Washington Senators might be at the top of the l ague to start with, but you see as the season progresses, they will fall into their rightful places. I think this is what is happening with reg ard to our values now.

There are some who will confuse the interim values asbeing ultimate. They come up with all shades of social concern and lack of concern. and who feel that what is happening now is permanent. There are others who will recognize that we are living in a "between the ages" period and that it is time to move on towards a new kind of age, and that we are experiencing the Countdown now.

I think finally that the TCHR must recognize that within it there is a unique kind of opportunity, as occasioned by this black separatist repponse, for there are many persons now who are looking askance at any so-called integrated organization. who look upon them with ge- great suspicion and therefor will have no part of them. There are persons in our community, state, and country who are simply through with this, for they have seen those who wear the label "liberal" have been more a part of the problem than of the solution. They have seen the rather delatorious effect that some who say they "were with the cause" have truly exhibited.

The TCHR has not lost the ability to ~~[illegible]~~ conceal concern among interested people across all kinds of lines. And they have not been so afflicted with timidity that it has been afraid to discuss real gut-level issues. This I think is an asset and I think it also places upon our shoulders a tremendous great responsibility. Unfortunately there are not very many organizations now that are attempting to do this sort of thing. I would simply suggest to those of us who are related to this group that we not fumble the ball, but that we recognize the opportunities that are now before us, that we take full advantage of them, that we do not despair, because there are those who frown upon us when we are together, but let us be sure that they are not right in their suggestion that our coming together is now only in vain, but that it presents a further complication of the problem, rather than to portend some viable solution!

End

December 9, 1968

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B - 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

We are pleased to enclose our check for $94.51 which represents a contribution to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations from Mr. Nat Welch.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check: $94.51)

Attachment D

1968 GRANT-IN-AID CONDITIONS

1. All grants are contigent upon the ability of the SRC to raise the total grant-in-aid budget. Should this not be possible, the necessary reductions will be made on a pro rata basis.

2. One-fourth of the total projected grant-in-aid to each council will be paid on the first of each quarter of the calendar year, subject to receipt of the required reports due and to fulfillment of all other grant conditions.

3. The required reports are:

a. One copy of an audit by a Certified Public Accountant for the Council's last fiscal year. If an audit has not been received by July 1, the quarterly payment then due will be suspended automatically, pending action of the SRC's Executive Committee.

b. A list of the names and addresses of officers and policy board members of the state council and the chairmen (or presidents) of all local councils as of January 1, 1968. Revisions should be sent when made.

c. Two copies of an adequate, orderly program report for each quarter. If, in the judgment of the SRC staff, this report is not satisfactory, grant payments will be suspended pending adequate amendment or action of the Executive Committee.

d. Two copies of a monthly financial statement showing receipts for the month and for the fiscal year to date from each of the following categories: SRC Grants-in-Aid, Foundations, Membership Dues, Individual Contributions, Business Contributions, and Miscellaneous (sale of literature, dinners, etc.). A similar breakdown of expenditures for the month and year to date for all budget and non-budget items is suggested.

e. Two copies of a monthly report on membership showing chapter-by-chapter the number of dues-paid members enrolled or re-enrolled during the month and during the membership year to date. Categories for out-of-state and at-large members should be included.

4. In keeping with the general purpose of the grant-in-aid program, to facilitate growth of state councils into basically self-sustaining membership organizations, it is expected that staff strength and income from local sources will be maintained at least at the 1967 level. If, in the judgment of the SRC staff, the funding and staffing of a council falls below that level, grant payments will be suspended pending action of the Executive Committee.

1968 GRANT-IN-AID SCHEDULE

STATE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

State Council	Grant
Alabama	$14,500
Arkansas	13,000
Florida	13,500
Georgia	14,000
Louisiana	14,000
Mississippi	14,500
North Carolina	13,000
South Carolina	13,900
Tennessee	13,000
Virginia	14,600
Houston	5,000
Austin	2,500
Contingency	4,500
TOTAL	$150,000

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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James M. Lawson, Memphis
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Mrs. Delphia McKnight, Murfreesboro
Newton Maloney, Athens
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Charles Winters, Sewanee

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

January 30, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed is our check for the February insurance premium for Baxton Bryant and Kay S. Burk.

8-11-69

May we please receive 2,000 of the enclosed promotional leaflet re. New South to enclose in our next Newsletter? We hope to get some subscriptions as a net result.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kay S. Burk

Kay S. Burk

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1-31-69
km

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Tennessee Council on Human Relations

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FEBRUARY, 1969

EXPENDITURES

Regular-SRC		Field	
Lit. & Subscr.	$8.53	Staff Travel	$653.75
Supplies	90.33	Payroll	1,204.40
Nash. Phone	172.28	Tax Deposit	313.78
Nash. Rent	100.00	Equipment	157.06
Nash. Utilities	61.18	Memphis	
Postage	125.00	Rent	60.00
Miscellaneous	53.60	Phone	8.56
		Printing W. Tenn.	101.50
Total:	$610.92	Insurance	36.42
		Ex. Dir. H. All.	125.00
		Total:	$2,660.47

Balance in Accounts 2-28-69

Savings: $18,200.00
Checking: 1,071.40

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

FINANCIAL SUMMARY JANUARY 1969

EXPENDITURES

Regular - SRC

Postage	$75.00
Equipment	97.97
Supplies	91.93
Nash. Phone	218.45
Nash. Utilities	88.45
Nash. Rent	100.00
Chapter Returns	131.28
Literature	4.00
Misc.	60.00
Total:	$897.08

Field

Tax Deposit	$309.28
Payroll	1,156.72
Insurance	94.10
Memphis	
Rent (2 mos.)	130.00
Phone	63.39
Staff Travel	670.03
Speaker	25.00
Equipment	74.09
Retirement	600.00
Printing W. Tenn.	204.60
Ex. Dir. H. Allow.	125.00
Miscellaneous	30.00
	$3,452.21

Balance in Accounts January 31, 1969

Checking:	$722.06
Savings:	$18,557.24

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

MEMBERSHIP REPORT BY CHAPTER February, 1969

CHAPTER	Total Previous Mo.	Increase	Decrease	TOTAL TO DATE
Bristol	30	---	---	30
Brownsville	17	---	---	17
Chattanooga	195	---	---	195
Coffee-Fr. Co.	29	---	---	29
Fayette Co.	22	---	---	22
Hardeman Co.	10	---	---	10
Jackson	28	---	---	28
Johnson City	20	---	---	20
Knoxville	276	1	---	277
Lauderdale Co.	71	---	-6	65
Memphis	363	1	---	364
Nashville	533	---	---	533
Rutherford Co.	71	6	---	77
Wilson Co.	75	---	---	75
Miscellaneous	147	1	---	148
Out of State	22	---	---	22
TOTAL:	1,909	9	-6	1,912

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

REPORT OF DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY CHAPTER FEBRUARY, 1969

CHAPTER	Total in Jan.	Dues in Feb.	Dues to Date	Contr. in Febr.	TOTAL TO DATE
Bristol	---	---	---	---	---
Brownsville	---	---	---	---	---
Chattanooga	$32.00	$31.00	$60.00	$30.00	$90.00
Coffee-Fr. Co.	---	5.00	5.00	---	5.00
Fayette Co.	---	---	---	---	---
Hardeman Co.	---	---	---	---	---
Jackson	7.00	---	7.00	---	7.00
Johnson City	7.00	---	7.00	---	7.00
Knoxville	5.00	52.00	57.00	31.00	88.00
Lauderdale Co.	---	5.00	5.00	---	5.00
Memphis	14.00	72.00	86.00	39.00	125.00
Nashville	146.00	77.00	117.00	60.00	283.00
Rutherford Co.	---	29.00	29.00	---	29.00
Oak Ridge	60.00	22.00	82.00	---	82.00
Out of State	7.00	5.00	12.00	5.00	17.00
Miscellaneous	10.00	---	10.00	---	10.00
Wilson Co.	5.00	---	5.00	---	5.00
TOTAL:	$303.00	$298.00	$482.00	$165.00	$753.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

REPORT OF DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY CHAPTER JANUARY, 1969

CHAPTER	Dues in January	Contrib. in January	TOTAL TO DATE
Bristol	---	---	---
Brownsville	---	---	---
Chattanooga	$29.00	$3.00	$32.00
Coffee-Fr. Co.	---	---	---
Fayette Co.	---	---	---
Hardeman Co.	---	---	---
Jackson	7.00	---	7.00
Johnson City	7.00	---	7.00
Knoxville	5.00	---	5.00
Lauderdale Co.	---	---	---
Memphis	14.00	---	14.00
Nashville	40.00	106.00	146.00
Rutherford Co.	---	---	---
Wilson Co.	5.00	---	5.00
Oak Ridge	17.00	43.00	60.00
Out of State	12.00	5.00	17.00
Miscellaneous	10.00	---	10.00
TOTAL:	$146.00	$157.00	$303.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

MEMBERSHIP REPORT BY CHAPTERS January, 1969

CHAPTER	Total Previous Mo.	Increase	Decrease	TOTAL TO DATE
Bristol	30	----	----	30
Brownsville	17	---	---	17
Chattanooga	193	2	---	195
Coffee-Fr. Co.	29	---	---	29
Fayette Co.	22	---	---	22
Hardeman Co.	10	---	---	10
Jackson	28	---	---	28
Johnson City	19	1	---	20
Knoxville	275	1	---	276
Lauderdale Co.	71	---	---	71
Memphis	364	1	-2	363
Nashville	532	1	---	533
Rutherford Co.	70	1	---	71
Wilson Co.	75	---	---	75
Miscellaneous	147	---	---	147
Out of State	20	2	---	22
TOTAL:	1,902	9	-2	1,909

file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

April 18, 1969

Dr. Paul Anthony, Exe. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you for the $3,000.00 Check representing the second quaterly payment to us.

Ed Hamlett will be in Atlanta on Monday and plans to drop by your office. Ed, whom I believe you know, joined our staff the first of March as my Administrative Assistant.

I appreciate the support that you, Pat, and Ed have been giving us in our work.

I thought the Memphis publication was excellent.

Sincerely,

Baxton/gc

Baxton Bryant,
Executive Director

BB/egc

P.A.

file

May 13, 1969

Mr. Leslie Kellermann
211 Laurel Avenue
S. Pittsburg, Tennessee 37380

Dear Mr. Kellermann:

Through the compliments of Mr. Ed Hamlett, Administrative Assistant of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, we are enclosing the following pamphlets that we hope will be of help to you:

Mr. Mayor: Can We Solve Our Housing Dilemma?

Neighborhood Stabilization: A Program

Fair Play in Housing

Neighborhoods where Human Relations Begin

Sincerely yours,

Moreland Griffith Smith
F.A.I.A.
Director, Urban Planning

MGS/mv

Enclosures

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

May 6, 1969

Mr. Leslie Kellermann
211 Laurel Ave.
S. Pittsburg, Tenn. 37380

Dear Mr. Kellermann:

Thank you very much for contacting us about the formation of the municipal Human Relations Commission in South Pittsburg. I telephoned Mr. Fred Cloud who is the Nashville chapter president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO), the group which published the memorandum to which you referred. Mr. Cloud said that he does not have copies of the pamphlet; however, he said that NAIRO had received numerous requests from cities and towns in the state for assistance and has contacted the national office of NAIRO and asked if they could send someone from that office to participate in a conference at Fisk University which is set for Saturday, June 14. The purpose of the meeting is to give the help which you desire. Mr. Fred Routh, the National Executive Director of NAIRO will represent the national office. Mr. Cloud will contact you in the very near future concerning the details of the conference.

If you still wish copies of the memorandum, perhaps you can obtain them from the NAIRO national office. I believe you said you have the address. Let me call your attention to two publications of the Southern Regional Council which might be of interest: Mr. Mayor - Slum Ghettos in Your Town. (A guidline for city officials is facing the total problems of slums); and Neighborhoods - Where Human Relations Begin. (Experiences and evaluation of three interracial neighborhoods). Both

are $ .50 for a single copy and $ .40 each for ten or more copies. Order from SRC, 5 Forsyth St. N.W., Atlanta 30303.

Finally, I am enclosing some information on the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The pamphlet White Racism: Communication and Confrontation is available from us for $ .10 per copy. We would be happy to furnish you with bulk rates if you are interested. Furthermore, we invite you to join our council.

If we can be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to call on us; and if you're in Nashville, drop by our office.

Sincerely,

Ed Hamlett,
Administrative Assistant

ERH/egc
Encl: 2
cc: Paul Anthonyy ✓
Executive Director SRC

Fred Cloud,
Metro Commission on Human Relations

Paul: Sorry I missed you when I was in Atlanta. I had a good talk with Jim. The development in South Pittsburgh is encouraging. There must be a hundred others like it across the South. Have y'all ever had an article in New South on these municipal councils? If not, I'd be interested in seeing one.

Hope to see you next trip.

Ed

Oh yes, if you have specific lit. of interest to Kellermann please send it. I checked your list for the above.

July 14, 1969

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 - 7th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

The financial summary was not enclosed in your letter of July 8, and I would like to see it -- not by requirement, of course, but simply because I would like to know how you are doing.

I tried to call you on Thursday morning in Nashville, and to return your call to the hotel Thursday afternoon, but I was unable to reach you. Had at least hoped to chat on the telephone and thought we might even get together before I left for the airport. Perhaps some time soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

July 8, 1969

Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Not enclosed
mj
7/11/69

Please find enclosed our Financial Summary for the month of March. April and May summaries are almost complete and will be mailed as soon as they are. We lost our secretary a few weeks ago, and we seem to be behind on everything now. If the summer continues calm in Tennessee, perhaps we'll get caught up with things before September.

Our annual meeting has been set for the weekend of November 21-23. I will be sending you more on it as it shapes up.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant

BB/eh
Enclosure

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Ave. South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
615-256-5691

August 30, 1969

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is an organization composed of sixteen-hundred (1600) members and fifty-eight (58) directors. We are housewives, teachers, physicians, clergymen, lawyers, farmers, government officials, businessmen, and professionals from every part of the state.

The purpose of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations is to work for a more just and democratic society within the constitutional framework, and to preserve the heritage of freedom upon which this nation was founded.

On Sunday, August 24, our Executive Director, The Reverend Baxton Bryant, and over one hundred other citizens were arrested in Fayette County for taking one short step from the street to the courthouse lawn while participating in a peaceful demonstration. Mr. Bryant, Mr. Cash Williams, and Mr. Terry Saine have been charged with inciting to riot in addition to the charges of disorderly conduct and trespassing which were pressed against the other demonstrators. We view the happenings of Fayette County with great alarm. We speak not in defense of our Director but in defense of constitutionally guaranteed liberties. (Mr. Bryant's personal history can serve as his defense. He is a Methodist minister in good standing with his church and under appointment from his bishop. Therefore, when he stepped upon the courthouse lawn the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the United Methodist Church stepped with him. Likewise, he has long been a staunch defender of civil liberties and civil rights under the constitution of this Republic, having been twice narrowly defeated for the Congress of the United States with these as his platform. Thus every mind and heart of the many Americans dedicated to those liberties and rights were also on the line.)

The purpose of this statement is two-fold. One, we heartily support the people of Fayette County as they address their grievances to the city and county through peaceful

-M O R E-

means.

Two, we must sound the alarm that the wholesale arrest of those exercising those traditional American rights is a most dangerous denial of this nation's commitment that all shall be free, and a move toward totalitarianism and a police state never before seen in this nation. The events of the past two weeks are more than an isolated happening in a remote rural county in Tennessee. They are of vast significance to every freedom-loving American.

Therefore, we call upon Governor Buford Ellington, Attorney-General John Mitchell, and, finally, upon President Richard M. Nixon to take a long, hard look with us at what is happening and to take appropriate action to reverse it.

Mr. Armstrong might have taken a giant step forward for all mankind on the moon. But the denial of the fundamental rights of assembly and the petitioning of ones government with the grievances of the people is certainly a giant step backward on the earth.

-E N D-

Lewis Sinclair, President (for the Executive Committee)

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

October 17, 1969

Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Baxton is in Somerville today. I talked with him a few minutes ago and told him of your memo about the annual meeting. He asked me to tell you that he will attend the full meeting.

I was in Atlanta last week for a couple of days of my vacation to visit some of the "Bird" folk (Guerreros and Romaines). I came by SRC for a little while, looked in your office, and found you away. I don't know if you know of the difficulty the paper is having in finding a place for the office. When I was there they still didn't have anywhere to go, and people are most reluctant to rent to them. If you can help them in any way I expect they'd be most appreciative. I have talked to people from all parts of the country who say that the Atlanta underground paper is perhaps the best in the nation. I personally think that they're doing a helluva good job with it. I expect to be back in Atlanta during November for several days. Hope to see you then.

Regards to Jim.

Sincerely,

Ed Hamlett
Administrative Assistant

file

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October 30, 1969

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

Dr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Baxton is back in West Tennessee today. Fortunately, he got a couple of days of rest in the mountains over the weekend.

He asked me to send you the enclosed copy of the summary of our activities this year. It hits the high spots.

We are just finishing our tally of the membership. We'll send it along tomorrow.

Sincerely,

Ed

Ed Hamlett
Administrative Assistant

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

A Summary of Activities for 1969

The year 1969 has been the most rewarding for the Tennessee Council since the present director came in 1964. In what is set forth below, we try to give you a brief look at the many and varied activities in which the council has been involved.

WINTER

The Assassination of Dr. King--Our involvement in the events leading up to and following the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in the spring and summer of 1968 continued to occupy our minds and hearts as we entered 1969. One of our members, Mr. John McFerren of Somerville, Fayette County, Tennessee, was in Memphis on business on the day Dr. King was killed. He overheard a telephone conversation in which a person standing near him, who was unaware of his presence, instructed the person on the other end of the line to "shoot him on the balcony." The man went on to tell the other person that he was not to call him again and that he could pick up his money from his brother in New Orleans. Mr. McFerren, after discussing it with his wife, who is also one of our directors, called us as soon as he learned of Dr. King's death less than two hours later. (There was no way of his knowing that the man was talking about Dr. King on the telephone). We talked with him at length, and, together, we notified the authorities. With the question of conspiracy still in our minds as we entered the new year, and with continued denials on the part of the federal authorities of any evidence of conspiracy, we broke the story of the incident to the press. The board of directors of the TCHR at its semi-annual meeting in March called for a Presidential Commission to be appointed to investigate the entire matter and to make a full disclosure of its findings to the American people.

The Multi-ethnic Textbook Project--This was a continuation and completion of an effort begun in 1968 to work with the State Textbook Commission and local superintendents to help them approve and select social studies textbooks which our reviewers, many of whom are members of the Council, felt to be acceptable in their treatment of the roles of whites and of blacks and other minority groups in the life and history of our country.

Nashville Teamsters Case--Dr. Charles Walker, Director of the Nashville Urban League, brought three men--all white--to our office in February. They had gone to the NAACP Nashville office and had been referred to him. He saw no way of helping them, given his workload and the directives of his board, and he came with them to talk with us. All three were members of the Teamster's union and employees of a major national truck line. They felt they had been discriminated against by the union in the denial of their seniority rights after having been transferred here by the company. They took their case to court, but the federal judge ruled against them on a technicality. It seemed to us that they had been wronged by the union and we agreed to represent them in the role as advocate before federal officials. Our work with them continues.

SPRING

King Memorial March--Our chapter in Memphis, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Memphis local and International officers of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and our staff worked together in organizing the Memorial March in commemoration of the life and philosophy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., which was held on Easter weekend.

Lane College, Jackson--When this small, church-related black college exploded, the council staff was approached by leaders of the Black Liberation Front who asked that we investigate the situation and see if we might help to bring about a resolution of the difficulties there. (See Bob Terrell's article in the spring issue of NEW SOUTH). Our involvement through members and staff, in addition to that of friends and government officials, continues.

Arrests of Young People--In mid-spring the police in the Nashville area arrested two groups of young people. We felt the arrests to be illegal when the circumstances were related to us. Both of the groups contained persons whom we have known for some time; we were telephoned by them from the jails. We were able to arrange for bail and legal assistance in one case which involved charges of possession of marijuana. Of the eight arrested, charges against all but one were dropped and it is likely that this one will win his case on appeal. In the other arrests, all charges were dismissed in a case which amounted to harrassment of the young people. Regardless of the charges or the guilt or innocence of all those arrested, we felt it necessary-in keeping with our boards directive of identifying with the alienated-to assist them in every legal manner open to us.

Fayette County Draft Board--In response to yet another in a long series of racist incidents perpetrated by the local board and staff of the selective service system, the black community of Somerville and Fayette County, with our aid, issued a demand that blacks be added to the board and staff of the county unit, which is presently all-white. (Nine out of ten draftees in the county are black). We are in touch with local draft board personnel as well as with persons in the state office responsible for recommending new appointees to the President.

Nashville Assault Case--Our office was contacted about a rumor that a Nashville Metro white policeman had raped a fourteen-year-old black girl. We were able to find out which persons were involved and to ascertain what had actually happened only after numerous calls to the police, the news media, and to civil rights and human relations organizations. We learned, when our staff visited the little girl and her family, that no one from the police or the city human relations unit had come to visit them to allay their fears of possible harm as threatened by the policeman who assaulted her. We surfaced the issue in the community and arranged for legal counsel for the young lady.

East Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation--In the spring we began investigations and talks in the mountains of East Tennessee which we expect will lead to the formation of a development corporation run by the poor of that section of the state.

It would be modeled after the corporation which we organized in West Tennessee which is described below.

West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation--During the winter and spring of this year we worked with a Nashville consultant firm and the people of the five-county area which includes Fayette and Haywood Counties in setting up a corporation which would be multi-purpose in its usefulness. That is, with federal and other funding, it would engage in job-training, in housing, in education, and possibly, in factory ownership. The board of directors is set up and several hundred local people are now members. The establishment of a credit union and of a black-owned manufacturing company and the exploration of the possibility of opening a cooperative grocery store in Fayette County have provided a good base for a beginning and a worthy example for the other four counties on which we hope to build.

Knoxville-Julian Bond Appearance--The state council provided a loan to the Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations which enabled them to rent the civic auditorium for a speaking engagement by human rights leader Julian Bond. It was attended by over one-thousand people in the area.

Nashville Housing Struggle--Over a long period of time, the state office and our local chapter, the Nashville Community Relations Council, have been involved in the fight to keep the human element uppermost in the minds of the Nashville housing and urban renewal officials. This has entailed reminding these officials both of the federal regulations and guidelines and of their moral responsibility to the people affected by the programs. All of our people engaged in this work have sought to support those public officials who are concerned for the welfare of the people and the community and to expose those who, by all indications, are not.

SUMMER

Wilson County Voter Project--Our staff provided technical assistance to the Wilson County Council on Human Relations in the preparation of its application to the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council for funds. Over a thousand black and white people in this small rural county were registered during the six-weeks summer campaign.

Memphis Methodist Hospital Crisis--Our staff and a member of our board of directors, in response to a request from discharged black workers at the Methodist Hospital in Memphis, were able to point out to the United Methodist Church and to the community-at-large some of the racist acts and policies of the administration of the hospital. We sought to engage the three bishops, from Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, in efforts of conciliation between blacks on the staff and the administration. The administrators refused to talk with representatives of the union chosen by the workers to represent them. (A copy of our special report is enclosed).

Fayette County Crisis--In late summer three black women were assaulted by a white man and his son. Our intervention was requested that very day by members of our council in the county. Since then, our staff, officers, board members, and individual members across the state have devoted countless hours to the struggle for justice and decency that developed out of this most unfortunate occurrence. Special reports by two other organizations have been published; the state office has devoted two editions of our newsletter to the events there. (Copies are enclosed).

FALL

The Strikes at St. Joseph's Hospital and at the Schools in Memphis--Our local chapter with some assistance from the state staff has been engaged in publicizing two strikes which, in a very unique way, have been linked together in Memphis. For almost two years, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) has provided progressive leadership in Memphis. The NAACP and the Memphis Council on Human Relations have shared in that leadership. The NAACP, after many frustrating years of struggle primarily in the courts for meaningful school desegregation and quality education, decided to call a school strike. At the same time, AFSCME voted to strike St. Joseph's hospital. Pickets and marches directed at the two institutions were combined in a demonstration of solidarity and of the inseparability of the issues of decent wages and decent education. The Memphis Council, with many white members in the city, has sought to present the issues of these two campaigns to the community, as well as to bring about reconciliation with dignity and progress between the parties involved.

September 22, 1970

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

As you know, under the new tax law regarding accountability, we feel we should make visits to our grantees as well as receive written reports from them.

Accordingly, I would like to have a young man on our staff, Horace Barker, visit you and the Tennessee Council as soon as possible.

Horace is available and can be in Nashville on any of the following dates - October 6, 7, and 8. If one of these dates if available, would you let me know as soon as possible?

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
100 EAST 85TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

December 21, 1970

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818B 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

Thank you for the reports. Your letter of December 11 is both a good record, a reminder of much service, and a moving statement. Your call for release from the "dogma of a baptised flag" is as close to the mark as I have seen lately. Thus, though I no longer feel that I have much comprehension of what being "true" to its pronouncements" would mean - and so can't be for or against that-, I do very much agree with you that the church must be made to "loosen its institutional grip on individuals working in a secular society." Brosi's special report is interesting.

The financial statement is, more than ever, appalling. Assuming that the funds carried over from 1969 are mainly from our grant for the Edgehill tutoring project, very little money came in, other than from here. It is astonishing how much program you do with so little money. You are, by paying low salaries, personally subsidizing the program. I know you well enough that I don't even bother to suggest that you do anything about fund-raising, but can't you throw the problem to your board, and see if they, or some of them, can't assume more of the chore?

An added reason for doing that is what I tell you next. We had discussed the Tennessee Council at a meeting of the Foundation earlier this Fall, and the decision was to renew our grant for 1971, subject to receipt of a satisfactory report. This was a continuation of the action we told you about in our letter of November 26, 1968, where we said that the Foundation would grant $15,000 for 1969, was prepared to renew at the same figure for two more years, but was making no commitment beyond 1971: that last fact must not be lost sight of.

Actually, for 1970 we were able to contribute $25,000, which was rather more than we had pledged. For 1971, the Foundation has awarded $20,000 toward your general operating budget; our check

December 21, 1970

Mr. Baxton Bryant

for that amount will reach you shortly after the first of the year. Moreover, I am authorized to inform you that in case of need (which I would define as having in sight anything less than the total income of 1970), the Foundation will contribute an additional $5,000, though you must request that supplement not later than September 1, 1971: no detailed justification will be necessary, merely a request and brief explanation.

I want to give you an explanation. Simply put, it is that this foundation, like everyone else heavily invested in stocks, had for 18 months or so very sharp financial reverses. We have to cut our expenditures, during this fiscal year; at the same time we shall try very hard not to cut where it will hurt essential on-going programs, such as yours.

If any public announcement of this grant is made we would appreciate receiving a copy.

We condition the grant on the requirement that you give us a written report by the end of the grant period describing the work carried on under this grant.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 imposes on us and on you certain other obligations. It is necessary that we ask you to read the attached sheet, titled "Additional Conditions of Grant." We ask that you or the appropriate official of your institution sign and return the enclosed copy of this letter, indicating agreement with all its terms and with those of the attachment.

Please acknowledge promptly, so that we can pay out the grant.

With every good wish and our thanks to the Tennessee Council for the great work it does.

Sincerely,

Leslie Dunbar

Enc.
/la
cc: Paul Anthony

AUG 7 1970

file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

In 1968 the Southern Regional Council gave the Tennessee Council a grant of $1500. to make a film of poverty areas in the city of Memphis Tennessee. We got a contribution of $1500. from private sources to match your grant. The film was not made. The factors that canceled this project were; 1. Expense involved exceeded our resources. 2. The outbreak of racial and labor strife in Memphis caused us to focus our attention to these problems. We ran short of funds for our Memphis office and after a phone call to your office, I directed the funds to be used in support of the Memphis office during the strife.

In 1969 a $500. grant was given and was used for community organization in strife torn Fayette County. We applied for the grant for this purpose and used all of the grant and more too for this purpose.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant

Baxton Bryant
Executive Director

mm/BB

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
100 EAST 85TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

November 17, 1969

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Dear Baxton:

I am glad to be able to inform you that the Foundation, at a recent meeting and in response to your proposal of October 28th, has granted to the Tennessee Council $25,000, toward its operating budget during calendar year 1970; our check for this amount will reach you shortly after the first of the year.

If any public announcement of the grant is made we would appreciate receiving a copy.

The Foundation did take note of your proposal for a further grant of $6,000 in support of the West Tennessee Self-Help Development Corporation. We are indeed admiring of that project, but financial considerations do not enable us to help at this time.

I want to extend to you the very best wishes for your program and our sense of privilege of being able to participate in it.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

/ig

cc: Paul Anthony

file - grant file

M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

December 28, 1970

To: Paul Anthony

From: Horace N. Barker, Jr.

Re: Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The following observations are based on conversations in Nashville on October 27-28th with the Reverend William Barnes, member of the Tennessee Council; the Reverend Kelly M. Smith; Will Campbell; John Siegenthaler; Miss Kay Jones; Mrs. Martha Ragland; Mrs. Sherri Mills, community organizer and women's lib leader; Baxton Bryant and members of his office entourage.

I also talked with Mrs. James Stokely and again with Martha Ragland during the annual meeting on November 17-18th in Atlanta.

The vast majority of observers reported that the Council is carrying out an effective and unique program of human relations, assisting students, blacks, and other minority and disadvantaged groups not reached by more traditional human relations programs.

The most serious criticism (offered by Martha Ragland and John Siegenthaler) was that the Council, under the leadership of Baxton Bryant, had alienated some support among members of the "liberal, establishment community." While this criticism should be carefully weighed in discerning what kinds of guidance and advice SRC should provide in the future, the overwhelming consensus of opinion was that Baxton and the Council should continue to receive SRC's full support. Withdrawal of support for the Council's program and leadership would be counterproductive and damaging to what is perceived in Nashville as a worthwhile, even if sometimes abrasive, effort at improving human relations in Tennessee.

M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

December 28, 1970

To: Paul Anthony

From: Horace N. Barker, Jr. HB

Re: Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The following observations are based on conversations in Nashville on October 27-28 with the Reverend William Barnes, member of the Tennessee Council; Kelly M. Smith; Will Campbell; John Siegenthaler; Miss Kay Jones; Mrs. Martha Ragland; Mrs. Sherri Mills, community organizer and women's lib leader; Baxton Bryant and members of his office entourage.

I also talked with Mrs. James Stokely and again with Martha Ragland during the annual meeting on November 17-18 in Atlanta.

The most negative evaluation came from Martha Ragland who saw little or nothing of value in the Council's program under Baxton Bryant's leadership. She felt that the Council did not have wide support among the state's citizens, that everything depended entirely too much on Baxton's whims as well as his presence, and that the activities which were undertaken (picketing a pancake restaurant on behalf of longhairs, for example) accomplished very little.

Kay Jones refused to make any evaluative comments. She said simply that she had not been involved and was not in a position to judge Baxton or his work.

Kelly Smith completely supported Baxton. Smith said that prior to Baxton's arrival, the Council was mostly sponsoring tea parties, nice talk, and "just responding", usually belatedly and ineffectively, to problems after they had developed.

Will Campbell said that Baxton involved the Council in many valuable activities; that Baxton and the Council was the only organization that could carry out these programs. Campbell cited, for example, Baxton's success in getting Jim Lawson to speak at the Jerry Rubin rally in Nashville last spring as something only Baxton could do and something which helped encourage non-violent dissent.

Campbell said that Baxton is close to many students, especially longhairs, at Vanderbilt. Baxton apparently is a source of guidance and encouragement for student activists. Campbell suggested that Baxton tends to "turn-off" some students after a period of time because the students perceive him as being on an "ego trip." But Campbell maintained that Baxton was able to be effective on crucial occasions.

John Siegenthaler readily admitted that Baxton had involved the Council in several worthwhile endeavors. "We, the Nashville establishment need an anti-establishment organization in town to be our conscience." But Siegenthaler did have serious reservations about Baxton's credibility (he offered numerous examples of Baxton's ability to exagerate and related one major incident where Baxton apparently deliberately lied).

Siegenthaler had praise (as did Campbell) for Baxton's sensitivity to human problems, his fearlesness, marvelous flair for the dramatic, and political savvy. The major issue as Siegenthaler saw it (and as I saw it) was whether the Council could be involved in the kind of instant, controversial, ego-satisfying confrontations Baxton seems to crave and at the same time sponsor other kinds of more traditional, stable, do-gooder programs which old time liberals like Martha Ragland could support. Siegenthaler felt that such a combination of programs was not only possible, but that Baxton himself could lead a more comprehensive program if he really wanted to.

Siegenthaler felt a greater need now than ever before to bring together young black and white activists and the liberal-to-moderate members of the establishment. He said that the latter

could give the Council increased influence over major policy decisions as well as uncover more sources of revenue. The Council could, in turn, become a more effective instrument for communication and depolarization, mollifying a climate of repression.

Campbell said it really didn't make a whole lot of difference whether the liberals supported the Council because Baxton is doing worthwhile things, and he has the guts, savvy, and money to do them anyway. Pointing out that there are a multitude of nice, liberal organizations (League of Women Voters) which people like Ragland and Siegenthaler could join, Campbell said they (the liberals and SRC) should be content to let Baxton attack the important issues as he sees them because nobody else is doing it.

One cannot make a definitive judgment about the work of the Tennessee Council on the basis of a few interviews. However, I tend to agree with those persons who believe Baxton is doing things that should be done; for example, things like supporting efforts of black people in West Tennessee (he readily admits building a considerable personal following there), acting as "counselor" to students, and politicizing some middle-class liberal adults (like Rev. William Barnes) who tolerate his abrasiveness. I also would agree with Baxton's contention that the Council should not become simply the "liberal, activist wing of the Tennessee Democratic Party, subject to the dictates of the party-hierarchy."

At the same time, I believe Siegenthaler made a very important point. Ideally, the Council should endeavor to build a broader-based constituency. One cannot help but agonize when Mrs. Stokely makes a special effort to emphasize that serious questions must be raised about the Council if a person as fine as Martha Ragland cannot support it. But I do not know the actual breath and depth of the Council's statewide support. Nor do I know what it would take (other than the firing of Baxton) to effect a reconciliation between the Council, Martha Ragland and other establishment liberals.

Based on my limited knowledge, I would suggest that Baxton and the Council's activities should be fully supported. SRC should seize any opportunity to facilitate the strengthening of the Council's support among citizens in the state. But any attempt to undercut Baxton would be futile and counter-productive.

NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

Volume III, Number 3 November, 1970

This special issue of the T.C.H.R. Newsletter abandones its traditional format and content in order to focus on the five issues that will be highlighted at the Tennessee Council on Human Relations Annual Meeting, November 21 & 22.

Call To The Annual Meeting

Let us acknowledge that we live in perplexing, terrible days. Accept that statement first. Then perhaps we can go on to sense the affliction, the pain, the poverty, the oppression, the apathy, the horror, the cruelty and the hatred which that simple, yet awsome sentence indicates.

Let us not cop out by saying, "Other generations have felt the same way." None of us can speak for other times. We can only speak about our own with any degree of accuracy at all. Besides, remember that we are really the first generation to truly feel the size, the pluralisy, the agony, the smallness, the danger of the world. The other side of the moon now shows itself in our living room through the satelite. We watch the hungry in India starve. We see our handsome young sons burn down houses in Southeast Asia. We only know the leaders of the world and hear directly their depleted phrases and their determinations to go to the brink of chaos for the hollow sound of a misplaced and extremely little fallonious interest. We ought to know more for we have been bombarded more by both the stuff of man's lust for nothing and the bread of authentic humaness.

More than any other generation, we have unimaginable power. Power which most adults over 40 know little about. At least they still think of power in terms of

(Continued on Page 2)

THE CALL TO THE MEETING, Continued

winning wars and the big stick - a world which disappeared on August 6, 1945. And the gap between our power and our humanness is so cast that it may prove to be the fatal error. Our technology is too great for our morality, our world too small for the vast power, the vast power too unprincipled for the narrow slide rules of former days.

We intend the annual meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to be a summon to you. We bid you look at the painful times in which we live with ruthless directness and candor. Stare into the afflicted's afflictions. Don't run, like so many do who today resort to drugs to find their feelings, their yearnings and even their connections. I speak not primarily about the young. I speak more so about their parents for after all we look at our times through the nauseated visions and the perforated thought of a drug-oriented society...tranquilizers, alcohol, sugar pills. What about the damage these do since the major decision-makers of our land live on them....causing many to sleep through a revolution....at least if they had to live with their tensions they might learn to suffer again, perhaps then to live...to breath and to want deep healing from within and without. At least without their trips they might begin to sense their disease and our disease and their needs, and our needs for health.

We also speak of a fearful land, a racist society, a place of increasing hysteria and fear for phantom symptons, a time of increasing readiness to devour our own children at Organgeburg and Kent and Chicago....a bent toward undiscriminating repression not against war criminals but against long hair, short hair, students and hippies, yippies and blacks, hard hats and cops, those who consent and those who dissent.

We mean poverty...of mind as well as of body, of compassion as well as of body.

But all these simply converge upon and form a demonic spirit astride the land... a spirit which feeds on its own destruction, a loss of nerve in the corporate body, a cowardly spirit in the face of critical human challenges...

We do not come to commiserate with one another. For the beginning of the healing is to tell it like it is, to see it as it is without blinking, to see, feel hear the truth can prove to be the first small step towards the commitments, the vision, the hope, the deeds, the giving, the loving, the caring, the dying and the borning which alone...which alone...all alone, alone can be the seed which taking on strength in the dark soil can spring to new blossom to fragrance...new greenness...in the sun.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Repression

Peter Kami, one of the Knoxville 22, fresh out of the workhouse from a 10 day sentence for violating an injunction prohibiting him from going on U.T. property, was convicted October 31 of violating the "inciting to riot" bill passed by the last term of the state legislature. He was sentenced to 2 years in prison and is appealing the case. Earlier Roy Alexander was sentenced to 90 days for "assaulting a police officer," in the first Knoxville 22 case to be tried. As this newsletter goes to press, Carroll Bible's trial is in progress.

Charles Brown and Terri Reynolds, the only defendants in the Billy Graham-Richard Nixon demonstration that have been tried so far, had their sentences lengthened by the higher court to which they appealed their original convictions. They are appealing once more.

Peaceful demonstrators - against the C.E.P. program in Chattanooga and the Pancake Pantry in Nashville - currently have cases pending.

Professors at East Tennessee State University and the University of Tennessee at Martin have been fired, presumably because of their involvement in the peace movement.

Police harassment of the "hip community" continues. On October 13 in Knoxville, for example, a young man was arrested while walking down the street. He was put in jail under $5,000.00 bail. The charge: desecrating the flag. Apparently nobody cared that the arresting officers, like the youth, had American flags sown onto their clothes.

What Can Be Done

Twenty-two people were arrested on the University of Tennessee campus January 15, 1970, and charged with inciting to riot during a demonstration protesting the appointment of Ed Bowling to the Chancellorship of the University system. Faculty and students had been promised a voice in the selection--however, when the appointment was made their voice was totally ignored. Campus right-wingers -- protesting the demonstration -- instigated limited violence with rock throwing and shoving which resulted in the arrests of the twenty-two demonstrators.

The trial of the Knoxville 22 started October 26th. The city of Knoxville had been tense; the 22 and supporters had been tense. Something was going to happen. Recent trial history has shown, however, that collective political protests and/or demonstrations before and during a trial are counter-productive. If some action was to be taken, careful consideration of the consequences had to be made in order to protect the defense of the 22. Considering the generally right to ultra-right political climate of Knoxville, as well as that around much of Amerika today, youthful political dissent action would have destroyed the 22's case in court.

Gus Hadorn and Meredith Ketchum spent one weekend in late summer with Baxton Bryant. During the visit, their feelings of frustration and disillusionment on the situation were discussed. Baxton suggested a "Save Our Constitution Convention."

Following that weekend Gus and Meredith contacted local activists who were found to be in support of a "Convention," and work began on contacting speakers and sponsors. (Continued on page 4)

WHAT CAN BE DONE

Repression

Because "local radicals" wouldn't be able to sponsor it, they obtained support from the Student Government Association, the Graduate Students Association, the Black Students Union, the Knoxville and U.T. branches of the American Civil Liberties Union, and arranged the "Convention" for late September. This was put off by the sponsoring groups (who were intimidated by the authorities) several times, but was finally set for late October.

Energy and action by the 22 and supporters came together on October 22 and 23 in the form of the "Convention on Constitutional Rights." The convention was held on the UT campus with the purpose "to plan concrete action to defend constitutional rights in our community." Entertainment by Phil Ochs and an address by Baxton Bryant opened the convention Thursday afternoon. The evening was spent in workshops covering current issues which have constitutional implications, such as: search and seizure laws, women's rights, black rights, ecology and others. The issues were examined, discussed and resolutions were formulated for the general assembly Friday evening. The resolutions passed included one which called for the dropping of the charges of the Knoxville 22 -- declaring the Tennessee Riot Act unconstitutional. The resolution from the women's rights workshop delt more directly with the women's situation on the UT campus and Knoxville community -- a demand was made for office space within the University complex to set up a woman's information center.

The ecology workshop resolved to initiate an ecology defense fund calling upon local hiking and fishing, etc., clubs for financial support. The idea was to make available for the sponsorship of environmental preservation action legal aid and funds.

The resolutions, the first step in a continued action effort, were published in the UT daily paper, "The Beacon," and in local Knoxville papers. The first Amendment group has continued to meet and has published an informative pamphlet carrying the facts of the January 15th incident and reflections upon Peter Kami's trial. (Kami, the first of the 22 to be tried, was convicted October 31 with the jury suggesting a two-year sentence. However, he was granted an appeal. The pamphlet will be distributed to the campus and greater Knoxville community around November 4th and 5th in an effort to lessen the prejudicial attitude of the community concerning the trial.

NOt only did the convention serve toward action planning by the counter-culture community, it brought the message -- long hair and rock music ain't all there is to the cultural revolution -- to a great many heretofor apoliticals. Cynical right-wing Knoxvillians witnessed collective political activity by youth which in actuality was an affirmation of the embodiment of American ideology -- the Constituion. Nonetheless significant was the giant step UT took from the "ivory tower" or academic isolation position so often associated with college campuses. (UT took a major step in this direction in August with the Billy Graham-Richard Nixon campus-community religious romp.)

Realization of the self-determination and freedom implicit in the Constitution reinforced the youth's struggle to end repression, to stand in solidarity with the third world peoples, women, and workers, to reinstate constitutional integrity in state and national laws, and thereby, to return the power to the people.

By Helen Welchel

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Racism

A report, "Human Relations in Tennessee," issued by the Tennessee State Planning Commission in February, 1970, sums up some of the results of centuries of racism in Tennessee.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

	1950	1960
White	$1,946	$4,333
Nonwhite	$1,106	$2,292
Relative Percentage	57%	53%

EDUCATION - MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

	1940	1950	1960
White	8.7	9.7	10.9
Nonwhite	5.8	6.8	8.2
Relative Percentage	57%	70%	75%

This report quotes an August 1969 study on "Housing in Tennessee," also done by the Tennessee State Planning Commission as revealing that "approximately 51.1 per cent of all housing units occupied by nonwhites are unsound in contrast to approximately 24.8 per cent of all housing units occupied by whites.

The report also quoted rankings on discrimination by state made by John Wilson for the Midwest Research Institute. These rankings were derived from very sophisticated analysis that it is impossible to fairly sum up, but Tennessee placed thirtieth - out of forty states with significant nonwhite populations - "on current economic status of minorities, twenty-eighth on current economic discrimination and thirty-one on socio-economic impairment discrimination." This report also revealed that "in states showing the least amount of segregation, nonwhites have less than 60 percent of the equality of opportunity available to white residents, whereas in Tennessee nonwhites have access to less than 37.7 percent of opportunity made available to the white majority.

The report called the Tennessee Commission for Human Development a "token gesture" and pointed out that it only has three staff people and no enforcement power. It charged that most of the twenty local governmental commissions on human relations are "inactive or 'paper' commissions," pointing out that only one has a professional staff (Nashville).

Finally the report pointed out that Tennessee has NO public accomodations legislation, NO fair housing legislation, and NO equal employment legislation, and urged that steps be taken immediately to remedy this situation.

In the November elections seven blacks were elected to the State Legislature. From Memphis J.O. Patterson, Jr., won a senate seat and Harold Ford, Clifford Miller, and Ira Murphy won house seats. In Nashville Avon Williams won a senate seat and Harold Love and Charles Pruitt won house seats.

WHAT CAN BE DONE Racism

Wilson County T.C.H.R. members tour slums with the Mayor

The Wilson County chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has been quite active this fall in its effort to deal with racism in that county.

On August 11, the ad hoc Committee on Housing arranged a tour of slum conditions in Lebanon. City Mayor Tex Maddox, Public Works Commissioner Jesse Cox, and County Judge Turner Evans participated in the tour along with T.C.H.R. activists. Twelve carloads of people participated in all. As a result the Housing Committee recommended that city officials call a meeting of all rental landlords to encourage them to correct housing problems, that the city enforce its building code, that slum tenants be provided with information about fair housing laws, that one or more blacks be appointed to the Lebanon Housing Authority board of directors, that an advisory committee be appointed by the mayor, including black representation, to assist in city redevelopment plans, and that blacks be hired in all departments of the city.

In September and October an intensive voter registration campaigh was conducted by the Chapter. This was funded by the Voter Education Project.

In August Roy Bailey, the President of the Chapter, talked with Ron McCarver, a young black worker, during a lunch break on the job. As a result, Ron, along with Jonathan Harris began talking to young Wilson County blacks about actually creating the organization of black youth that people had been talking about for so long. A group met in the middle of September and formed the Black Youth Movement Council. The B.Y.M.C. chapter has petitioned to affiliate with the T.C.H.R. Chapter, and Roy Bailey has sent out a letter urging the parents of the youths and the Chapter membership to talk over this possibility.

Since its formation the B.Y.M.C. has initiated a campaign against hard drugs, sponsored dances, held a fund-raising dinner and car washes, formed two basketball teams in the Y League, held a question and answer session with the principal and coach of Lebanon High School, and created an active employment committee to seek jobs for black youths.

WHAT'S HAPPENING Sexism

Perhaps you've been thinking about women's liberation and find yourself dissatisfied with women's role in society in general and your role at home in particular. You're pretty sure things have got to change but as yet you don't know quite how.

We feel that who makes the decisions, who serves whom, and who does the dirty work is basic to the relationship. Mutual respect and love on an equal basis just aren't possible when one party is totally responsible for the other party's dirty socks. Most women know this somewhere inside their secret selves. We're not implying that a liberation relationship is possible in a non-liberation society,but we all have to start working from where we are.

This doesn't have to be an idealistic agreement for immediate change nor would you conjure visions of the man racing happily forward with dustcloth and mop. More typical will be her short and direct statement that either he shares the work or she is leaving, and his surprised and rather dubious offer to share. In short, the down-to earth realization that if you want to stay together things have got to be different, should be enough motivation to explore new ways. We've found that the following steps help us to sort things out together.

RAPPING

When you first start you both probably will be hung up on some version, spoken or unspoken, subtle or blatant, of the following argument.

"Women just do women's things naturally better than men, and vice versa. It's simply inefficient not to grant that and act accordingly."

The most efficient thing to do with this gem is to realize that it is not an empirical questiOn (Who can tell what is "natural" when we consider environment of technology and socialization?) and in any event is irrelevant...If by natural ability is meant "you wash the dishes better than I do" or "you change the oil better than I do" the situation is quite different. First of all the question is now empirical; each of you wash the dishes or change the oil several times and see who does it better. This may put one person in the position of proving that she or he is a failure, but never mind the initial absurdity--that has been going on all your lives. Rapping about outside things will hopefully be a step toward exploring more basic differences and likenesses. Trying to see what each of you really feel about your old roles and which new ones feel most like you is both enlightening and valuable. Often women are as afraid to be strong as men are to be weak. Everyone is both, in different places and amounts, and everyone needs reassurance that she or he is loved as she or he is...

GET YOURSELVES TOGETHER

There are two essential points in achieving the organization necessary to redistribute the work. First, both of you must have an equal voice in decision-making, and second, what is to be done must be clearly defined and understood. It might be helpful to list the tasks under discussion and then define these tasks.

It should be noted at the onset that "helping with" something (as in "He is so good to help me around the house" is generally only frosting on the cake and is not the same as "taking responsibility for and doing" (as in, "It's his turn to clean the house this week.")

Tasks must be carefully defined. This is often frustrating and can tempt everyone to

(Continued on Page 8)

Sexism

WHAT CAN BE DONE

go to a capitalist hotel to live forever hence, but it is extremely important. If mutual agreement is reached, then many accusations, tensions, and battles are avoided later. "What do you mean you did the laundry? You forgot the towels and my underwear is all blue! How can you be so stupid..." If laundry is defined as including towels and separating white and colored items then this will be avoided, except for occasional cases of mistake or revenge.

Even something as seemingly non-complex as "washing the dishes" may come under analysis. Washing the dishes probably includes putting away leftover food and clearing the table. Does it also include wiping off the stove and counter, washing out the sink, and taking out the garbage? How about getting gas for the car? Does it include checking the oil, checking the air in the tires, and seeing that the windows are washed? None of these, or all of them, and how often?

WORK ON IT

We think it's best to try out the new system you've devised for an agreed on period of time. It takes time to learn to do new tasks and be responsible for them and things aren't going to work out perfectly the first week or two. So give yourselves and your system a good chance to work. Then at the end of the agreed upon time you can re-evaluate if necessary.

One amazing discovery we made is that for the system to work, not doing is as necessary as doing. Not doing means not walking through the house compulsively picking up and tidying when it's his week to clean -- no matter how many dirty undershirts are piled up in the corner. If the undershirts are still there at the end of the week, you can point out that he did not follow the agreement that you made together. If, of course, "picking up dirty clothes lying around" wasn't part of the agreement then you can bring it up at re-evaluation. In the meantime, just walk past it and smile, unless you really do want to do all the housework yourself. Not doing means not stomping around in rage when he comes home with the week's groceries which cost $10.00 more than usual and forgot to get milk. (You didn't learn to grocery shop in a week either, remember.) Not doing means for him not to leap automatically out of his seat at the gas station, check the oil, wash the windows, and pay the attendant when it's your responsibility to take care of the car. It may seem self evident, but it can not be overstressed that no one learns to be completely responsible for something until she or he has complete responsibility for it...

Well, let us know what happens. Surely no one will ever do things exactly the way we did, but we hope you will find our ideas helpful. Eradication of master-slave relationships is basic to the revolution. If we mean to change the society, we have to change the quality of our relationships at home, too.

by Sally Wood and Bill Vasey, Chattanooga
Reprinted from Women: A Journal of Liberation
3011 Guilford Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Poor Whites

poems by Don West

reprinted
from A TIME FOR ANGER
Appalachian Movement Press
525 16th Street
Huntington, West Virginia

AUTOMATED MINER

An automated miner
From Cabin Creek,
Said automated miner
From Cabin Creek
Ain't got no job
That's what I seek.

Now.I used to dig coal where
The mine was damp
Said I used to dig coal where
The mine was damp
Load sixteen tons
By carbide lamp.

But since automation came
The times got tight
Said since automation came
And times got tight
They put me on
A special diet.

O molly-grub and gravy on
The welfare roll
Said molly-grub and gravy
On the welfare roll
Can't get no job
To save my soul.

Walked all the way to Charleston
My feet got sore
I walked the road to Charleston
My feet got sore
And then I went
To Baltimore.

But twenty years a miner
It's all I know
Said twenty years a miner
That's all I know
No job, no home,
No place to go ...

OH, PITY THOSE

(For those who backed down under pressure)

Pity not the poor,
The hungry mass
Who fight for bread midst human tears,
But pity those
The liberal class
Once brave with words, now cowed by fears!

Oh, pity those,
The liberal men
Whose words were brave when times were fair
But now their lips
Are tight and thin--
We cannot hear them anywhere!

Poor Whites

What Can Be Done

The Poor People's Self-Help Commission was organized at the Council of the Southern Mountains' 1969 Annual Conference. The Commission members are mostly poor.

We began with 26 members; we now have over 130 members. We had no funds to begin with--only our hopes of being able to do things to help ourselves. During the year we were able to get an extremely helpful travel grant from a church denomination. This travel money enables poor people to get together to work on common problems.

Since April, 1969, we have had 12 meetings, nine of which were cabinet meetings and three of which were full commission meetings. The following are some of the results of these meetings.

1) Proposal for travel funds.
2) A resolution was passed and sent to the CSM Board of Commissioners asking that the lowest paid employee receive three times the percentage raise as the higher paid employees.
3) They were able to ask the CSM board to change the annual conference date to a weekend so more poor people could be there.
4) North Carolina and Tennessee members are beginning to work on state-wide poor peoples coalitions. Kentucky already has a coalition and PPSH is a member.
5) A letter writing campaign and telegram to the President about OEO legislation.
6) An effort to get legal aid to all counties in Appalachia.

This is just a portion of what we have done and are trying to do. Of the above-mentioned items, we had success with numbers 1, 2, and 3.

Some of the things we want to work on in the future are:

More representation of the poor on the different boards of directors of the agencies that affect our lives such as: Comprehensive Health Planning Councils and The Commission on Religion in Appalachia. (Other commissions are also working on this goal.)

A broadened minimum wage law that will include all workers and stricter enforement.

Legal aid for all of Appalachia; legal aid is one of the services needed most by the poor. There are many instances when the poor get the "dirty end of the stick" because they have nowhere to go for legal help and cannot afford to pay a lawyer to represent them.

Working to close the income gap between high paid employees and lower paid employees in different organizations and agencies such as Community Action Programs and National Council of Churches, etc.

The one thing our members seem most excited about is the development of state-wide poor people's organizations to help get a voice on the state and regional levels. We are a long way from achieving this. It is one of our long-range goals.

Compiled from statements of the Poor People's Self-Help Commission

For more information contact the Commission Chairman: J.B. Smith, Rt. 2, Monroe, Tn.

The Church

What's HAPPENING

JESUS WEPT.

John: 11,35

What can be done

The Fort Sanders neighborhood of Knoxville has a rich and varied history dating back to the 18th century and including decisive civil war battles. When Blount College, the first American co-educational college, was formed in 1794 it seemed a long way from Fort Sanders. But as the College evolved into East Tennessee University and then the University of Tennessee, and as U.T. slowly expanded down "the hill" and up the small valley towards the sit of the old fort, the University began to have a bigger role in the neighborhood. By the early sixties the neighborhood came to be the most densely populated in Knoxville, consisting of poor whites, some established long-term residents, and a large number of students. Many of the students and their non-student friends are involved in the new hip "counter culture".

In other words, it is the kind of community where churches have an awful hard time making it. In 1962 the long-established Presbyterian Church in the neighborhood dissolved and it didn't look like the prospects were much better for the Epworth United Methodist Church, the sole survivor in the neighborhood. However, a number of the parishoners were determined to stick and serve the community. Within the parrish there was a general awareness that in order to survive, the ministry would have to be experimental, even controversial.

During the Winter and Spring of 1969 four local clergymen representing four different denominations began ecumenical discussions which soon focused on how the church could best serve the Fort Sanders neighborhood. This group consisted of Dr. Frank Porter, the Methodist District Superintendant who enjoyed the full support of Bishop L. Scott Allen, Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor William Sanders, Monseignor Frances Shea who was fully supported by Bishop Joseph Durick, and Dr. John Page of the 2nd Presbyterian Church of Knoxville.

This group came up with a plan for an ecumenical project to be supported by each of
(Continued on page 12)

What Can Be Done The Church

*Plus the TCHR Chapter!

the four denominations contributing one staff member plus $3000 a year in operating expenses. Although this doesn't involve a great deal of investment on the part of any denomination, when you consider the Epworth Church's annual budget of $10,000. and supplementary funding from various sources, it yields a good enough budget to work with. In June of 1969 Renfro Sproul (a T.C.H.R. Board member) became the new pastor of the Epworth Church and simultaneously the director of the ecumenical project. In September he was joined by Bill Daniels, an Episcopalian clergyman.

One of the principal objectives of this ecumenical parrish ministry was to be responsive to the needs of the people of the neighborhood. Thus most of 1969 was spent getting to know the people of the area who dropped by with ideas about how the ministry could serve the neighborhood.

1970 has been quite a year in Knoxville. In a city not at all used to demonstrations there have been major protests in January, April, May, and June. The Epworth Ministry first felt the sting of controversey shortly after the January 15th demonstrations when the students involved were given meeting space. The parishoners and the advisory committee had known all along that it would be impossible to serve this community without controversy so they just kept right along with their programs and continued to offer their facilities to neighborhood people who needed them.

During the Winter and Spring of 1970 an experimental litergy was developed, a proposal for a Community Design Center for the neighborhood was developed in cooperation with the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects (it was funded by H.U.D. in the Spring), a Community Art Studio was created, and an Appalachian Craft Carnival was held. All these programs were geared towards involving all the people of the neighborhood - from the poor whites, to the established residents, to the activist students, to the hip community. And all suceeded remarkably well.

At the beginning of the summer a Catholic Clergyman, George Frazier, joined the staff. At this time one of the houses was still serving as a community center, another had been developed as a Co-op Residential House for people involved in the parrish and the community, and one house became a half-way house for drug addicts. Two of the houses were used by the 10 staff members for the new children's program - the largest in the city with 50-60 kids, and surely the most diverse! - and one served as an office for the ecumenical center.* One of the churches contained the Community Art Studio and the other was used for Sunday Services and occasional meetings.

Also in June the Presbyterians decided that rather than directly contributing a professional staff member, they would make that salary available for lay staff. As a result there are currently five staff associates receiving subsistance stipends. These young people bring a wealth of diverse experience - from the underground press to the Glenmary Sisters; from the Peace Corps to VISTA; from clinical psychology to journalism - and enthusiasm to the ministry.

It can be seen that with a relatively minimal investment on the part of four denominations a program has been created that has a great catalytic and reconciliatory impact on the community. This impact is spread as groups as diverse as the Southeastern W.S.C.S. and the Conncil of the Southern Mountains Mountains use Epworth facilities for workshops and meetings.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

November 20-21, 1970
Board of Evangelism of the United Methodist Church
1908 Grand Avenue

Friday, November 20, 1970

1:00 - 2:00	Registration - 20th Street Entrance
2:00	Opening Session
	Keynote Address: President Jim Lawson
	Film: "A Look At What's Coming Down"
	Panel
	Immediate Audience Response
	Caucus Response
7:00	Dinner
7:30	Special Music: Sam and Marsha Routh
8:00	Speaker: William Stringfellow
8:45	Talk Back

Saturday, November 21, 1970

9:00	Report from Local Chapters and Ad Hoc Groups
10:00	Business Meeting
	Executive Director's Report
	Treasurer's Report
	Other Business
	Election of Officers
11:00	Board Meeting
12:00	Adjourn

REGISTRATION FORM

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

NOVEMBER 20-21, 1970

Return all Registration Forms to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, 818 17th Avenue South Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Make your check payable to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and mail it with your registration form. The registration fee includes dinner Friday evening. Please make your own hotel reservations.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip Code _____ Phone _____

_____ I will attend the Tennessee Council on Human Relations Annual Meeting and arrive at approximately _____ a.m. p.m.

_____ I will attend the Tennessee Council on Human Relations Annual Meeting but I do not wish to make Friday evening's dinner reservation with you.
(Registration without dinner is 1.00)

_____ I will need a place to stay Friday night. (Private Home)

RETURN THIS FORM IMMEDIATELY

Hotels near the Board of Evangelism which you may wish to contact for reservations.

	"RATES"	
Allen Hotel, 2004 West End Ave., Phone 327-1814	Single 8.00	Double 10.00
Holiday Inn, 1800 West End Ave., Phone 254-1441	11.00	12.00
Anchor Motel, 1921 West End Ave., Phone 327-4581	11.50	14.00

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ *State* _____ *Zip* _____

Occupation _____ *Phone* _____

_____ *Single $5.00* *Check Enclosed* ☐

_____ *Joint (Husband and Wife) $7.00* *Cash Enclosed* ☐

_____ *Student $2.00* *New* ☐ *Renewal* ☐

PLEDGE

Recognizing the value and importance of the work of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to improve intergroup relations and signifying my desire to support its principles and aims to the extent my circumstances allow, I propose to give to the Council — in addition to my membership fee — the amount indicated below during the year 196 . I understand that I may reduce or cancel this commitment, if my circumstances change, by notifying the state office in writing.

☐ Contributor $24.00 ☐ Patron $120.00

☐ Underwriter $36.00 ☐ Founder $480.00

☐ Sponsor $60.00 ☐ _____ $ _____

Bill me _____ monthly; _____ quarterly; _____ irregularly as follows _____ _____

All memberships and contributions to TCHR are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

I recommend the following persons for membership in the Tennessee Council:

	Name	*Address*	*Zip Code*
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818 B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Non-profit Organization
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Nashville, Tenn.
Permit No. 1221

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IS PLEASED TO HAVE THE DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR, THEOLOGIAN AND HUMAN RELATIONS INTERPRETER, WILLIAM STRINGFELLOW, AS OUR CONFERENCE SPEAKER.

William Stringfellow graduates from Harvard Law School and set up a free practice for poor people in Harlem. His book My People Is the Enemy is considered the pioneer book on race relations and came out of his experiences in Harlem.

He is sought after by television and radio programs; TIME magazine has described him as "Christianity's most persuasive critic from within."

He is the co-author of the Bisbop Pike Affair.

In 1968 his body was riddled by a hopeless disease, before a last minute operation brought about a dramatic cure. His latest book, A Second Birthday, recalls the pain and the fundamental belief that sustained him in his agony and gave him the courage to face the surgery that saved his life.

We received the good news that he will come just before going to press and are indebted to William Campbell for obtaining this distinguished speaker.

NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

Volume III, Number 2 October, 1970

Pancake Pantry Protests

Three complaints of being denied entrance to the Pancake Pantry in Hillsboro Village, Nashville, because of long hair were made to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations the last week of September. The complaints were those by a Vanderbilt University graduate student who is presently writing his doctoral thesis in English, by a young man working for a studio in Nashville,and by a young man and his wife who were turned away from the Pancake Pantry following a Sunday morning church service. The couple, Sam and Marsha Routh, and their baby, Heather, upon entering the Pancake Pantry were told, "We don't serve your kind. You're nothing but filth, garbage, and trash. We put stuff like you in the incinerator out back."

To turn a person away is one thing, to trap them by a neon sign and insult them before a restaurant full of people is another. Indignation, if nothing else, had to be expressed or something dies within.

My mind turns immediately to a truck stop in Ripley, Tennessee, that the Council had helped integrate in 1966, but since had re-segregated. On my last trip to Ripley one of our members, Rev. Lonnie Nelson had urged me to go check it out. I didn't have time to do so. He said someone was going to get hurt. Labor Day weekend came and the whole country now knows what happened at the Ripley truck stop. A woman customer died. Her husband was lacerated with a razor. Two white thugs are still running at large and two blacks are awaiting trial for murder.

(Continued on Page 2)

THIS IS YOUR NEWSLETTER! IF ANYTHING OF INTEREST TO PEOPLE AROUND THE STATE HAPPENS, CALL COLLECT! Please send us your comments, criticisms and articles. The T.C.H.R. Newsletter will be published monthly. The deadline for each issue's news will be the first Monday of each month. Sharon Buford is a new T.C.H.R. staff member who will also be working with George, Lynn, and Baxton on the Newsletter.

Morristown Student Strike

On Thursday, October 8, students presenting 30 demands for social and academic reforms, occupied the administration building of Morristown College and called for a student class boycott. Their demands included 1. that campus security guards not carry live ammunition, 2. an end to compulsary chapel, 3. physical improvements to the dorms, 4. improvement of the medical service, 5. intervisitation hours between the men's and women's dorms, 6. optional class attendance, and many more social and academic issues. The class boycott was 100% effective.

Then on Friday morning, gunfire broke out on campus and Charles Hawkins, regional operations manager for the Collins-Murray Guard Service which has a contract for campus security at the college, fired a blast from his shotgun that injured three students, one seriously. It is very doubtful that the original gunfire had anything to do with

(Continued on Page 8)

PANCAKE PANTRY PROTESTS, Continued

After the Pancake Pantry complaints were brought to me, I talked the problem over with the Vice President of the TCHR, Bill Barnes, and we mutually agreed that the Council should take some action. Attorney Dave Candish with the Nashville Legal Services was contacted and he told us he believed Mr. Baldwin to be violating the law.

On September 28th, Mr. Baldwin was contacted by phone and asked if he and his lawyer would neet with a representative of the T.C.H.R. and their lawyer to try to reach a better understanding of the law involved. He refused.

On September 29th most of the people in a group of twenty-nine long hairs and their friends who had gathered to test the Pancake Pantry's policy were denied entrance by Mr. Baldwin. This group then decided to check into the possibility of filing a law suit and of starting a picket on Thursday, October 1st at 10:00 a.m. After being refused entrance the morning of September 29th, many of us, including myself, felt that we ought to do all in our power to get the Hillsboro Village business community to take some responsibility for their fellow merchant. Mr. Nelson Andrews, President of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce and manager of McClures in Hillsboro Village was visited and informed that a court action and picketing would begin in Hillsboro Village the morning of October 1st. His response was that the court was the place to settle the issue and that he personally supported Mr. Baldwin in what he was doing.

Reverend Glen Mingledorff from Belmont Methodist Church was appraised of all that had happened and was asked to try to mediate the dispute. He called a meeting at Belmont Methodist Church of merchants and complainants to discuss the issue on Thursday, Oct. 1st at 2:00 p.m. The picketers voted to postpone their picketing until 4:00 p.m., pending the results of this meeting. The Metropolitan Human Relations Council was contacted and its director Fred Cloud visited Mr. Baldwin where he was met with hostility and nearly ordered from the premises.

The meeting Thursday afternoon was attended by 100-150 picketers and merchants. Mr. Bernie Schweid of Mills Bookstore asked Mr. Baldwin if he would change his policy. Baldwin refused. Other merchants expressed their disapproval of Mr. Baldwin's position and the meeting became more heated and tense. Finally a businessman asked Mr. Baldwin if he would admit a long hair with a businessman such as himself. Here I plead guilty of filibustering this suggestion. We are not going to be trapped into Mr. Baldwin's acceptance of some hypothetical situation that doesn't deal with the fact already existing. He could still turn people away such as Sam and Marsha Routh and their baby as well as others who had long hair at his discrimination.

Many merchants complained that picketing the entire Hillsboro Village was unfair. However, when challenged to stand up and be counted against Mr. Baldwin's discriminatory policy, most refused. Later many businessmen did sign a weak petition indicat- they felt that Mr. Baldwin's policy was wrong but refused to boycott his business.

Following this meeting picketing resumed. The legal section of the police department was contacted and informed of what picketers planned to do. They were given the green light by Mr. Griffin in charge of the legal section of the police department that they had a constitutional right to picket non-violently. The picketers agreed not to obstruct the passageway in or out of the cafe while picketing.

Lt. Hill of police intelligence was contacted and was asked to have observers present at the Pancake Pantry. Police Chief Curry was out of town and Lt. Dodson of the police patrol division was contacted and informed that the picketers would not be hurling invectives and four-letter words at the police and asked that the police not carry riot sticks. They were also asked to return the courtesy of speech and attitude to the picketers that would be shown to them. Any person on the picket line would immediately obey any police order he would receive to comply with the picketing

(Continued on Page 13)

news briefs

KNOXVILLE - Chancery Court Judge Len Broughton issued an injunction September 25th barring Peter Kami and Roy McDavid from the University of Tennessee Campus. Although McDavid was checking his mail and Kami was visiting friends when apprehended by university officials the day before, the two are charged with "conspiring" to "unlawfully occupy campus buildings and violate" the June 18th resolution of the Board of Trustees which prohibits non-students from campus property. The next night the Student Government Association passed a resolution protesting this action with only one dissenting vote. The Committee for an Open Campus is initiating a suit in Federal Court challenging the constitutionality of the Board of Trustees's and administration's actions.

CHATTANOOGA - This summer 23 persons picketed the Concentrated Employment Program's offices to protest the firing of two employees alledgedly for having long hair. They were arrested and charged with "obstructing traffic," but City Judge Harris dismissed the charges on the grounds that it was the motorists staring at the inter-racial picket line that disrupted traffic, not the picketers. City Attorney Eugene Collins appealed the decision to Judge Grant's state court and secured a conviction on October 9th. Although the defendants were not notified of the continued court action, all bu one, who showed up for the second trial have warrants out for their arrest at this time. Reverend H.H. Wright, a local civil rights leader, is the only person whose warrant has been served, and he is currently out on bond. The Chattanooga 23??

MEMPHIS - 40 parishoners of Parkway Gardens Presbyterian Church participated in a voter registration drive in nearby Earl, Arkansas, on the first week-end in October. For the first time black citizens there are candidates for city council and mayor. A rally on Saturday night attracted an attendance of 300 in a town where blacks have been boycotting the local school system so long they have set up their own freedom school.

NASHVILLE - Two locals of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees have been organized here, one at the Department of Public Welfare and the other at the Tennessee Department of Corrections. Public Welfare employees asked Governor Ellington for recognition late in September, and State Prison employees requested recognition in early October. Governor Ellington has not yet responded.

RED BANK - Jack Morrison, a tenured science teacher at Red Bank Junior High School, was fired for insubordination by the Hamilton County School Board in September because he refused to shave a beard he grew over the summer. Although the Board has changed its appearance code for teachers and students so that beards are no longer prohibited, it has refused to re-hire Morrison. He has requested a public hearing, and it will be held at 5:15 p.m. on October the 20th.

KNOXVILLE - Trial dates have been set by the County Criminal Court for the Knoxville 22 defendants. They begin with Perer Kami on October 26th, Carroll Bible on October 29, etc. It appears that the trials for the Billy Graham defendants will not come up on the docket for some time.

NASHVILLE - This fall the Nashville Free University is offering about 50 "courses" and has an enrollment over twice as large as ever before. Courses range from "Joint Rolling," and "Methods of Seduction" to "Hunger in Tennessee," "Lead Poisoning in Ghetto Children" and"Police-Student Raps." Contact the Nashville Free University, Box 634, Station B, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

CHATTANOOGA - The local Bass Association (fishermen) has taken 16 companies and the City of Chattanooga to court, charging river and stream pollution. The Chattanooga City Council passed a stronger air pollution ordinance in September giving the City greater enforcement powers and setting higher air quality standards.

NEWS BRIEFS, Continued

NASHVILLE - The Joint Committee on Insurance and Banking of the 86th Tennessee General Assembly is currently taking all complaints about insurance companies. You can write to them c/o The Legislative Council, Capital Building, Nashville, Tn. 37219. Hearings have been set for the 3rd Friday of each month through the end of the year.

MEMPHIS - A delegation of black citizens visited OEO offices in Atlanta during the first week of October to seek the continuation of OEO programs in Memphis and adequate black participation in them. The program was re-funded through October.

CHATTANOOGA - Over 900 concerned citizens showed up at the Public Hearings for Consideration of Proposed Ambient Air Quality Goals for that Portion of the Chattanooga Inter-state Air Quality Control Region Located within Tennessee. The hearings were a result of the Clean Air Act of 1967 which set up the National Air Pollution Control Administration which requires the State Air Pollution Board to set standards after local consultation.

NASHVILLE - The Law Revision Commission of the State of Tennessee is currently studying the state election laws. They will receive suggestions and complaints at the Law Revision Commission, 1107 Sudekum Building, Nashville, Tn. 37219.

Jobs JOBS Jobs

There is an opening for an elementary teacher in a parents-cooperative, ungraded free school in Knoxville. The students are 5½ to 10 years old. The salary is negotiable, and you can contact the Knoxville School Corporation, c/o Steve Kilpatrick, 3033 Fountain Park Boulevard, Knoxville, Tn. 37919 or 615-522-6525.

The Greater Knoxville Chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations is looking for a full-time director to coordinate its work. Salary will be approximately $6000.00 a year. An individual who is familiar with Knoxville's human relations problems is preferred. Contact Ralph Bean, Box 1651, Knoxville, Tn. 37901.

Edgehill Methodist Church, an inter-racial congregation in Nashville, is looking for a conscientious objector to work on church-related service projects. Salary is $150.00 a month, plus room and board with a church member. Contact Bill Barnes, 1502 Edgehill Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee.

MOTIVE magazine, a small magazine with an experimental life style, is currently looking for a promotion worker, preferably a woman and/or a person from a minority culture. This is a full-time job in Nashville and carries a salary of $5-7,000.00 a year. They are also seeking an international editor, preferably a person from the Third World. This editor would divide time between Nashville and other locations. Contact MOTIVE, Box 871, Nashville, Tennessee 37202. 615-327-2727.

VOCATIONS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE, Canyon, California 94516, puts out a bi-monthly directory of social action jobs throughout the country. Sample copy free. $5.00 or agreement to help out in local publicity puts you on the mailing list for 6 months.

the Eye of the Storm

Senator Albert Gore's THE EYE OF THE STORM is a surprisingly readable book. Sure there is some equivocation in it: "We do not have to force a coaltion or any other political modality on the South Vietnamese. We have only to define our terms - a compromise based on a coalition regime - and give the Saigon government a simple choice: to join us in negotiating peace on those terms or to continue the war on its own." And there is some wordiness, and quite a few political cliches. But Senator Gore has a sparkling style that comes through notably in snide comments about good ole Spiro Agnew. This style also somes through in reference to other personalities: "Surely, for a Democratic President, a personal friend whom I had supported at the convention and helped to elect, to turn the Treasury Department over to a Wall Street Republican (Douglas Dillon) constituted one of the gravest disappointments of my political life. Ironically enough, President Kennedy appointed the outstanding progressive economist of the nation, John Kenneth Galbraith, as - of all things - Ambassador to India!" or "The Bryan to whom my father referred, and whom I cite in these pages, was not the ineffectual Secretary of State under Wilson, nor the pitiful old man of the 'Monkey Trial,' but the dynamic young Cross of Gold Populist."

Although not primarily a memoir, the book's Epilogue, "The Making of a Senator," gives some insight into Gore's early experiences. No wonder Gore has more than a little sympathy for the underdog. The whole year he taught a one-room school up in a hollar near Carthage he stayed with a coal miner who was so poor there was meat on the table only one night. Then there was the time Gore went up to Detroit to find work and earn a bunch of money to continue his college education, only to return to Tennessee lucky to have been able to afford his bus ticket back. Then a heartbreaking week trying unsuccessfully to get hired on at the Du Pont plant at Old Hickory. Or the year he tried farming. If it hadn't been for the fact that his Daddy had the mortgage paid off, the $89.09 he netted would have been a real solid loss. In those years Gore experienced not only the costs of poverty, but the effects of bucking the system. After he challenged the local school superintendant at the polls, he found it impossible to land a teaching job in the county. This chapter ends when Gore is elected to the Congress. The rest of the book is almost completely devoid of personal anecdotes, although references are made to his political breaks with Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

Although the book isn't primarily an insider's expose, it does reveal some interesting, little known, facets of Congressional life. Gore, for example, feels that the Federal Reserve Board's powers to set interest rates and otherwise affect national monetary policy were usurped from Congress. He also reveals that many of the 92 Congressmen who are officers of financial institutions have been quite active in seeking tax breaks for large banks.

Primarily, THE EYE OF THE STORM is Gore's political platform for his 1970 election campaign. As such, it justly emphasizes international affairs. Gore believes that "the conduct of our foreign affairs has not only been imperiled by mistaken policy judgements on the part of government, it has suffered as well from the voracious greed of private U.S. interests." He believes that "the U.S. has been led astray by its obsession with Communism," and that "our most disastrous failing" is "the identification of the U.S. - by its hasty embrace of one military dictator after another - with political repression abroad." Senator Gore feels that the recognition of the People's Republic of China, more adequate arms control measures, and increased trade can help to de-emphasize the cold war.

Unfortunately, Gore does not even mention the basic American foreign policy problem: the fact that the U.S. with 6% of the world's population controls 60% of the world's resources. Neither does he mention that this international gap

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THE EYE OF THE STORM, Continued

between the rich and poor nations is perpetuated and exacerbated by complex international systems of trade, money, education, the media, the military, etc., etc. His programs are geared primarily toward international peace, not toward international justice.

Incredibly, Gore's whole discussion of domestic policy doesn't contain one sentence on labor policy or the trials and tribulations of working people. He does devote seven measley pages to racial reconciliation and the problems of the black citizenry, but two of those seven pages are taken up with his explanation of why he opposed the Civil Rights Bill of 1964. Gore knows that he can count on black votes because of his overall social and economic policies.

"Our tax system truly takes from the poor what they have not, while leaving relatively untouched the abundance of the rich." Gore's diagnosis is, "The personal exemption is still far too low, tax rates begin at too high a level, the rates are not properly graduated, and too much income is by definition of the code nontaxable." He believes that "in our impersonal, individualistic, cybernetic jungle economy...Those who cannot be properly housed in high profit, private enterprise housing must be housed through government programs. Such programs as we now have are deficient because in part they are geared primarily to the enrichment of the real estate promoter." And on full employment, "If the profit-making segment of the economy does not produce the necessary jobs, the government itself must be the employer." As in his discussion of foreign policy, Gore's treatment of domestic policy ignores fundamental analysis of the causes of our problems, but does call for a distinct re-ordering of priorities.

Gore's chapter on "Order in Society" makes clear that "Again with Bryan: I do not 'fear a Robespiere; I fear a plutocracy of organized wealth and power,' for example now, a plutocracy made up of the minions of the Military-Industrial Complex." He calls for emphasis on correcting injustices and reforming the law alongside the prosecution of "violent" dissenters. He is against the army data bank and preventative detention - "one of the most vicious police-state tactics thus far suggested."

At times Gore reaches great heights of populist rhetoric: "common sense....no longer blindly trusts the words of the experts, of the professional planners, of the 'new mandarins' who have led us into this valley of the shadow...still one must have faith in the future, faith not in patrician groups or elites - a given government, the military, the scientific community, etc. - but in the people." But one must conclude that fundamentally Gore is a good ole liberal, not particularly distinguished from his colleagues in the Northeast. As a matter of fact, his politics are remarkably similar to those of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace. It all boils down to ending the cold war, reducing defense expenditures, reforming the congress, and providing decent housing and full employment with a progressive tax structure. This is neither populism nor "new politics."

I can't help but chide the good Senator for his ignorance when he states, "Apparently the nearest the people of this state came to total unanimity was back in the Mexican War days when the call went out for 2600 soldiers and 30,000 volunteers answered it, from which event it derives the title, 'Volunteer State.'" Now the fact of the matter is that Neill S. Brown won the governorship in 1847 on an anti-war platform, and Senator John Bell (of Knoxville) was one of the leaders of anti-war sentiment. All this anti-war protest in Tennessee despite the fact that James K. Polk of Tennessee was the President prosecuting the war! I can't help but think that if Gore were more aware of the heritage of his state, he would be a little more courageous.

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THE EYE OF THE STORM, Continued

The tremendous spiritual, economic, social and political problems of our country certainly are not going to be solved by electoral politics alone. In fact, its power to affect the political future of this land seems to be decreasing rapidly. It certainly wasn't at the polls that LBJ met his demise, nor did election day determine the fate of HHH. But I believe the electoral process deserves our participation - if only because whatever vision we may have of a new society necessarily includes a prominent place for the populace through some kind of plebicites or elections.

We Tennesseans have a great responsibility and opportunity to revive a new kind of politics, one that builds upon the traditions of Andy Jackson, Bob Taylor, John Buchanan, Estes Kefauver, and Senator Gore, but one that goes way beyond their vision in a way that is relevant to the 70's.

The kind of politics I would like to suggest is a politics that directly confronts the issue of the quality of American life, laying the blame squarely on the hierarchical beaurocracies that dominate our political and economic life. It is a politics that would sift through the smoke screens and tell the public exactly who is to blame for the despoilation of our resources, and expose exactly which people and corporations are the benefactors in our current welfare state. It is a politics that would not just call for a redirection of priorities, but propose new total budgets with the interests cut out and the people cut in. It is a politics that would learn from communists and socialists in the fields of literacy, health, women's rights, day care, full-employment, and national spirit, rather than red-baiting them. And it is a politics that would learn from the right-wingers in such areas as preserving small business against the giant corporations, neighborhood schools against consolidation, and individual liberty against the ever-present managers, rather than calling them extremists.

In order to create this new kind of politics in Tennessee and the country as a whole, a lot of work will have to be done. We will have to spend time carefully researching the present order and its alternatives, writing no-nonsense exposes and prescriptions, speaking the truth, campaigning sensitively and sensibly, and spending money to support our sisters and brothers devoting full-time to such pursuits.

And this kind of politics must develop in an atmosphere where those who choose to work outside the system are seen as valuable allies, not dilitantes to be disparaged. After all, without direct-actionists pointing to our most serious problems, without independent researchers giving us insights into how the system works, and without alternative institution builders who can concretely point to the way of the future, people working within the political system will be in pretty poor shape.

By George Brosi

MORRISTOWN STUDENT STRIKE, Continued

the campus protest. But the juxtaposition of the shooting and the protest put Morristown in the headlines, much to the chagrin of all members of the college community.

Weekend negotiations between student leaders and the administration, along with some key members of the Board of Trustees, resulted in an agreement and students returned to classes on Tuesday, October 13. The major disagreement was over possible disciplinary action by the administration against certain student and faculty leaders of the demonstration. When the administration agreed not to take disciplinary action against any protest participants, the students agreed to go back to class while the demands are being settled.

Members of the college community are understandably reluctant to talk with outsiders about practically any aspect of the whole situation, but careful investigation does reveal a few solid facts: 1. It was a white security guard that fired the shot that injured the black students. Campus resentment against the Collins-Murray security guards was high. This is the first year of the college contract with them and their radio patrol car, their spot light, their ever-present shot guns, and their aloofness towards the students were insulting to people used to good ole ordinary lightly armed, friendly, campus cops directed by the likable Maintanance Supervisor, Mr. Whiteside. 2. Neither violence nor student protest is new to Morristown College. 3. A century of racism on the part of white Morristown, a predominently white Board of Trustees appointed by the Board of Education of the United Methodist Church, and ordinary white people who send checks off to their dear old alma mater every year without thinking of the needs of black schools like Morristown, lies behind the events of early October like a dark cloud.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

Morristown College grew out of the efforts of the Freedman's Bureau and white missionaries from the North during the Reconstruction era. Mrs. Hanford who started a school in 1868 and Mrs. Almyra Hattie Stearns who arrived the next year, were housed by the local postmaster, Mr. Joseph Brown, but suffered social ostracism at the hands of most of the rest of white Morristown. Worse still, townspeople set fire to their school three times, and once Mrs. Stearns had to appeal to Governor Brownlow for protection from unruly residents. The little school became a missionary Methodist College in 1881 when Judson S. Hill, one of five white ministers in East Tennessee who joined the Negro Conference became President. He promptly moved the school to a strategically defensible position on top of a hill in a building which had previously served as a white Baptist Church, a school for white boys, a hospital for both the Union and Confederate armies, the meeting place where advocates of seccession held their final meeting prior to withdrawing from the union, and a slave market! One of the slaves bought and sold there as a baby, Andrew Fulton, later entered the College and served on the faculty for 44 years! Between 1881 and 1898 tuition was 50¢ and room and board $50.00 for an entire year. Yet the College prepared 100 preachers, produced 29 student-teachers who had already taught 3200 pupils, and claimed 1125 conversions. Although it wasn't until 1937 that the first black President was appointed by the predominantly white Board of Trustees, the College early gained an excellent reputation, especially for its preparatory school which lists among its distinguished alumni Dr. Vivian Henderson, currently President of Clark College in Atlanta, and a former Board member of the T.C.H.R. Today Morristown College is one of the 12 predominently black colleges controlled by the Methodist Board of Education. It is the ONLY fully accredited predominantly black junior college in the country!

THE COLLEGE IN THE SIXTIES

In December, 1959, the predominantly white Board of Trustees made clear their desire for strong discipline by appointing Dr. Elmer P. Gibson, a retired army chaplain, as President. Frequently during his regime students and faculty were ordered off the campus summarily. Even

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MORRISTOWN STUDENT STRIKE, Continued

though there was no place to relax or play ball, students who walked on the grass were given "demerits." In general he ran a very tight ship.

Things came to a head in the Spring of 1968 when the New Science Building was completed. The Trustees decided to call the new building Lynn Sheeley Hall in honor of Lynn Sheeley, a white Morristown owner of a very successful chain of music stores who had served on the Board and whose wife is still a menber of the Board. The students felt it should be named after a black citizen who had made a contribution to society. When the Trustees refused to reconsider, students met at the home of a faculty member (who was summarily dismissed the next morning by the President) and decided to boycott the food service and classes as soon as the Trustees arrived on campus for their Board meeting. As a result the name was changed to the Sheeley-Drew Building. (Charles Drew was a black physician who first developed blood plasma, but died in an automobile accident because he was unable to get a transfusion.) A more important result of the action was that out of a student body which had dwindled from about 300 when Gibson assumed the Presidency, to 150, 20 students were expelled. The next year about half of the returning freshmen were denied re-admission presumably because of their involvement in the boycott.

Thus the '68 - '69 school year was very quiet. Students worked for reforms through the student government, but nothing dramatic happened. At the beginning of the '69-'70 school year conflict between the Board of Trustees and President Gibson came to a head. Apparently, he had often threatened to resign in order to make a point. So, that fall when he again made the threat, one of the Board members asked him to put it in writing. When he did so, the Board accepted his resignation against his will. Gibson promptly sued to get his job alledging that the Board was improperly constituted. It is said that he withdrew his suit when a counter-suit was threatened after he had an automobile accident that revealed his car and insurance to have been paid for by the College without anyone's knowledge. Before Gibson left, he brought two men out of retirement to head the interim administration. Paul Edwards had been dean previously and Carl T. Vance was a retired superintendent of Morristown schools.

During this interim administration (the '69-'70 school year) there were several displays of student protest. One student even publicly threatened to burn down the Administration Building - providing all Black Studies books were removed ahead of time! The men's and woman's dorms sit right next to each other on the tidy, but small campus, and during the course of the year, the lock on the door at the top of the fire escape at the woman's dorm was broken. When it was discovered that the lock had been made by a company that had only one office - Huntsville, Alabama - and charged $150.00 for a service call, it was decided that the College counldn't afford to fix it. One night two men were caught in the women's dorm and expelled by Dean Edwards the next morning. That night there was a protest bonfire attended by a mixed group of about 35 students after curfew. Hearing of the disturbance, the good dean drove his easily recognised '51 Chrysler onto campus to investigate the situation. A student saw it, and yelled, "Hey, here comes the dean, let's go talk to him," and the students ran towards the car. The dean panicked and started driving across the lawn to escape, and the students got into the spirit of the chase enough to break a Coke bottle on the hood of the car! Eventually the two students explained their presence in the woman's dorm and were re-instated. During this time there were at least a couple of food service boycotts and one class boycott. The issues and demands remained the same throughout the school year and centered on social policy - dorm hour regulations for women, social events, etc.

Although the College's curriculum and faculty changed very little during the Sixties, vast changes were occuring in collegiate education for blacks. Predominently white institutions were open-

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MORRISTOWN STUDENT STRIKE, Continued

ing their doors for the first time to the best black students, new community colleges offering two year programs close to home for thousands, and Morristown College's policy of admitting all high school graduates of accredited secondary schools meant that its student body began to come increasingly from the big city slums, instead of the cloistered homes of the Southern black bourgeoisie. One result of this failure to adjust to new conditions (partly a result of lack of financial support, and partly due to lack of vision on the part of the Board of Trustees) was that violence on campus, usually a result of conflicts between students and black Morristown young people, became a real problem. Minutes of faculty meetings include several discussions about how faculty chaperones at college-sponsored social events should respond during fun fights. Fiially, the faculty refused further chaperone duty late in 1969.

ERWIN'S PRESIDENCY

Early in 1970 the Board appointed J. Otis Erwin as the institution's 7th President. Erwin had been college chaplain earlier for several years and knew what he was getting into. He began immediately to raise funds and recruit students. Unfortunately, these activities kept him from having a close rapport with faculty and students. After serving as President for 2½ months, he attended his first faculty meeting and opened his remarks by saying that he had talked with the archetects, the Methodist Board of Education, and just about every group concerned with the College except the faculty and students.

At the Spring Board meeting, Erwin's first since assuming the Presidency, an elaborate ceremony was planned. It was the kind of thing where faculty who did not attend, or whose wives didn't attend were required to publicly state their excuse at the next faculty meeting. The students - 100% of them - dressed down for the occasion, presented their demands, (including complaints about the condition of the dor s, the food, the lack of social events, etc.) and refused to partake of the banquet set before them - much to the chagrin of the new President and the Board of Trustees! Thus the stage was set for this fall's resumption of classes - and boycotts!

Sure, there is oppression within Morristown College; there is within every educational institution in this country. But before we ascribe easy solutions to the problems or quickly judge anyone involved, it is important to compare the kind of community cooperation and financial support that Morristown College gets with comparable predominently white colleges.

By George Brosi

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER

Dear George:

Congratulations on your newsletter. It was excellent. I like a combination of current and historical information.

Miss Sue White of Jackson was a close friend of Dr. Lilian Wyckoff Johnson, the donor of the original Highlander Folk School property at Monteagle. Dr. Johnson was not only an educator but an active suffragette.

Keep up the good work.

Cordially,

Myles

Myles Horton

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TO THE EDITOR
TENNESSEE COUNCIL NEWSLETTER
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

October 1, 1970

Dear Mr. Bryant:

Boycott Cas Walker because he sponsors country music shows. Yes, that's what you said. His politics must be bad because he sponsors country music. The truth of the matter is that perhaps no art form in American history has fomented more revolutionary fervor than the medium of country music.

When I was eight years old I was a member of a quartet at East Fork, Mississippi. One of the songs we sang was called "Put My Little Shoes Away." It was a story of a poverty stricken child who was dying and who pled with his mother to keep his shoes-his most prized possession. Prized because they were scarce, and prized because they alone separated him from what was at once his best friend and worst enemy-the earth. Every time we sang that song the four of us would sit around and vow that we weren't going to live in a world of such misery. Today one of those little boys is in Parchman for killing a bank president who put pressure on share croppers he was trying to organize. Another went to South America rather than to war during World War II, insisting that it was nothing more than an extension of political greed. And although I lay no claim to having been any great revolutionary myself, I have been known to question a few things about the system along the way, and the influence was neither Bach, Dean Martin nor Stepenwolf.

Last night I went to sleep in Detroit City,
And I dreamed about the cotton fields and home...

You bet he dreamed about the cotton fields of home, and as he labored and sweated in the automobile factories, getting nowhere, realizing that he is no better off, not as well off, as he was in the cotton field, he begins to look around for some allies to hit back at a system in which every escape route is lined with even further repression. But his potential allies were making fun of him from the sanctuary of enlightened liberal politics.

Or maybe you were talking about the country music of Shirl Milette:

Kill or be killed just ain't much of a future for no man.
So I leave you this note, Mom, I'll be back some day if I can.
They'll brand me a coward, not knowing the values I hold.
But I can't kill nobody...I wonder if Canada's cold.

Or perhaps Merle Haggard's story of life in a crowded migrant labor camp as he talked about his "Mamma's Hungry Eyes," was what you had in mind. Yes, I know, Merle Haggard two years later wrote and sang a thing called "Okie From Muskogee." But if you will take the trouble to listen to it, and if you will find time from your busy revolutionary schedule to talk with Merle, you will discover that "Okie From Muskogee" is carefully designed to very subtlly tear the system apart.

I cried my bitter teardrops all the way to Doc Johnson's office.
He said I won't go, you'll have to go and get the mid-wife.
So I ran barefooted through ankle deep snow to fetch Aunt Ella Mae Jones.
I thought, "Lord, how come a human's got to live such a dog's life"?

Brother's in jail, for making whiskey,
And Mamma's in a family way,
And my Daddy's been dead one year ago today.

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Yea, what do you suppose that adolescent boy did when nobody but a black untrained mid-wife would come and see after his knocked-up mother, and he paced the floor while she lay there and bled to death? Do you suppose he went out and joined the picket line to put ole Cas Walker out of business because he sat there and figured out that Cas Walker is the enemy? No, as a matter of fact he probably didn't do that at all. He probably got himself a job at the mill, bought him a hard hat and went down and busted some heads of those on the picket line. Cause they made fun of his music and thus of him and his Mamma, and at least, ole Cas Walker never called him a redneck. No, ole Cas is much too smart for that. He provided him with listening pleasure.

Or was it the reactionary strains of Billy Edd Wheeler singing his song about the old man sitting out on the front porch, threatened with foreclosure of the farm, the barns and house rotting down but rocking placidly and saying, "But everything's gonna be alright...when Buddy comes home." But Buddy ain't coming home. Yes, as a matter of fact, he is coming home. But six of his friends will be with him, and he'll be riding in a big, shiny car, and one of his pals will hide down the hill and play a sad song on a bugle as Buddy is gently lowered into the ground.

Sure. Why not. Boycott Cas Walker because he sponsors country music on the radio. At least he gives them something accessible to them, one thing they can call their own. At least they have a little Japanese made transistor radio and they can hear Buck Owens, and Hank Snow, and Haggard, and Billy Walker, and dream that some day they're going to strike it big just like ole Luke the Drifter and drive them big white Caddies, and live in a big house with a swimming pool.

And we could help them get some of those things, brother. We have the word and the mandate to sign them up. But we're too goddam sophisticated. We've outgrown the cornpone sounds of the Grand Ole Opry! We're radical! We're revolutionaries! Whoopee!

horseshit.

Love, (and hope for a true revolutionary vision someday,)
Will D. Campbell

Dear Will,

Thanks for your letter. Re-reading my article, "Boycott Cas Walkers," I find that you are right. It does seem to imply that Cas's politics should be questioned because he puts country music on TV.

The problem is that I'm not a very good writer. I just threw all kinds of things into that paragraph and the sentence that happened to fall before the clincher - "Any conclusions that can be drawn from all this about his politics are probably quite valid," happened to be the one that mentioned his sponsorship of country music.

I meant to make it clear that his politics follow from his position as a businessman who has been accused by the feds (who don't do such things lightly) of tax evasion and violation of minimum wage laws - things that hurt all poor people - and who sponsored the Amos and Andy Show - something that hurts black folks as much as Snuffy Smith hurts Appalachian Whites.

I think we would both agree that it is possible to appreciate the beautiful culture of both blacks and whites, and that folks who buy time on TV have a responsibility to serve both communities. Furthermore, merchants have a responsibility to charge the same prices in both communities. Hopefully, some of our friends in Knoxville will do some hard work and get across to the community as a whole how Cas Walker's politics hurt EVERYBODY there.

love and liberation,
George

PANCAKE PANTRY PROTESTS, Continued

For three days a miracle took place. Picketers and police were learning to know each other as human beings, not as long-haired hippies, or communists or a brutal and power-hungry pigs. Sgt. Lyle went so far as to try to mediate the dispute himself, and on Sunday evening of the fourth day of picketing, October 4th, he was successful in convincing Baldwin to admit the picketers. Two couples were admitted before Baldwin changed his mind and picketing resumed in full force.

Throughout the picketing many concerned citizens including Reverend Bill Barnes, pastor of the Edgehill Methodist Church, tried to talk with Mr. Baldwin to get him to change his policy. The picketing was carried out completely in a non-violent manner. Among those repeatedly turned away were two disabled Vietnam Veterans, a Catholic nun that showed friendship with the picketers and Baldwin's children's English teacher from the Peabody Demonstration School. Yet Mr. Baldwin would personally admit a number of people who used all kinds of profanity directed toward the picketers, including an elderly gentleman smelling of alcohol, with snuff over his stubble beard who threatened to kill the picketers.

The first four days of picketing October 1-4 saw numerous arrests on charges of disorderly conduct, conspiracy, and an old Klan law against terrorizing. Each picketer arrested was immediately bonded out and returned to the picket line.

Also on Sunday Santa Claus with long hair appeared on the scene giving candy to children entering the Pancake Pantry. He was also refused admission in front of the children and cried each time he was turned away by a man who used to wait up nights as a boy for the long-haired Santa's appearance.

Strong political pressure from friends of Mr. Hooker and Mr. Gore was brought forth to stop the picketing, but to no avail. Although we were sympathetic with their friend's concern that our picketing could affect their campaigns, we felt our first prioirity would be to remain and picket for citizen's constitutional rights.

On Monday, October 5th, however, Mr. George Kelly, Republican candidate for Congress appeared on the scene with his sound truck. We were then disgusted that Mr. Kelley would be able to take political advantage of the situation and were later informed that there were parties within the Pancake Pantry who were discussing making political capital on the situation while we picketed.

On Monday, October 5th, at 1:30 p.m. a strange thing happened that should concern every citizen of Davidson County. The top brass of the Police Department patrol division appeared. There had been no instance of violence threatened or committed toward person or property. The only thing that had changed was tha political forces had begun to capitalize on the situation. The police officials took station in the street parking area in front of the Pancake Pantry and remained there until 6:30 p.m. After about an hour, relationships between police and picketers began to rapidly deteriorate. I had numerous conferences with the Chief telling him we did not appreciate their presence and that they were intimidating all concerned, pickets and police alike.

Trials for all picketers arrested on state charges were set for 1:00 p.m. in Judge Boone's Court. While in conference with the lawyers and State Attorney General Tom Shriver, I was informed that two more picketers had been arrested early in the morning and it was decided that a picket line would be removed to attend the trial and would resume at 4:00 p.m. A consensus emerged from small group discussions that picketing should be discontinued at 10:00 that night until after the elections in order to keep the issue from being a political football. A caucus had been called of all picketers for 10:00 p.m. at the Wesley Campus Center to hear this recommendation.
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PANCAKE PANTRY PROTESTS, Continued

District Attorney Genreal Shriver had agreed to recommend that all charges against picketers be dropped at the 1:00 p.m. trail. We were surprised to find that Judge Boone vacated the bench stating he was a relative of Mr. Baldwin and appointing Attorney Howard Butler, a right-wing American Independent Party candidate, to preside over the trial. Judge Butler's often pronounced position on long-hairs led our attorney to ask that the preliminary hearing be waived and that the defendants be bound over to the Grand Jury. This motion was sustained.

After the trial the police were notified that a recommendation would go to the picketers to suspend picketing until after the elections as of 10:00 p.m., and at 4:00 picketing resumed. Our strategy was to never block people going or coming, but each time to place a foot in the door behind them and attempt to go in as the door was being re-closed and re-locked. When refused entrance we would reply that we had money and were clean and ask why we couldn't be admitted. Our working relationship with the patrolmen on duty before and after the top brass arrived was that they would let us stand in the doorway attempting to go in until removal. Each picketer complied immediately with the police when signaled by hand to move or told to do so.

The first time the new sargent on the evening shift asked me to move from the door, he grasp my arm and said loudly to move and to get out of the door, giving me a shove. I went around the 30-40 foot picket circle and stopped off to ask Chief Barton to call the sargent over to talk with me. He did. I told the sargent that young people were being very nice to police, we wanted to cooperate and that it would be helpful to us if all he did was to ask us to move or to indicate by hand, and that the amount of force he used was not necessary. Chief Barton agreed that the picketers had been very cooperative and would immediately obey a soft-spoken command.

As I turned to walk away a young patrolman on the new shift in a very hostile voice and manner said, "I wouldn't talk to you." Walking up to him, I said, "Why not, sir, you're working for me and all other citizens and tax-payers in Davidson County?" He replied that he didn't like me or my kind. I turned to Major Casey and said that that young man would cause trouble, that he was hostile, and asked if he could be removed and replaced by another policeman? Major Casey had stood there for two days and had not said one word until now. He exploded like a rocket, and started yelling at me that he would take care of the police department and that I wasn't going to order any policemen off the scene. I threw up my hands and turned to Chief Barton standing nearby and adked what had happened. Chief Barton exploded in the same manner, ordering me back into the picket line or he'd arrest me on the spot. At the time there were eleven picketers and eight policemen on the scene. I immediately responded by saying, "Chief, you've asked for it, and we're going to help you get it. You're nothing but a bunch of idiots for standing here looking at eleven picketers and we're going to make you look more so!" Seven of the picketers immediately took a coffee break leaving only four picketers to eight policemen. Within the realm of "decent" language I poured out all I felt toward the police, and their violence, their corruption, their sadistic acts, brutality, and also my indignation as a taxpayer that while murderers, rapists, thieves and hard drug pushers were eating at the city, all they were doing about it was standing there watching four picketers exercise their constitutional rights.

After a short while the other picketers returned and Assistant Chief Barton placed patrolman Dodson at the door of the Pancake Pantry. The first time I thereafter tried to enter, patrolman Dodson grabbed me and shoved me back into the line, telling me to get in line and get going or he'd arrest me. Chief Barton removed him from the front of the door, but a few minutes later when I again tried the door, I was totally surprised as Chief Barton, who had affirmed my right over and over again to seek entrance to the Pancake Pantry, rushed through the picket line, slung me back from the door, and with Patrolman Dodson on my right side told me that I was under arrest. I was rushed to a patrol car, shoved into the back seat and taken to the police statior

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PANCAKE PANTRY PROTESTS, Continued

I was charged by Barton with breach of peace and appeared before Judge Lynch who bound me over to grand jury. I was put under $2,500 bond (the maximum for breach of peace is $250). I knew then that the police and judge had had orders and were acting in concert knowingly or unknowingly.

As I finished making my bond the twenty picketers arrived from the Pancake Pantry where they had all been simultaneously arrested following my arrest. Each were placed under $2,500.00 bail. Despite a night-long effort to raise or reduce the bond, the defendants could not be released until the next morning when Attorney General Shriver reduced the bail to the maximum figure of $250.00.

Attorneys Harlan Dodson and Ted Walker have been retained to defend the picketers and to carry the cases to Federal Court. Over $1,000.00 has already been spent and we owe at least $1,000 more that must be paid. We need your help. You may not be able to be an activist on the street for constitutional rights, but you can share in the expense of defending those who do.

The story is not complete and will be written in a more professional and involved manner. Many questions have been raised by this incident.

1. Why did all the top brass of the police department come to a place where they weren't needed and destroy a friendly relationship that had been established between alienated youth and local policemen?
2. Why did the American Civil Liberties Union refuse to become involved, especially when police power crushed pickets exercising their constitutional rights and the judge set excessive bail?
3. Do alienated young people have no one or no place to turn to when they are non-violently trying to establish their constitutional rights?
4. Is there any indignation left for unjust acts and how is it expressed in a personal way? When controversy begins why do "good moral people, including Church folk" tend to sympathize with the oppressor more than the oppressed.

BY Baxton Bryant

Gift Ideas

The Community Market, c/o Art Colley, Ravine Road, Downingtown, Pennsylvania 19335, is a directory of products produced by individuals and groups who are supporting their work for peace, human rights, economic well-being, and non-violent social change by growing or making products to sell.

TENNESSEE CRAFT SHOPS THAT HAVE AUTHENTIC TENNESSEE HANDICRAFTS

BRISTOL - Guild Gallery, 501 State Street (Virginia)
ELIZABETHTOWN - Craft Center, Glanzstoff Highway
GATLINBURG - The Mall, The Arrowcraft Shop, John Cowden's Woodcraft Shop
KINGSTON - Arts and Crafts, Ltd., North Kentucky St.
LAKE CITY - Mountain Shack Crafts, I-75 & U. S. 25
MAYNARDVILLE - Racoon Valley Craft Shop, Highway 33
NASHVILLE - Nashville Artists Guild Gallery, 426 Union
OAKDALE - Oakdale Arts and Crafts
OAK RIDGE - Oak Ridge Community Art Center, Badger Ave.

Events and Announcements

Oct. 18-25 - GATLINBURG, Craftsman's Fair, Contact Chamber of Commer or Southern Highland Handicraft Guild, 15 Reddick Rd., Asheville, N.C. 28805.

Oct. 23-24 - MEMPHIS, Draft Counselor's Training Workshop led by a representative of the Central Committee of Conscientious Objectors, sponsored by the Methodist Conference and Westminister House. Contact Westminister House, Memphis State University, 449 Patterson, Memphis, Tn. 38111.

Oct. 23-24 - WISE, VA., Appalachian Studies Conference sponsored by the Education Commission of the Council of the Southern Mountains. Also meetings of the Education, Youth, and Research Commissions. Contact C.S.M., Box 2307, Berea, Ky. 40403. 606-986-3187.

Nov. 1 - MEMPHIS, Afternoon Peace Rally, Overton Park, featuring speakers and the Memphis State University production's Cast of Hair. Contact Westminister House, Memphis State University, 449 Patterson, Memphis, Tn. 38111.

Nov. 3 - STATE-WIDE, Election Day!

Nov. 8 - MARYVILLE, 38th Annual performance of Handel's "Messiah," Maryville College, Maryville, Tn. 37801. 615-982-6412.

Nov. 14 - NASHVILLE, 1st Annual state-wide meeting of the Tennessee Consumer's Alliance, 12:30 p.m. at the Nashville Public Library, 8th & Union. This meeting will elect officers, adopt policy guidelines for activities to be carried out during the first year, and consider what to do in light of the elections. For more information contact the Tennessee Consumer's Alliance, Box 12352, Nashville, Tn. 37212.

Nov. 14-15 - KNOXVILLE, Community Action Commission of the Council of the Southern Mountains meets. Contact C.S.M., College Box 2307, Berea, Ky. 40403.

Nov. 21-22 - CHARLESTON, W.V., Administrative Committee of the Board of Commissioners of the Council of the Southern Mountains meets. Contact C.S.M., College Box 2307, Berea, Ky. 40403. 606-986-3187.

Nov. 21-22 - OAK RIDGE, 4th Annual Craft Sale, National Guard Armory, Oak Ridge Turnpike. Contact Foothills Craft Guild, Box 99, Oak Ridge, Tn. 37830. 615-483-3757.

NOV. 21-22 - NASHVILLE - TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS ANNUAL MEETING. More information in next month's newsletter.

December - COOKEVILLE, Arts Center Craft Sale. Contact Cumberland Arts Society, 15 North Walnut, Cookeville, Tn. 38501. 615-526-2424.

December - NASHVILLE, Workshop on Race Relations, date to be announced. For more information contact the Tennessee Council of Churches, 1108 17th Avenue, South, Nashville, Tn. 37212. 615-256-1424.

FYI.

NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

Volume III, Number 1 September 1970

BOYCOTT CAS WALKERS

There ain't nobody in East Tennessee better known than Cas Walker. As a businessman he owns sixteen supermarkets in three states, eleven of them in Knoxville. He also owns a meat packing plant, an advertising agency, a stable, aand several other enterprises.

As a politician he has been on the Knoxville City Council for years, and was the only Knoxville mayor to have been recalled by the electorate in recent history. Back in the 50's there was a large picture in LIFE magazine of Cas punching out a city councilman during a televised meeting of that august body. Twice the Federal Government has had Cas in court, once for income tax evasion, and once for minimum wage violations. Both times the jury acquitted him. Every day of the week Cas Walker buys an hour on one of Knosville's three commercial TV stations, and he appears personally on most of them. He publishes his own weekly tabloid, THE WATCHDOG, and distributes them free throughout Knox County. He used to sponsor the Amos and Andy Show and his mainstay has always been country music shows, presently including the Buck Owens Show. Any conclusions that can be drawn from all that about his politics are probably quite valid.

THE COUNCIL AND CAS

Cas's latest tangle has had to do with the racist policies of his

(Continued on Page 2)

THIS IS YOUR NEWSLETTER! IF ANYTHING OF INTEREST TO PEOPLE AROUND THE STATE HAPPENS, CALL COLLECT! PLEASE SEND US YOUR COMMENTS, CRITICISMS AND ARTICLES. It will be published monthly from now on. The deadline for the October issue is October 12 th. George Brosi is now working half-time exclusively on the newsletter and he has a travel budget. Lynn Nickeson, the new office secretary is the co-editor. Good ole Baxton is right in there, also, as usual!

New Law for Lunches

On May 14 President Nixon signed a new bill into law which should provide, he said, "free or reduced price lunches for every needy child." Starting January 1, 1971 this new law applies to every school receiving federal funds for child nutrition programs.

Under the new law:

1) every needy child must be served a free or reduced price school lunch;
2) a needy child is a child from a poverty level household.

The schools must:

1) follow a uniform national poverty income standard set by the Secretary of Agriculture;
2) ask only for a personal statement from parents to prove family income;

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BOYCOTT CAS WALKERS, Continued

supermarkets. It all started back last November when Ralph Bean, like Cas, a native of the Appalachian South, and the President of the Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations, decided that an interesting sidelight for the Council's booklet, "Knoxville's Problems and a Possible Attack," would be a comparison of the prices Cas charged in white suburban and black ghetto stores. He discovered that the customer buying 95 items from the McCalla Avenue store would have to pay 2½% more than she or he would at the Kingston Pike Store. Needless to say, Kingston Pike is located in the white suburb and McCalla Avenue is in the black ghetto. On November 19, 1969, the Council sent out a press release announcing the results of the survey. Despite a great deal of personal follow-up none of the local media picked it up.

On December 4th elevan stores (A & P, White Stores, and Cas Walkers) were checked on 122 items revealing that the other stores' prices were equal while Cas Walkers had a price differential of 3%. Again the media did not pick up the news, so on December 12 Ralph Bean began leafleting the McCalla Avenue store. The next day Ralph and Lynn Walker (no relation) continued the leafleting. Ralph was beaten up and charged with "disorderly conduct" and Lynn was charged with "criminal trespassing." Bail was set at $250.00 and they soon learned that the guy who was leafleting at the Magnolia store was also beaten, but managed to run away before he could be arrested. Eventually the charges were dropped, but that was enough to discourage further picketing until the thing could really be gotten together.

Black Groups Take Up the Cause

On Thursday, May 7, 1970, the University of Tennessee Black Students Union and the Committee for the Development of the Black Community resumed picketing around a series of demands. During this time Cas Walker did just about everything you can immagine to discredit and intimidate the picketers. He filed an injunction against the Black Students Union and certain individuals to restrain the pickets and even entered a $1000.00 suit against them. Often he was on the scene making insulting and intimidating remarks, and went so far as to hire a black man and woman to ride a mule around the pickets with a sign on it stating that the picketers were making asses of themselves. He encouraged motorists to run over the pickets stating that they weren't worth $20.00 dollars. In addition, he wrote Congressman John Duncan asking him to use his influence to see to it that Avon Rollins, one of the demonstration's leaders, be fired from his job at TVA!

Nevertheless, on Friday, May 22nd, Cas Walker signed an agreement with the individuals mentioned on his injunction. The five sections were as follows:

1. Cas Walker would work with the Urban League and an impartial third party to periodically check the quality of food in Cas Walker stores.
2. Cas Walker would work with the Urban League to establish and maintain a scholarship program for members of the black community. He would also assist in developing recreational facilities in the black community.
3. All claims, charges, or demands made by both parties would be mutually absolved.
4. The suit and injunction filed by Cas Walker would be dropped.
5. Cas Walker Stores would work with the Urban League to establish a program constructively designed to train, qualify, and employ a manager and assistant manager at the McCalla Avenue and Western Avenue locations; in addition this program would include the training, qualification, and employment of persons in other positions of employment for these and other stores.

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from the director's desk

Summer has ended. The fall season is upon us and most of the harvest is still in the field. Every council has an opportunity to be of real service in the cause of justice and decency in its local community.

The Council is fortunate to have Lynn Nickeson as office manager. Lynn, a native of Oregon, recently received a B.A. in English from the University of Wyoming. She and her husband, Steve, who is working for motive magazine, moved to Nashville this summer.

George Brosi has been employed to edit the Newsletter as a half-time employee on a three month trial basis. George is a native of Oak Ridge, and a movement veteran (having worked for the Council of the Southern Mountains, Students for a Democratic Society, Southern Student Organizing Committee, American Friends Service Committee, Vocations for Social Change, and the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam).

It is our hope to make the newsletter readable with good coverage of human relations events of interest in Tennessee. We hope also to make it a working tool for the local councils. Current information concerning various programs useful to local councils, groups or individuals will be carried in each issue.

I believe this issue to be a good one. Future monthly issues will depend in part on your response to this issue.

We are deeply grateful to the Southern Regional Council for a $10,000 grant (Ford Foundation) that will enable us to close out the year in the black with your help. Last year's tax reform measures place added responsibility on private non-profit tax-exempt organizations to provide more local support for their organizations. If you believe in the work of the Council and what we have tried to stand for through the years, now is the time to show it by your support.

In the last few months many of us in the Council have worked in liason with Church Renewal groups to make the major denomination's social programs more relevant to today's needs. Priorities have been questioned and the claims of the poor, the minorities and the alienated have been presented to the major denominations.

Will Campbell was with us in Detroit at the National Council of Churches. Bill Barnes and Jim Lawson were with us at the Methodist General Conference in St. Louis, and a number of our members are planning to be in Houston in October to support renewal groups at the Episcopalian Convention.

The Judeo-Christian heritage has the answers to many of our pressing problems if denominations were attuned to the needs of the poor and oppressed instead of being co-opted by a secular society. Many of us feel with their dominance in our culture they must be shaken from their lethergy and insensitivity to human need.

I look forward to meeting with each of the local councils as you begin regular meetings this fall. There are many things to report and for local councils to consider. High on the list should be the repression that students and young people are facing now more than ever.

Peace and Bread Barton

news briefs

ALCOA - The City of Alcoa continues to deny recognition to AFSCME local 1898 comprised of all city employees except police and firemen. Tentative plans call for a mass rally and march sometime in October if the City continues to hold out.

FAYETTEVILLE - At a Conference on the Energy Crisis sponsored by the Elk River Development Association September 15 in Fayetteville with over 350 Tennessee Valley leaders present, Barrett Shelton, the publisher of the Decatur Daily in Decatur, Alabama, was named Chairman of the Action Group to enlist the efforts of the Tennessee Valley Private Power Association, the Tennessee Rivers Association, Citizens for T.V.A. and other groups to take action to alleviate the problems of monopoly control of power resources. The Action Group is authorized to initiate anti-trust suits and other appropriate actions.

FRANKLIN - On Wednesday, September 16, workers at the Franklin Redi-Mix Company went out on strike demanding recognition for their Teamsters local and a contract.

JOHNSON CITY - Luis Serron, an East Tennessee State University faculty member who was fired for insubordination as a result of missing a faculty meeting on Moratorium Day last fall, has been denied reinstatement by the State Board of Education in Nashville. He is appealing this decision before Chancery Court in Johnson City. Donations towards his legal defense can be sent to Anne LeCroy, English Department, Box 2433, Johnson City, Tennessee 37601.

KNOXVILLE - Three defendants in the cases stemming from the demonstrations at the Billy Graham - Richard Nixon Rally in Knoxville have been tried and convicted. The remaining 47 defendents aren't expected to come up for trial until after the elections. A woman defendent was convicted of disrupting a religious service upon photographic evidence, and two men were convicted of related charges on eyewitness evidence. All the convictions are being appealed. Donations to the U.T. Student-Faculty Legal Defense Fund, Box 8636, University Station, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916 are needed to finance the legal costs of future cases and appeals.

KNOXVILLE - The Knoxville 22 defendants have been split into two groups for their trials. This case stemmed from violence instigated by campus "conservatives" at a demonstration January 15 protesting the fact that students and faculty were not allowed to participate as promised in the selection of the new U.T. president. The 22 are charged with inciting a riot under a new state law passed last year, and also carry related misdemeanor charges. For trial before the County Criminal Court the 7 non-students will come up on the docket in late October while the 15 students will be tried in late November.

NASHVILLE - A new state-wide consumer protection organization has been formed. The purpose of the non-profit, non-political organization is to insure the protection of the consumer through legislation, education, representation, information, and co-ordination. Contact Tennessee Consumer Alliance, Box 12352, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee 37212.

NASHVILLE - The Nashville Draft Information Center opened on September 14th. It is located at 818 17th Avenue, South, Nashville, Tennessee 37203. 615-254-0481.

PEOPLE'S APPALACHIA, Rt. 8, Box 292K, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505 is a monthly devoted to issues that affect the region's future. The May issue presented material on the Energy Elite gathered from years of research. The June-July issue featured the struggle history of the region with a great article on Mother Jones, and the coming issue will feature in-depth analysis of the Appalachian Regional Commission's policies and practices.

A mind to stay here

John Egerton knows that "complacency and the sword can subdue the pen." But he still has an inkling that on rare occasions the pen triumphs. That is why he wrote A MIND TO STAY HERE.

PROFILES OF 11 SOUTHERNERS

The book consists of character sketches of eleven Southerners who had a mind to stay here in the South throughout the Sixties. Will Campbell, James McBride Dabbs, John Lewis, Howard Kester, Fannie Lou Hamer, Lucius Pitts, U. W. Clemons, Sarah Patton Boyle, John Howard Griffin, and Billie and De De Pierce were choosen by Egerton because of his admiration and respect for them. In his introduction he states their common elements: "They were born and raised in the South, and still live here; they are characterized more by their individuality than by their identity with any group or organization; the conventional labels - radical, liberal, moderate, conservative - fit them poorly, if at all; they are peaceful people in a violent world; they believe in human equality, and they live their lives in keeping with that belief...They are living Southerners who remain in the South, and for whom being Southern is not merely incidental - it is a big part of who and what they are."

Actually, there is a lot more that unites these people than that. The most important common strain is that all of them are good Christian people - the kind of Christians that humanists most respect. Their conceptions of original sin and grace keep them from the extremes of self-righteousness and help them to see the worth and dignity of all people. Although all of them except the Pierces have been at various times quite active in the civil rights movement, each has been motivated by love rather than wrath or vengence. And each has a keen sense that political and economic formulas alone cannot heal all human wounds. Howard Kester expresses this common ground quite clearly: "The kind of healing the region and the nation needed wouldn't come through politics or economic organization - basically there had to be an ethical orientation, a moral confrontation, based on the teachings of Jesus and the principles of democracy."

FOCUS ON HUMAN CHARACTER

Egerton's conversational style reveals the universality of the eleven people he writes about. After reading A MIND TO STAY HERE, you begin to feel that someone like that person you read about might be sitting in that country store you just passed - or even in that gas station in town! What is important is that you are forced to judge yourself according to their standards. This is a beautiful thing in this day and age so dominated by human accomplishments that even we Southerners often lose sight of the crucial dimension of human character. What does my life really represent? How well do I exemplify the values I pay lip service to? These questions, so worthy of pondering, cannot help but come up.

CAN THE SOUTH LEAD THE NATION?

Another whole series of questions that A MIND TO STAY HERE raises centers around the paradox of the Southern heritage. The South, according to Egerton, "has qualities worth preserving - beauty and dignity, generosity and hospitality, informality and human concern, a sense of humor and a sense of community. It is comforting to cling to the hope that those qualities might survive urbanization and industrialization and depersonaliza-

(Continue on Page 6)

tion, and provide the key to justice and human equality for us all." The people whose characters Egerton sketches also reflect on the Southern heritage and wonder if there is still hope that the South can lead the nation in racial reconciliation. The light thrown on this challenging proposition is very stimulating, but the format of the book does not allow any in-debth examination of the thesis.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE 60's

In a very real way, A MIND TO STAY HERE is a book about the civil rights movement of the 60's and its context. John Lewis and Fannie Lou Hamer were an integral part of it; James McBride Dabbs and Will Campbell played leading supportive roles; Sarah Patton Boyle and John Howard Griffin interpreted the need for it to those who couldn't understand; Howard Kester was intimately involved in the social action work of the previous decades that led up to it; and Lucius Pitts, U. W. Clemon and the Pierces moved in wider circles opened up to them by the movement and gave their support to it whenever they could. The character of these and many more Southerners made the civil rights movement as a whole a force which had spiritual as well as political strength.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE 70's

Because this book is so reflective of the Southern civil rights movement of the 60's I fear that the new activists of the 70's will not be able to appreciate it. While the 60's was the heyday of the single issue movement, the new momentum of the 70's appears to be dedicated to one liberation struggle encompassing the liberation of blacks, youth, women, homosexuals, Chicanos, and all oppressed groups struggling not only for justice and democracy, but for peace as well. While the movement of the 60's tended to adopt the trappings and even the manners of the established society in an effort to win it over, the movement of the 70's tends to dwell on a whole new life style adopting living patterns and even hair styles designed to set it apart from the established order. Militance, not manners, is the tenor of the times. The eleven people in A MIND TO STAY HERE are much more at home in the milieu of the 60's than the 70's. And Egerton tends to emphasize those characteristics even in dealing with those such as Fannie Lou Hamer or Will Campbell who seem to have kept in touch with the new developments.

I fear that it will only be the exceptionally tolerant activist of the 70's who will be able to stomach Egerton's paternalistic characterization of the hip community as "long hairs and hippies, 'Easy Rider' kids, casualties of the affluent society." Activists of the 70's will also notice that in his background passages Egerton misses many chances to go beyond a conventional mass-media inspired view of what happened in the South in the 60's and the system that produced it. For example no reference is made to the murders of Herbert Lee or Sammye Young, Jr., or the scores of other activists that were killed without national publicity. He refers to "White supremacy...(being) dispensed with deftness and finesse by realtors and personnel managers and registrars, the gatekeepers of white affluence," but doesn't say a word about the proprietors of white affluence, leaving the reader as ignorant as before of how "the system" works. Worse still, he reports Howard Kester's anti-communism in a way that would tend to reinforce the conventional anti-communism peddled by the mass media. The only exception is his reference to the possibility that James Earl Ray was merely the hired hand of a large and conveniently ignored con-

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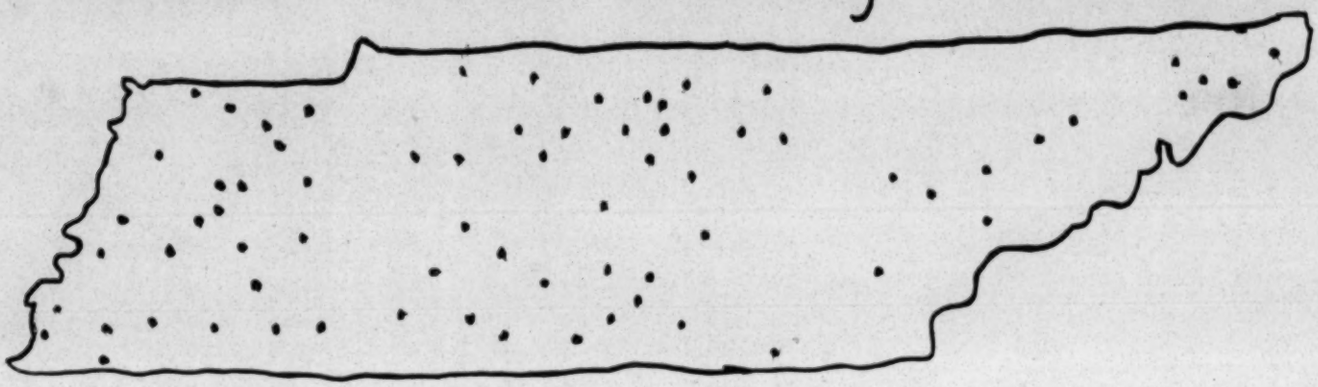
Tennessee Woman Suffrage Movement



Tennessee cities where there were local woman suffrage leagues included Alamo, Ashland City, Athens, Bolivar, Bristol, Brownsville, Carthage, Centerville, Chattanooga, Clarksville, Collierville, Columbia, Cookeville, Covington, Dickson, Dixon Springs, Dresden, Dyersburg, Elizabethton, Fayetteville, Franklin, Gainsboro, Gallatin, Harriman, Hartsville, Henderson, Hickerson, Hohenwald, Humboldt, Huntingdon, Jackson, Jefferson City, Johnson City, Jonesboro, Knoxville, Lafayette, Lawrenceburg, Lebanon, Lenoir City, Lewisburg, Lexington, Livingston, Lynchburg, Madison, Manchester, Martin, Maryville, McKenzie, McMinnville, Memphis, Milan, Millington, Monterey, Mountain City, Murfreesboro, Nashville, Paris, Pulaski, Ripley, Savannah, Selmer, Sewanee, Shelbyville, Smithville, Springfield, Somerville, Trenton, Tullahoma, Union City, Watertown, Waverly, Waynesboro, Whiteville and Woodbury.

On and around August 26, 1970, the 50th anniversary of woman suffrage, most Tennessee papers carried stories about how the Tennessee Legislature became the 36th to ratify the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and thus make it the law of the land. Lest anyone think that this happened out of the goodness of the hearts of our boys in Nashville, this report is centered on the courageous actions that led up to that significant triumph.

FOURTY-FOUR YEARS OF STRUGGLE

The fact is that Tennessee's ratification was the culmination of 44 years of recorded struggle within the state for woman suffrage. On August 17, 1876, Mrs. Napoleon Cromwell of Mississippi asked permission to address the State Democratic Convention meeting in Nashville, and amidst titters of laughter and shocked obscenities she began, "My speach is for woman suffrage..." The first woman suffrage league was not organized, however, until May 21, 1889 in Memphis. The president of that group, Mrs. Lide Meriwether, became the leading 19th century advocate of woman suffrage in the state. As Mrs. Meriwether traveled around the state, Maryville, then Nashville slowly followed Memphis in organizing local leagues. By 1897 there were ten clubs including Tullahoma, Chattanooga, and Jonesboro. Together they formed the Tennessee Equal Rights Association with Mrs. Meriwether as president.

After the turn of the century, however, suffrage activity died down. It wasn't until 1910 that Knoxville became the 2nd Tennessee city in the 20th century (besides Memphis) to form a league. New leagues increased rapidly with Nashville, Morristown, and Chattanooga following close behind. By 1914 there were only four cities of over 5,000 population still unorganized. The map above indicates some of the cities that developed woman suffrage leagues between 1910 and 1920.
(Continued on Page 8)

TENNESSEE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT, Continued

LOCAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE PROGRAMS

The programs of the local leagues varied tremendously. Lobbying for legislation was so systematic that by the time the 19th amendment came to the floor of the legislature virtually every member had made a public stand one way or the other. Perhaps an equal amount of time was spent arranging public meetings to convince the masses of the righteousness of the cause. Virtually every nationally known suffrage speaker came to Tennessee at least once, and local women, such as Mrs. Guildford Dudley of Nashville and Miss Sue S. White of Jackson built national reputations for their speaking throughout the country. Some street speaking was done, notably in Jackson and Memphis, but most of the speaking was done in public lecture halls and at teas, parlor meetings, luncheons, banquets, balls and barbeques.

Local leagues prepared and distributed tons of literature. The Athens League had columns in five county papers, and all the pro-suffrage papers had suffrage supplements that required a great deal of work. Four Tennesseans, Maria Thompson Daviess of Nashville, Hannah J. Price of Morristown, Sara Barnwell Elliott of Sewanee, and Abby Milton of Chattanooga gained national reputations as suffrage novelists and writers. Many local leagues sponsored essay contests for students. Leaflets were passed out in the streets, in house-to-house canvassing and at special occasions such as state and local fairs.

Often fair booths included special services such as child care, and in Nashville the local league opened a sewing room for unemployed women during the winter. In Chattanooga, Miss Dora C. Horine ran a suffrage school whose curriculum could have easily been a model for the freedom schools of the 60's.

MAY DAY MARCHES

In towns such as Union City and Fayetteville local leagues entered suffrage floats in local parades. May Day suffrage parades were the order of the day not only in the major cities, but also in such smaller towns as Johnson City and Mc Kenzie. In 1914 the Memphis May Day rally drew 1500 while Nashville's auto parade and rally in Centennial Park drew 2,000. In 1916 Mrs. Guildford Dudley led a "walking section" from downtown Nashville to Centennial Park for the rally in order to supplement the auto parade and draw additional attraction to the rally. There were 2,500 people at the park. After the war began, the May Day rallies ended, and most of the leagues spent a good deal of time in war work, making bandages, growing vegetables, etc.

SUFFRAGE, PEACE, TEMPERANCE, and LABOR

Despite the record of support for the war, there had been connections made between the peace and suffrage movements. For example in 1914 Miss Rosika Schwinner of Budapest spoke to the National Men's League for Woman Suffrage Convention in Chattanooga on woman suffrage as a way to peace. And on January 30, 1917, William Jennings Bryan spoke to the state legislature on the triple themes of prohibition, world peace, and suffrage. The suffrage movement was perhaps most closely related to the temperance movement. As early as 1887 it was given impetus by the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union meeting in Nashville which was addressed by Anna Howard Shaw, an articulate feminist who later became President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Although the most visible women in the suffrage movement were from high social positions, there was close association between the labor movement and the suf-

(Continued on Page 9)

frage movement. The State Federation of Labor endorsed woman suffrage in 1908. In 1910 at the celebration of Susan B. Anthony's birthday in Memphis, the lecture platform was adorned with banners reading "Votes for Women," and "Equal Work and Equal Wages for It."

While some people saw equal suffrage as a way to achieve better working conditions, temperance, or world peace, others saw it as a way to ensure white supremacy. Perhaps for this reason, and because black women realized how little good the vote could do them in a racist system, there is no record of integrated or all black suffrage leagues. Despite the fact that many people tied suffrage to every conceivable cause on all ends of the political spectrum, no particular connection was made indelibly. The suffrage movement was a single issue movement embracing an extremely broad coalition of people from all political persuations.

MILITANCE IN TENNESSEE

Although many leagues disassociated themselves from the more radical feminists, they often drew both considerable attention and crowds. In 1913, for example, Mrs. Emmeline Parkhurst of England spoke in Nashville, and although the local league refused to endorse her presentation because of her militant philosophy and tactics, she drew over 4,000 people to her lecture.

The most outstanding Tennessee militant was Miss Sue S. White of Jackson. On February 10, 1919, she was arrested in Washington, D.C. with 65 other women for burning an effigy of President Wilson in front of the White House! Although Mrs. Leslie Warner, the President of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association, denounced the action, the "Suffrage Prison Special" train that made a speaking tour of the country after the women were released from prison, stopped in Chattanooga and was met by the Mayor and feted to a luncheon at the Patton Hotel! Miss White worked closely with other state suffrage leaders continually despite her more militant leanings.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage was the more militant national organization led by Alice Paul. Prior to 1916 the Johnson City Equal Suffrage League and the Knoxville Political Equality League affiliated with it. In January, 1916, Miss Mable Vernon, a national C.U.W.S. Organizer visited Johnson City, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Memphis. In February a state chapter was formed in Knoxville with Mrs. Hugh L. White of Johnson City president.

When the C.U.W.S. dissolved to form the nucleus of the national Woman's Party, Mrs. C.B. Allen, one of the original incorporators of the Memphis League in 1889 organized a state-wide affiliate and served as its president. Mrs. Margaret Ervin Ford, perhaps Chattanooga's best known suffragist, organized a chapter there, and Miss Matilda Porter built the party's first ward organization in Nashville.

LEGISLATIVE VICTORY

The first suffrage proposal made to the state legislature came in 1883 when J.S. Gallaway proposed woman suffrage on school questions. The first legislative victory came 32 years later when in 1915 both the senate and house passed an amendment to the state constitution to provide for universal suffrage. This victory proved meaningless, however, because in order to amend the Tennessee Constitution, two successive legislatures, and then the voters of the state must approve the measure. When the next legislature convened, the suffrage movement

(Continued on Page 10)

JOBS JOBS JOBS

The Greater Knoxville Chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations is looking for a full-time director to coordinate its work. Salary will be approximately $6,000 a year. Prefer individual with familiarity with Knoxville's human relations problems. Contact Ralph Bean, Box 1651, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901.

Edgehill Methodist Church, an inter-racial congregation in Nashville, is looking for a conscientious objector to work on church-related service projects. Salary is $150.00 a month plus room and board with a church member. Contact Rev. Bill Barnes, 1502 Edgehill Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee.

The Rap House, a youth service center in Nashville, wants to hire a conscientious objector as House Manager. He may be single or married, but must be familiar with the drug culture. $1500 - $2000 a year, plus room at the Rap House. Contact Karen Corbin, 615-292-6704.

MOTIVE magazine, a small magazine with an experimental life style, is currently looking for a promotion worker, preferably a woman and/or a person from a minority culture. This is a full-time job in Nashville and carries a salary of $5-7000 a year. They are also seeking an international editor, preferably a person from the Third World. This editor would divide time between Nashville and other locations. Contact MOTIVE, Box 871, Nashville, Tennessee 37202.

A MIND TO STAY HERE, Continued

spiracy to murder Martin Luther King.

EVALUATION

I don't think A MIND TO STAY HERE is a great book. The character sketches, although uniformly profound and often poignant, sometimes give the reader a feeling that all that is being learned about the individual is what she or he would say to a strange journalist on the front porch. However, as a book about the South in the 60's, I think it is very important and worthy. Too often we learn history in the form of dates and places rather than in the form of human character. Too often the only historical characters we learn about are the white men at the top of structures rather than the women and men, black and white, who live out their lives inside these same structures. I hope the book will be widely read and appreciated not only by those seeking insight into the South of the 60's, but also by those who want to insure that future social movements are characterized by the kind of gut humanism that was so out-front in the Southern civil rights movement of the 60's. We can't go back to those good ole days anymore, and there is no sense copping out and feeling guilty. Our job and our joy is to get involved in the movement of the 70's and infuse it with the same human spirit that made the last decade's movement move.
by George Brosi

TENNESSEE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT, Continued

concentrated its energy on municipal and presidential suffrage and dropped the constitutional amendment. In 1917 the state legislature passed the Lookout Mountain city charter as amended to provide for woman suffrage. Thus Lookout Mountain women became the first in the South to vote in any election. In 1919 Tennessee became the first Southern state to grant Presidential and Municipal suffrage. Thus the stage was set for the ratification of the 19th amendment in 1920 - the culmination of 44 years of active struggle throughout the state!
by George Brosi

SCHOOL LUNCH LAW CHANGES, Continued

3) charge no more than 20 cents for a reduced price meal;
4) report the number of children eligible at least twice annually.

The state must:
1) spend state money to support child food programs;
2) extend school lunch service to every school within the state;
3) write a statewide plan which shows in detail how the state will feed all school children under the new legislation.

You can:
1) learn more about the new law and new instructions and explain them to others;
2) form a school lunch committee to improve school feeding programs.

The Children's Foundation, 1026 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 has prepared a community action kit, The School Lunch Bag, which explains the legislation and suggests forms of local action.

by Jane Hunter

BOYCOTT CAS WALKER, Continued

A program to implement item 5 was drawn up by the Committee for the Development of the Black Community, but was rejected by Cas Walker. The Committee's lawyer then drew up an alternative program which was likewise rejected. Then Cas Walker's attorney drew up a program at the request of the Committee. Cas Walker rejected this offer, also. Finally, following a series of mass meetings in the black community in late July, picketing was resumed in early August demanding that Cas Walker implement the training program he had promised back in May. As soon as picketing was resumed Radio Station WJBE cancelled its program, "In Touch-Insight" and TV station WBIR cancelled "In Touch." The fact that both of these programs were moderated by Avon Rollins and that Cas Walker is a major advertiser on both stations just might be more than coincidence. On September 4th Cas Walker's injunction was served on Jerry Pate, William Brantley, Avon Rollins and Harvey Glover restraining them from picketing or passing out leaflets within 300 feet (!) of Cas Walker's Supermarkets.

CAS AND THE COURTS

To challenge this injunction picketing resumed on the 6th, and on the 7th Pate and Glover were arrested and charged with contempt of court for violating the injunction. They were denied bond in a clear violation of their civil rights, and the next day convicted and charged with serving two and four days in jail. On Friday the 11th, a supplemental bill was added to the injunction naming seven additional people. The injunction and its amendment were challenged. But on September 14th Chancery Court Judge Newkirk upheld the injunction, citing allegations that obscene language had been used by the picketers, someone had hit a car crossing the picket line with his fist, Cas Walker had received an unsubstantiated death threat, and the demand that Cas Walker contribute money for the training program appeared to be a personal shakedown. Whether the good judge really believed these charges is a matter of conjecture.

At this time, people in the black community are considering further legal action and maintaining the economic withdrawal (boycott) in every way they can without getting within 300 feet of any of those nasty Cas Walker Stores. Contributions to the legal fund can be sent to the Committee for the Development of the Black Community, Box 1413, Knoxville, Tennessee.
by George Brosi

events and announcements

Sept. 21 & 22 - JOHNSON CITY, Workshop on Racism, sponsored by the Women's Society of Christian Service of the United Methodist Church. Resource people include Reverend James Jones of the Commission on Religion and Race in Washington, D. C., and Carolyn Wilhelm of the Women's Division of the Board of Missions. Open to all. $3.

Sept. 23 & 24 - KNOXVILLE, Workshop on Racism, see above.

Sept. 25 & 26 - CHATTANOOGA, Workshop on Racism, see above.

1st Week of Oct. - LEBANON, National Field Trials, Cedars of Lebanon State Park. Contact Lebanon Chamber of Commerce for more information.

Oct. 3 - BRISTOL, Southeastern Band Festival. Contact Chamber of Commerce.

Oct. 9 - BEREA, KY., Spiritual Life Commission of the Council of the Southern Mountains meets at 10:00 a.m. Contact C.S.M., College Box 2307, Berea, Kentucky 40403. 606-986-3187.

Oct. 10-11 - ATLANTA, GA., Woman's Festival Piedmont Park; crafts, music, workshops, etc. Contact Nan Guerrero, 404-876-1361 for information.

Oct. 14, 15, 16 - NASHVILLE, Music City U.S.A. Disk Jockey Convention. Contact Chamber of Commerce for more information.

Oct. 15, 16, 17 - LIVINGSTON, Forest Festival, featuring woodsman's competition. Contact Keep Tennessee Green Association, 615-598-5191(Sewanee)

Oct. 18-25 - GATLINBURG, Craftsman's Fair. Contact Chamber of Commerce for info.

3rd Week - EAGLEVILLE, One Gallus Fox Hunt, featuring all night Gospel Music. Contact Chamber of Commerce for more information.

3rd Week - KNOXVILLE, National Folk Festival. Contact Chamber of Commerce.

Oct. 22, 23, 24 - KNOXVILLE, The Save Our Constitution Convention to support the Knoxville 22 and the Billy Graham defendants, with Phil Ochs, Jim Lawson, picnic, rock concert, guerilla theater, workshops, and action proposals possibly including the organization of a state-wide coalition of local action groups. Contact Gus Hadorn, c/o Epworth Ministries, 1539 Laurel Avenue, Knoxville Tennessee 37916 or 615-546-7811 or Baxton Bryant, T.C.H.R.

Oct. 24-25 - WISE, VA., Appalachian Studies Conference sponsored by the Education Commission of the Council of the Southern Mountains, College Box 2307, Berea, Kentucky 40403. 606-986-3187. Youth, Research and Education Commissions will meet during this conference.

November 12-15 - KNOXVILLE, A Generational Event for church people to come in contact with Youth and Black cultures. For information contact Epworth Ministries, 1539 Laurel Avenue, Knoxville, Tn. 37916.

NOVEMBER 21-22 - NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS ANNUAL MEETING. More information in next month's newsletter!

western union

Telegram

NO. WDS.–CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	☐ OVER NIGHT TELEGRAM UNLESS BOX ABOVE IS CHECKED THIS MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AS A TELEGRAM

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Dec. 29, 19 70

TO Mr. Baxton Bryant

CARE OF OR APT. NO. TCHR

STREET & NO. 818 17th Avenue South

TELEPHONE 256-5691

CITY & STATE Nashville, Tennessee

ZIP CODE 37203

Imperative that I talk with you as soon as possible.
Please call.

Paul Anthony

SENDER'S TEL. NO. 522-8764

NAME & ADDRESS Paul Anthony, Ex. Director, SRC
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta

WU 1207 (R.5-69)

April 27, 1971

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check made out to Will Campbell for the work done for the Tennessee Council in Memphis.

Let me know where everything stands.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

DUPLICATE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

APR 22 1971

April 20, 1971

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sirs;

In winding up my affairs with the council, I came across some of my unfinished business. In 1968 I appealed to the SRC to send a writer to Memphis to do a story on the Methodist Hospital. As usual, SRC was responsive, but didn't have a person free to make the trip; and offered to pay up to $500 to get the article written, provided permission was given to use the article in "New South".

I ask Will Campbell to recommend someone, and told him the amount that we had. He said he would do it for less--$300; then added he didn't have time. I conned him into going to Memphis with me. Subsequently, you published and used the article entitled,"A Little More of Memphis" in "New South".

I feel that we still owe Will $300 for an excellent article. Make the check out to Will Campbell and send it to the council office.

I will write a closing letter that will properly put in perspective my deep appreciation of seven years association with the Southern Regional Council.

Your friend,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB/SS

June 4, 1971

Mr. Richard M. Moon
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Mr. Moon:

This is to express our congratulations and pleasure at your appointment to the Tennessee Council. SRC and the Tennessee Council have had a close working relationship for a number of years, and I very much hope this will continue.

We would very much enjoy you coming to Atlanta for a visit to meetiwith the staff, and for you to learn more of SRC resources and possible services. We would also like to know of your plans for the Tennessee Council.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

June 4, 1971

Mr. James M. Lawson
President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1016 18th Avenue South, #2B
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Mr. Lawson:

Thank you for the information about the employment of Mr. Moon; I am writing him today.

We will certainly see that you receive all of our materials. State Council Presidents do not automatically become members of SRC, although this does automatically bring them up for consideration by the Nominating Committee.

Every good wish for the continued effectiveness of the Tennessee Council.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

MAY 24 1971

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

May 17, 1971

Paul Anthony and SRC
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

James M. Lawson
1016 18th Avenue South #2B
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Dear Friend,

I am writing to inform you that the TCHR has officially accepted the resignation of its executive director, Baxton Bryant. We have also employed a new executive director Richard M. Moon of Memphis, Tennessee. I am enclosing his reseme for your information. We expect to move forward under the leadership of Mr. Moon. He will assume full responsibility June 1, 1971.

Let me also urge you to see that I am on the SRC mailing list as chairman of the TCHR. Of course, as a member of the Tennessee Council, I am already receiving various items. But I think I am now also a member of the board of SRC as chairman of the Council. Please let me know about this.

I trust that all goes well with you.

Cordially,

James M. Lawson

JML/SS

encl.

BEEN CALLED

RICHARD M. MOON
MARCH 1, 1971

PERSONAL DATA:

Address: 2876 Knightway Cove Memphis, Tennessee 38118
Phone: 363-5196 324-9766
Age 36
Born Sioux City, Iowa 6/30/34
Married; Wife Glenda M.
Daughter Melissa Grace age 7
Daughter Jennifer Lynn age 5
Physical Condition Excellent

EDUCATION:

Syracuse University 1954
University of Missouri 1952-1953; 1957-1960 B.A.
Louisville Presbyterian Seminary 1960-1964 B.D.

EMPLOYMENT:

Campus Minister, Presbyterian Campus Christian Life, Memphis State University, 1966 - present
Associate Minister, Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, Memphis, Tenn. 1964 - 1966
Student Assistant, First Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky. 1960 - 1963
Language Specialist, U.S. Air Force, 1953 - 1957
Steelworker, Butler Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo. 1952

AFFILIATION:

Member, Memphis Presbytery, The Presbyterian Church, U.S.
Ordained Minister - 7/64

BACKGROUND OF EXPERIENCE:

Community Worker, Inner-city Louisville, Kentucky
Organizer, local Student Peace Union efforts in Louisville, Ky.
Member, Memphis Presbytery National Ministries Committee
Coordinator, Tutoring Program for Bellevue Jr. High School, Memphis
Coordinator, Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations Seminar, Memphis
Co-Chairman, Memphis, Shelby County New Democratic Coalition
Campaign Worker, A.W. Willis Mayoral Campaign
Organizer, Save Our City,(white support group for Memphis Sanitation workers during 1968 Strike)
Counselor, Tennessee Clergy Consultation Service onProblem Pregnancies

Counselor, CCCO, an Agency for Military and Draft Counseling
Organizer, Selective Service Counseling and Information Association, Memphis Draft Counseling and Information Center
Member, Urban Church Committee, Memphis Presbytery
Advisor, Memphis Moratorium Committee
Advisor, Memphis Boycott Grapes Committee
Board Member, West-Tennessee Cilil liberties Union
Member, (national) Police Power Work Group of the Joint Stategy and Action Committee JSAC (six major denominations at a national level)

REFERENCES:

Dr. Walter Wade Professor of Music, Memphis State Univ.
MSU, Southern Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee 38111

Dr. Robert Vidulich Chairman, Psychology Dept., MSU
MSU, Southern Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee 38111

Dr. Fred Neal Chairman, Dept. of Religious Studies
Southwestern at Memphis, 2000 N. Parkway, Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. M. J. Williams Vice President, Southwestern at Memphis
Southwestern at Memphis, 2000 N. Parkway, Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. Jack Hurley Professor of History, MSU
MSU, Southern Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee 38111

The Rev. Mr. Henry Acklen Pastor, First Presbyterian Church
Toccoa, Georgia

May 27, 1971

Mr. James M. Lawson
President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Jim:

Until your letter of May 17, we have not received a proposal from the Tennessee Council for 1971. We can, however, consider your letter a formal request with the indicated uses.

On that basis, we can commit to the Tennessee Council a grant of $8,000. We also cannot send any of these funds until we have received an accounting of the use of our grant for 1970. I presume an audit was done for the year 1970, and that someone in the Council office could send it to us promptly. At that time, we will begin the grant.

Keep us informed.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

MAY 24 1971

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

May 17, 1971

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

James M. Lawson
1016 18th Avenue South #2B
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Dear Paul,

I am writing to inform you that our board has officially designated the programatic efforts for the special program which SRC holds. We have adopted two major program areas: 1) a People's Report to the Governor of Tennessee. We have a new governor. He has appointed a Jarman Commission on Government Efficiency. We feel that he should get a report from the poor, the black, the people in Appalachia, from rural areas, and the cities, on human needs, resources, and priorities. We have already brought in a consultant to help in this effort, and we are very excited by the prospects of this. 2) the Knoxville Council has raised money and hired a secretary. The board wants to help undergird a programatic effort in the Knoxville, area. We have not yet determined what that will be. But we are at work at trying to discover what would be a good program effort in our eastern region.

With this in mind, I request that you release the program fund designated for the TCHR. Can we hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Regards,

James M. Lawson

JML/SS

June 14, 1971

Mr. Dick Moon
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Mr. Moon:

We will be delighted to have you visit with us on the 23rd. I look forward to meeting you and talking with you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:nm

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
Don Vestal, Nashville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant
Dick Monn

June 10, 1971

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter of June 4th. Contacting you and others in the SRC office was one of the first things on my agenda. My family and I arrived in Nashville with the moving van yesterday and when I came into the office this mourning, your letter was waiting for me.

Though I feel as a clergyman that I have been in human relations work for some time, I admittedly have much to learn about the Tennessee Council, the needs of the minorities, poor, the alienated,and the relationship with the Southern Regional Council. I am going to need all the help I can get from you and others in the SRC office.

You mentioned in your letter that you would like to know of my plans for the TCHR. Briefly, I'd like to mention four concerns. I want to spend a significant amount of time developing the membership of the Council and local chapters. Directly tied with this, of course, is more significant financial involvement on the part of the membership. As far as issues are concerned, I want to research the field of police power and police- community relations in the state of Tennessee, especially zeroing in on LEAA funds, priorities, and administration in Tennessee. Of course I will be working very closely with Mr. Jack Moran this summer and fall on our People's Report to the Governor. Finally,the board and I need to develop some state-wide priorities and long-range goals. The ball is already rolling on this.

I would like to set up a time with you when I can come and visit. I will be in Memphis on the 21st and 22nd of

this month and would like to come to Atlanta on the 23rd, spending a part of that afternoon with you and your staff. Please let me know at your earliest convenience if this is an appropriate date for me to visit.

Sincerely,

Dick Moon

Dick Moon

DM/ss

100 East 85th Street
New York, N.Y. 10028

October 22, 1971

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
52 Fairlie Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I am enclosing a copy of a Statement on Amnesty issued recently by sixteen of us. We made the statement as individuals, not as representatives of organizations. We think, however, that the problem will be intelligently confronted and resolved only if organizations put it on their agendas, and we hope that you will see a way to do so. We realize that every organization has its own methods and procedures. We hope only that you will agree with us regarding the urgency of this cause, and that in whatever way your organization can help, it will do so.

In a press meeting we held, Joe Rauh discussed the immorality of jailing or making exiles of people whose conscience is merely the advance guard of the whole society's revulsion against the war. He also dealt with the loss to the country of great talents from these sensitive and concerned young people. Charles Morgan pointed to the fact that amnesty is extended every day in our system of justice -- in decisions not to prosecute, in parole, etc. -- and that the judicial system must have a socially useful purpose, which is absent in prosecuting draft refusers.

And Andrew Young spoke of the need of the young generation to learn that their country can do a large moral act and do it generously, in order to offset their whole life's observation of the country as being selfish, manipulative, self-righteous, and power-crazed.

We would welcome your thoughts and comments.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Dunbar

LD/kjs

enc.

Eslbeck 535-9915

THE FIELD FOUNDATION
100 EAST 85TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

Fidelity Onion Skin
100% COTTON

October 21, 1971

Mr. Dick Moon, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Dick:

This acknowledges your letter and proposal of October 19. You shall hear from us about it in a month or so.

As I indicated to you in my letter of last July 22, there would be serious difficulty here in going to a larger figure. Indeed, if you will review our award letters of the last several years going back to 1968, you will see very clearly that the problem is one of maintaining participation.

It is, of course, of great regret to us that the assistance which the Tennessee Council has been receiving in the past from the Southern Regional Council and Ford is terminating. I simply do not know the answer to that situation, though it is fairly obvious that we cannot be expected to pick up the slack resulting from this withdrawal. In this connection, I wish you would advise us regarding your prospects from any other foundation source.

With good wishes.

Sincerely,

/la

Leslie Dunbar

cc: Paul Anthony

Statement on Amnesty

There are at least 70,000, and some say as many as 100,000, young American men in Canada, men who have quit the military or refused the draft. Many of them have been joined there by wives and sweethearts, and some have children. There are hundreds of other American men scattered about the world, also in flight from the military. Some 500 men are held in the federal prisons for resisting the draft, and about 3,000 have already finished their terms, branded for life as felons. At least 5,000 men are now in military stockades, here or abroad, for offenses committed against the military's code, and another 4,500 are confined while awaiting trial. And thousands of men have been, for one reason or another, dishonorably (or less than honorably) discharged during these long, anguished years of the Vietnam War.

These men are all young, many of them still in their teens; most have probably never voted in a federal election. Their lives have been deeply affected by a war which was not of their making, one which -- we feel sure -- the overwhelming majority of this nation wish we had never begun and pray may quickly end. So deeply felt is the revulsion against this war, that the air is full of charges and countercharges as to who was to blame for it.

While men of our generation dispute blame, the burden of our mistakes will be their life-long inheritance. Are they alone to bear legal responsibility for the war, and all its events?

We say: Let them go and let their records be made clean. Let go those who refused to fight a war that we as a nation have come to detest and to believe wrongly fought. Let go those who ran afoul of military law during a war which many think is itself illegal. Erase the taint on the good name and careers of young men with war-connected prison sentences or less than honorable discharges.

Men who may have violated the laws of other countries may have to answer to those courts. Men who may have violated the civil laws of our country should answer to our courts.

But let there be no legal recriminations among ourselves for the fighting or the refusing to fight this war. The healing and reconciliation of the nation, its redirection toward peace with itself, will be difficult enough. It will be folly to make it even harder by exacting heavy legal penalties from these young men.

We believe and urge that those many thousands gone to Canada and elsewhere should be allowed to return freed of any legal impediments and invited to share here the opportunities and responsibilities of building a better nation.

The alternative would be a class of political exiles, haunting us for decade after decade. If there is statesmanship left among us, we will move now to prevent that grim prospect.

We recognize that what we propose might be a de facto repeal of the draft. As to that (and setting to one

side for now the morality and constitutionality of a draft for an undeclared war), we say that this matter of amnesty and mutual pardon should be an important element in the discussion of the winding down of the war to be debated and resolved along with other issues. In any event, that which we propose should be done, at the latest, shortly after an armistice in Vietnam, whether that be proclaimed or de facto.

Surely a republic which granted amnesty after the Civil War to soldiers who fought in rebellion against it will want to do no less for these men whose offense has been only that they refused to fight in an undeclared and unpopular war, thousands of miles from our own shores. With that precedent, and for this far lesser offense, surely we shall want to act more promptly.

The young men of whom we have spoken here are not the only victims of this war, nor have they carried the heaviest burden. The government has been shamefully negligent of the returned veteran. The veterans are entitled (and all our futures require that they should have) every needed assistance in education, employment, health and housing. Men who were maimed and crippled need to have every care and attention science and compassion can provide. And the children of those who died or who have been too badly hurt to look after them fully, should be able to grow with educational and health and housing supports belonging to their fathers.

We address this petition to Congress, in the hope and expectation that it will act; to the President, with similar hope and expectation; to those who aspire to be President, with conviction that here is a good cause for courageous statesmanship; to the public, in the belief that it will want to restore unity among us all; and to the young men whose lives have been dominated by this war, in confidence that they, wherever they are, are already concerned with the making of a better America.

KENNETH B. CLARK, Professor of Social Psychology, City University of New York; President, Metropolitan Applied Research Center.
ROBERT COLES, psychiatrist, Harvard University; author.
LESLIE DUNBAR, Executive Director, The Field Foundation.
ERIK H. ERIKSON, psychoanalyst and author.
WILLARD GAYLIN, Professor of Psychiatry and Law, Columbia University.
ERNEST GRUENING, former U.S. Senator from Alaska.
M. CARL HOLMAN.
JAMES M. LAWSON, JR., Executive Board, Committee of Southern Churchmen; Director-designate, Institute for Nonviolent Action, Atlanta.
BENJAMIN E. MAYS, President, Board of Education, Atlanta, Georgia; President Emeritus, Morehouse College.
CHARLES MORGAN, JR., Southern Regional Director, American Civil Liberties Union.
CHARLES O. PORTER, former U.S. Congressman from Oregon; Chairman, National Committee for Amnesty Now.
JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR., attorney; Counsel, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.
MILTON J.E. SENN, Sterling Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics and Psychiatry, Yale University.
CHARLES E. SILBERMAN, author.
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, physician; President, Southern Regional Council.
ANDREW J. YOUNG, Chairman, Human Relations Commission, City of Atlanta; former Executive Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

(Titles for identification only.) October 15, 1971

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
BOARD MEETING - MARCH 24, 1972

The board of directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations met in Nashville on March 24, 1972, and the Presbyterian - Methodist Campus Center. The meeting was called to order by Bill Barnes, in President James Lawson's absence. Those present were: Roy Bailey, Wilson County; Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville; J. R. Rutter, Knoxville; Michael O'Brien, Athens; Renfro Sproul, Knoxville; Bev Asbury, Nashville; Dogan Williams, Nashville; Bill Harris, Chattanooga; Dick Moon, Nashville; Don Beisswenger, Nashville; George Frazier, Knoxville; Bobby Morgan, Nashville; Fran Silver, Oak Ridge; Greg O'Connor, Knoxville; Gus Hadorn, Knoxville; Bill Barnes, Nashville; Molly Todd, Nashville; Frances Spaulding, Sewanee; Karen Skinner, Nashville; Jan Dick, Nashville; Ed Hamlett, Nashville. Michael Raff, Executive Secretary of the Mississippi Council was welcomed as a visitor.

MINUTES

Fran Silver asked that the minutes from the last board meeting be approved as written. They were approved.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Dick Moon read the Treasurer's Report in the absence of Jim Gadsden. It was moved and seconded that the 1971 financial report be accepted. In the discussion Don Beisswenger asked about the number of dues-paying members. Dick said that current membership had not been kept up to date and the whole membership procedure was being revised now. He thought there were approximately 230 members with 1600 on the mailing list. Fran Silver suggested that the mailing list for separate localities be sent to key people in those chapters for corrections, additions, and solicitations. The report was voted on and accepted.

MOTION PASSED

Dick continued to explain the 1972 (Jan. - Feb.) report. He explained that the Field Foundation did not accept the Council's request for a 3-year grant, and our 1973 grant proposal is up for review in October. We can also no longer receive funds from SRC because of their own cut from the Ford Foundation. He is therefore seeking funds from small foundations in Tennessee, has a possible pledge of $2000 from one, and hopes to find like pledges from other small foundations. It was moved and seconded that the report be approved. Fran Silver suggested that the Council ask William Pollard from Oak Ridge for assistance in writing grant proposals in the future. George Frazier said that the Field Foundation said we need more membership, and this is an area where we need to generate more support. Bev Asbury agreed that we need to seek support from sources other than foundations, that foundations were cutting funds to a number of organizations such as TCHR, The report was voted on and approved.

MOTION PASSED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Dick Moon read the Director's Report. It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted. Bill Harris asked how Dick had chosen the area of criminal justice reform as the area of emphasis. Dick explained that he wanted to find a concern that needed state-wide attention and there is no concerted state-wide effort to work in court, penal, and police reform. There was a discussion about existing groups that are addressing themselves to this issue and how we might work with them.

Dogan Williams said that the whole busing issue should be a primary concern of the Council and suggested that the Council take a stand on this as a state-wide organization. The motion to accept the Director's Report was passed.

MOTION PASSED

1972 BUDGET

The 1972 budget was presented. It was moved and seconded that it be approved. Bev Asbury proposed that we accept two budgets--this one and an austerity budget because of the uncertainty about some sources of support. He said the Council could make it on $12,000 less. He suggested this not only as a financial necessity but also as a philosophical policy change reflecting the Councils desire to be more reliant on the people involved (memberships, contributions, and those involved in the struggle) rather than being so dependent on large foundations for support. An amendment was proposed that, "we approve the budget with the stipulation that it is the consensus of the board that we anticipate an income of approximately $31,000 and effective April 1, 1972 expenses should be brought into line with this expectation until it becomes clear that we have sufficient funds to underwrite the entire budget". The amendment passed. The motion as amended passed.

MOTION PASSED

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Bev Asbury presented the Nominating Committee Report. There was a question about why a cut in board size was suggested. Bev said the nominating committee wanted more of a working board, not one that was honorific. There was discussion on how the board representation needs to reflect the philosophy of the Council and if the philosophy changes as to life style of the Council, then the board design must change. Dick pointed out that the board cannot make such changes according to article 11 of the By-Laws. A discussion followed on the advisability of having three presidents. Frances Spaulding said that it was a symbolic gesture--that the three presidents suggested represented the three groups most oppressed-women, young, and blacks--and it was hoped that they could form a coalition and try to involve the people. Lewis Sinclair pointed out that this change was also contingent on a change in the By-Laws. Renfro Sproul suggested that we start an orderly process to change the structure before we elect new officers. Bev Asbury moved that we accept the nominations for the 15 new board members (Class of 1974) but keep the old officers. The motion was seconded and passed.

MOTION PASSED

PEOPLE'S REPORT

Dick Moon said the People's Report was printed and ready to be handed out to people. The Governor has said he would receive the report from the poor as soon as his schedule permits. It was moved and accepted that we commend Jack Moran and the local councils that helped with the hearings. Lewis Sinclair and George Frazier each suggested that we use the report with select groups of legislators, eg. black coalition and the Legislative Council Committee, so they could help implement the concerns through specific legislation.

LOCAL CHAPTERS

Knoxville: George Frazier reported that the Knoxville Chapter was involved in housing. They are working to set up an Affirmative Action Employment program regarding agencies receiving Title IV aid money. Knoxville received $2.4 million from Title IV. The philosophy of the program is to do more than meet minimal complicance but to set up mechanisms to make equal employment a reality. The Knoxville chapter is already working on one

case of religious descrimination in Knoxville. George suggested that this may be one of the programs other councils may want to look into for their own communities.

Memphis: Dick Moon said that the Memphis Chapter is being reorganized. It will be starting monthly meetings in April with a potential of 200-300 members.

Wilson County: Roy Bailey said there was a membership drive now on in Wilson County. Meharry Medical College may be interested in setting up a para-medical college in Lebanon. The council there is talking with the judges and county commission about random selection for both the grand jury and the petit juries. In regards to the problems with the schools, they are asking the Wilson County schools to submit their policy on expulsion of students. They are planning a three-county workshop June 17 to explore race relations.

Nashville: Eleven people were contacted earlier to get a chapter started here. Don Beisswenger said that nothing has progressed but suggested that the organization could be formed around the issue of busing and equality education. This was followed by a discussion of the busing issue. It was pointed out that there is a need for a state-wide voice since this issue deals with the whole question of mobilization of conservative forces. It was suggested that this be brought before the annual meeting for further discussion and action. There was also a discussion on the Council's policy on press and other media relations.

Franklin County: Fran Spaulding said the president is doing volunteer work with the credit unions. Work is being done with the NAACP on voter registration and through the Tennessee Voters Council on organizing people for precinct meetings.

Dick Moon suggested that in order to deal with the many considerations for the future we set up a weekend workshop to talk about these issues in depth.

Gus Hadorn proposed that a special workshop be set up at the annual meeting to deal with future style of the Council.

Because of the late hour, it was suggested by Dick Moon that the meeting adjorn to his home. The meeting adjourned at 11:15 p.m.

Fran Silver
TCHR Board Secretary

Jan Dick
Karen Skinner
Secretaries

Director's Report
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
March, 1972

TCHR HISTORY

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations was organized on October 9, 1954 in Nashville, Tennessee. It was an outgrowth of the Southern Regional Council - once a membership organization that became a Board of 100 members the year TCHR was formed. The membership of SRC in the state of Tennessee was organized into the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

From its inception, TCHR has served as a rallying point for persons who strive for intelligence, tolerance and fair play in race relations, and desire an environment in which citizens may live together in decency and dignity free of discriminatory practices.

In the sixties, the Council's work was to implement and make the promises contained in the Civil Rights Bill real for every individual. The Council's work in this direction led it to both activist and non-activist community organization and education programs. Under the able leadership of the Reverend Mr. Baxton Bryant, the Council has been a strong advocate of the rights of minorities and the poor before the institutions that oppressed them. The Council's relationship to structures has run the cycle from complete cooperation in some areas to very abrasive and angry denunciations in other areas.

In October of 1969 the Council's Board took a serious look at the direction of the organization, and after long debate, the Board voted to continue to be an activist, bi-racial organization. Two major priorities were delineated.

1. to identify with the poor and the minorities, doing and saying with them what needs to be said and done now, and

2. to bend over backward to try to be positive with the structured society to alleviate the plight of the alienated and oppressed members of our society.

While Mr. Bryant was Executive Director these priorities were lived out and given meaning through total involvement with the poor, minorities, and the alienated. Student-Establishment confrontations in Knoxville centered around the Billy Graham-Nixon appearance and also the naming of Ed Bowling to the University of Tennessee chancellorship gave Mr. Bryant and the Council opportunities to identify with the students and their concerns. The repression experienced by the black citizens of Fayette, Wilson, and Shelby counties, among others, again brought Mr. Bryant and the Council into an active role of working with people in the streets for justice and decency.

In March, 1971 Mr. Bryant presented his letter of resignation to the Council. With deep regret the Board of Directors accepted the resignation and immediately took the steps necessary to find a new Executive

Director. At the May meeting of the Board, a special Board committee recommended Mr. Richard M. Moon for the position of Executive Director.

PEOPLE'S REPORT AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Since June 1, the TCHR staff has followed the directive of the Board to compile the "People's Report to the Governor," highlighting the needs of the disadvantaged throughout the state, and recommending ways in which the Governor can respond to these needs. The report is a summary of seven public hearings sponsored by the Council. These meetings were held in Monterrey, Johnson City, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Somerville, Memphis, and Nashville. The object of the hearings was to receive dramatic testimony from victims of disadvantage, whatever its nature. As expected, the bulk of the testimony from the people was in the areas of housing, employment, welfare practices, police-community relations, public transportation, health services and schools.

The Reverend Will D. Campbell was Chairman of the Steering Committee for the project. Jack Moran, a Nashville songwriter with a broad background in human relations, was retained by the Council as a Consultant to direct the study and write the report. Mr. Moran was with the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission for five years as a Field Representative, Education Supervisor, and finally as Assistant to the State Director of Education.

The "People's Report" has been completed, available to the TCHR constituency, and ready for delivery to the Governor when his schedule permits. TCHR plans to ask representatives from the seven public hearnings to present the report to Governor Dunn.

As time and resources have permitted, the new Director has made a number of trips to various communities across the state. Wherever he has gone he has found an openness and hope among the people despite the conditions of their existence.

Organizational efforts in the areas of housing (Knoxville), police-community relations (Memphis), minority employment (Lebanon), court reform (Lebanon), legal services (Campbell and Clairborne counties), and tenants rights (middle Tennessee) are under way supported by various TCHR constituencies. In addition, the Council, through its staff, has been supportive of student peace groups, a penal reform organization, and an educational effort among factory workers.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Since June 1, much of the Directors time was spent in orientation and support of the People's Report effort. Additional time was spent seeking funds to complete the report and carry the Council through to the end of 1971. The Staff was successful in securing the 1971 funds and also obtaining a $25,000.00 grant from Field Foundation for 1972. Fund raising will continue to take a portion of the Director's time. It is

his opinion that a broader base for funding, a larger state-wide constituency, and stronger local chapters are required for the Organization's health, strength, credibility, and power.

NEW FOCUS

As an action/education process focus for the next year, the Director would propose that a concerted effort be made to develop a state-wide criminal Justice Reform Coalition. It would be an effort to bring people together in various communities around the one broad issue that symbolizes racism and oppression in the most graphic terms. The Yound, Poor, and Black experience oppression each day in Tennessee through brutal, racist police, prejudiced, cumbersome courts, and overcrowded, punishment oriented prisons. The recent experiences of Memphis' Black Community (plus Nashville, Knoxville, and Chattanooga) with trigger happy police only underlines the urgency to get our thing together in Tennessee. The Frederick Douglas Prison Movement in Nashville has helped to heighten the need for reform in our state prison system. The bail-bond and ROR programs in west Tennessee have pointed to a need for reform within our courts. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations could be the facilitator that helps reform come fast enough to lift the oppressive boot from the necks of the poor, and young, and the black now.

INTEGRITY, COMMITMENT, VIGOR

TCHR is an organization of limited funds and Staff. Understanding its limitation, the Council must choose its direction carefully, being wise in its choice of issues, looking for that issue which "hurts" the poor, minorities and alienated the most and mapping out a strategy that can be accomplished by the manpower and expertise available.

Whatever the decision of the Council may be, the Staff stands ready to approach it with integrity, commitment, and vigor. The Director would ask no less of the TCHR Board, local councils, and individual members.

Submitted by: Dick Moon
Executive Director

615-228-3406

LYLE STARR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

1105 SHARPE AVENUE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37206

File

APR 14 1972

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Year Ending December 31, 1971

These statements have been prepared from books which we maintain for Tennessee Council in our capacity as independent public accountant.

615-228-3408

LYLE STARR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

1105 SHARPE AVENUE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37206

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Funds Statement (Unaudited)
January 1, 1971 through December 31, 1971

Funds Available 1/1/71		$ 5,590.72
Funds Received During 1971		
Member Loans	$ 600.00	
Field Foundation	25,500.00	
Southern Regional Council	8,000.00	
Committee of Southern Churchmen	4,000.00	
Dues and Contributions	2,581.31	
Interest Income	314.35	
		40,995.66
Total Funds Available during 1971		$46,586.38
Disposition of Funds:		
Salaries	$16,945.00	
Consulting Fees	7,290.00	
Miscellaneous Expense	805.76	
Office Supplies and Expense	1,789.06	
Printing and Newsletter	314.70	
Legal and Bond Expense	273.00	
Travel Expense	4,490.30	
Postage, Fees and Permits	450.62	
Utilities	329.30	
Telephone	2,601.92	
Rent	825.00	
Directors Housing Allowance	2,437.50	
Meeting, Speakers and Conferences	475.33	
Insurance	1,125.37	
Payroll Taxes	710.35	
Accounting	535.00	
Employee Vacation & Retirement Benefits	2,367.18	
Contributions and Miscellaneous Projects	639.69	
		$44,405.08
Funds Available 1/1/72		2,181.30

Note: During 1971 payments totaling $9,044.98 were made to Jack Moran, Ed Hamlett and Richard Frey for their work on "Peoples Report." These expenditures were charged to the appropriate expense account: Consulting Fees, Office Expense and Travel Expense.

615-228-3408

LYLE STARR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

1105 SHARPE AVENUE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37206

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Balance Sheet (Unaudited)
December 31, 1971

A S S E T S

Current Assets:		
Checking Account - Citizens Bank	$2,283.89	
Savings Account - Citizens Bank	133.78	
Savings Account - Community Federal Savings and Loan	83.63	
Total Assets		$2,501.30

L I A B I L I T I E S A N D C A P I T A L

Current Liabilities:		
Payroll Taxes Withheld	$320.00	
Member Loans	600.00	
Total Liabilities		$920.00
Capital:		
Retained Contributions		1,581.30
		$2,501.30

TCHR NEWSLETTER

Volume IV Number 6 TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

April 1972 818 17th AVENUE, SOUTH, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

KTO
Helps Secure Rights of Tenants

"I first heard of the Kingsport Tenants Organization (KTO) and its president Leonard Russell at the time of the Tri-Cities hearing for the Peoples Report to the Governor. Jim Hornik told me about Len who was then in the hospital with a back ailment. When I met him that day in the hospital, I was impressed with the wealth of knowledge he had to share with people. Like a lot of our people who don't have much formal education, he has a keen sense of human behavior. Later when I was in Columbus, Ohio, for a meeting, a lady involved in tenants organizing asked me if I knew Leonard and Mary Russell. She had met them when they participated in the National Tenants Conference in Winston-Salem. She said, 'People at the conference were really impressed with the work they had done in Kingsport.'"

---Dick Moon, TCHR Director

The work done by the Russells among their fellow tenants of the three projects--Lee, Riverview, and Cloud--run by the Kingsport Housing Authority is indeed impressive:

--KTO is the recognized bargaining agent for the tenants;

--The former head of the KHA, strongly opposed by many tenants, has been replaced by a man who is respected by the residents;

--A model lease and grievance procedure has been put into effect;

--The KTO is an interracial organization with racially mixed officers;

--65 tenants have signed membership cards in KTO, and only a handful of residents are said to be in opposition to the organization;

--KTO is actively involved with the Modernization Council elected by the tenants in each project;

--A black man employed at Tennessee Eastman has recently been appointed to the KHA Board of Commissioners.

VISTAS IMPORTANT AT OUTSET

The KTO did not begin with the Russells, nor are they solely responsible for its development into the viable organization it is today. John and Sue Ishihara, national Vistas from Hawaii took early steps toward

getting tenants together in 1970. Over the Christmas-New Year holidays of 1969-70, many residents were outraged by the action of former director of KHA, Howard Poston. A white couple, behind on their rent, had their utilities cut off by the KHA, a common policy at the time. Adding insult to injury, Poston warned neighbors not to allow the couple to use their stoves and refrigerators. The Ishihara's called a tenants meeting at the Douglass School next to the predominately black Riverview homes. Leonard Russell was one of the 10-15 people who came from the 400 plus families (300 white and 100 black) living in the three KHA projects. "After listening to what they had to say, I knew this was my bag. "I was chosen to be spokesman, and we called another meeting which was attended by 60-70 tenants," Russell said. "With out the Vistas in those early stages we probably would not have got started. Jim Hornik was their supervisor at the time, and he backed us all the way," he added.

KTO KNEW MORE THAN KHA

A key factor which Russell says can not be overemphasized in its importance in their eventual success was that they knew more about HUD (Department of Housing and Urban Development) regulations on federally-assisted housing than the housing authority director of fifteen years, a fact which quickly became apparent to the tenants. At the second meeting in May, 1970, there was a panel discussion of housing authority regulations. Residents came with questions which the KHA could not answer. "The Vistas found out what was right according to HUD, and we studied the regulations," Russell said. In late summer, shortly after the state tenants meeting in Nashville which several Kingsport residents attended, the KTO met at Cloud project and elected officers. Russell was chosen president; Bill Jennings, a white native of Kingsport and resident with his family of three of one of the projects, was elected vice-president. Leonard and Mary Russell attended the National Tenants Conference in Winston-Salem in November. "While there, we learned a lot more about what to do about our situation in Kingsport," Russell said later.

GRIEVANCE PETITION CIRCULATED

The first action taken by the officers and members was to circulate a 14-point petition among the residents asking for specific improvements to be made in the projects and for changes in the administrative policy and procedure of the KHA.

For example, Point 5: "Will sections of the present lease which are unfair and unreasonable according to HUD be deleted immediately as required by HUD Circular RHM 7465.6 of August, 1970?" And Point 10: "Will door locks be changed to eliminate the use of skeleton keys? Locks can be easily opened by neighbors keys." And finally, Point 14: "If you find some of our suggestions running above the amount said to be on hand, will Modernization funds which are available through HUD for cities as small as ours be applied for.?"

The petition was signed by 125 residents of all three complexes. The letter covering the petition to the Mayor and Commissioners asked that they be present at a meeting on February 22, 1971, in the Douglass School cafeteria "to answer and discuss these demands." A staff writer for the Kingsport Times-News reported on the meeting: "...To be discussed was a 14-point petition listing alleged grievances of the tenants organization. But nothing was discussed since, of the invited

local officials only, Wilbur Hendricks, a member of the KHA (Board), showed up...Russell charged the officials with 'shucking their responsibilities."...Hendricks, who is also a Sullivan County Magistrate, did promise to present it to the next meeting of the Housing Authority on March 8 (1971)."

A DIRECTOR 'RESIGNS'

By keeping up the pressure on the housing authority, by learning more about federal guidelines and regulations, Russell says that Howard Poston, executive director of KHA, was "on his way out" by July, 1971. Originally people thought that Poston had resigned; later, they heard he had been asked to leave by the KHA Board.

PROBLEMS PERSIST

In spite of the progress made to date, problems persist. No tenants are members of the KHA board. (Until informed otherwise recently, the Mayor of Kingsport claimed to believe that he was not allowed to appoint tenants to the housing authority board.) Furthermore, KTO would like to have more active participation in its affairs by a higher percentage of the residents and to contribute to a greater sense of "neighborliness and community" among the people. With a waiting list of 200 families for public housing units, there is a need for construction of more apartments. Recognizing that poor people have problems other than housing, KTO hopes to move into more areas of need among the tenants. (Some work has already been done in helping people obtain food stamps.)

RECENT PROGRESS

Relationships between the KTO and the KHA and its new director Bob Beck have been so good that it has not been necessary to call into use the recently established grievance procedure. Russell says the tenant participation at KTO meetings "slacked off after the model lease and grievance procedure was adopted, but has picked up since the Modernization funds have been approved." The Modernization Council, required under HUD guidelines before funds can be granted for modernizing older projects, was the first thing the tenants were able to vote on sponsored by the KHA. The turnout was remarkable with better than 70% of all families participating.

In the first year over $300,000 will be spent on improvements that tenants themselves will have a voice in deciding. Director Beck, at a recent meeting of the Modernization Council, urged the Council to keep in "close touch and cooperation with the KTO. At least have someone in your areas to pass on KTO information to the tenants."

A recent HUD Circular--HM 7475.9--sent to all housing authorities provides that tenant councils (such as KTO) may receive up to $3.00 per unit (there are 409 units in Kingsport) from the housing authority which it in turn may charge to HUD as operating expenses for the year. Russell and Beck are now working on this provision for inclusion in the next KHA budget. Tenants may then use this money in whatever ways they see fit so long as the use does not go against U.S. public housing law.

---Ed Hamlett

TENANTS OUTLOOK, the publication of the National Tenants Organization, is available at $2. per yr. to tenants ($10. for non-tenant groups & persons). Their information service has other material. 425 13th St.NW,Wash. D.C. 20005

STATE BLACK CAUCUS MEETS

The Tennessee Black Political Caucus convened on Saturday, March 4, 1972, in Memphis at the Chisca Hotel. Delegates from 17 counties met to discuss and plan strategy for the National Black Convention to be held in Gary, Indiana, on the weekend of March 10th. Noted Black political leaders (Democrats, Republicans, Independents and Black Nationalists) attended and the general feeling was "Black before party."

After a morning registration period, the meeting opened with Senator Avon Williams of Nashville presiding. After introducing Black elected officials and other Black leaders, Sen. Williams gave a short address. He cited that we live in a racist, class-conscious society that is paternalistic toward our people. "Blacks and poor whites are used as tools only in winning elections. Even legislators fail to represent all the people. The Black man today is no longer going to put up with the racism that permeates this society. In politics, the Black man is going to insist that we get on with the business of today or get out.

KINSHIP BEFORE PARTY

"This convention was not designed to tell the Black man anything, but we're simply getting together and saying we don't care about party affiliation, for the picture is such today that we must develop a kinship that will sustain us and enable us to get around the discrimination and discomfort that we see daily. This feeling of kinship will make us stand up for each other. We are here today to see that this feeling of kinship will be taken into our various parties and it's going to be so strong that no party will pull us apart on issues that affect our people. This is the ideal for which we are 'driving' today. We must develop a delegation that will develop national issues."

The following counties were represented: Shelby, Haywood, Franklin, Fayette, Knox, Henry, Dyer, Gibson, Obion, Madison, Chester, Hardeman, Lauderdale, and Sumner.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions presented were as follows:
--Against police brutality.
--For free, extensive medical programs in each urban and rural community.
--That the National Alliance of Postal Workers (Black) be given the same bargaining powers as the other postal union.
--Black consumer programs to protect the poor and Black against unfair consumer practices, including unfair taxing of the poor.
--Voter education on a national scale.
--Prison reform and rehabilitation programs.
--against the merging of Tennessee State University and the University of Tennessee. That TSU be sustained and reinforced as an independent university.
--Equal and free education on all levels from kindergarten through high school.

----------Elsie L. Bailey----------

Ms. Bailey, recently elected to the TCHR Board of Directors, lives and teaches in Memphis, where she is active in community affairs.

TCHR Mounts Support: Busing & Criminal Justice Reform

TCHR MOUNTS CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

The 14th Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, convening in Nashville on March 25, 1972, voted two major emphases for its work during the coming year. The first, to occupy the Council for the next full year as "an action/education process focus," is "that a concerted effort be made to develop a statewide Criminal Justice Coalition. It would be an effort to bring people together in various communities around the one broad issue that symbolizes racism and oppression in the most graphic terms." TCHR Director Dick Moon, who developed the idea for the program, said, "The Young, Poor, and Black experience oppression each day in Tennessee through brutal, racist police, prejudiced, cumbersome courts, and overcrowded, punishment-oriented prisons."

BUSING "ONLY FEASIBLE WAY"

The TCHR went on record as supporting transportation of school children as the only present and feasible way to secure equal educational opportunity for all children.

While the Council recognized the solution as short range, the efforts at compensatory education were seen to be a cruel farce and an ineffective solution. Separate programs are inherently unequal. Further, black and white children are disadvantaged without a unitary school system, and transportation (as much a part of American public education as apple pie) must be utilized to secure such a system.

The Supreme Court in the Swann decision has not mandated busing per se, but stated that busing is a legitimate tool for disestablishing dual systems. We support compliance with this decision.

The overall program of the Council in support of quality education for all children will continue as a statewide focus for at least the next six months. The text of the three-part resolution on education follows:

1. That TCHR jointly sponsor with the Nashville-based Concerned Citizens for Improved Schools, a workshop for parents from around the state aimed at developing comprehensive unitary school systems in the state of Tennessee, and that we recruit parents for this workshop through our contacts and influence around the state.

2. That TCHR go on public record as supporting busing as the only means presently available to secure a unitary school system in the communities throughout the state, and that a news release be prepared outlining our position, such news release to be released simultaneously throughout the state by local chapters or groups of persons.

3. That the issue of busing be recognized as a key statewide issue (with anti-busing forces being massively organized) and that for the next six months the staff and membership of TCHR seek to organize around this issue in our respective communities as possible and support the effort to develop a statewide organization which may potentially come out of the workshop (and other efforts around

the state) and efforts to form a national coalition as this may emerge.

The business meeting at which the above resolutions were passed followed a panel discussion and workshops on Appalachian problems, housing, penal reform, welfare and tenants organizing.

SCLC CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES MEETING

The highlight of the day-long event came in the afternoon in an address by the Chairman of the Board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Describing SCLC as the"single most dynamic organization for justice and liberation in this country," TCHR President James Lawson introduced the Reverend Joseph E. Lowery of Atlanta. The audience of about 100 persons responded warmly to Chairman Lowery's analysis of the reasons for the demise of the concept of integration as supported by whites and many blacks in the late '50's and early '60's and the rise of the idea of "creative pluralism," where people would have the right to live together in white communities, in black communities, or in "salt and pepper" neighborhoods.

On busing Lowery said he would be "much more sympathetic to whites opposed to government control through busing if they had raised hell about government control before busing."

Calling for a "redistribution of power across this nation," Lowery said the "affluence of the few in the midst of the poverty of the many has heightened the tensions" in our society. The system "is like hitting a man in the nose in your living room and then kicking him in the rear for messing up your carpet."

"There is no black path for living that doesn't intersect a white path and vice versa. Whites and blacks are like the black man and the white man in the movie 'The Defiant Ones.' We are handcuffed to each other. We have to save each other to keep the other from drowning both of us."

---------Ed Hamlett----------

. . . . . .

PEOPLE VS. MACHINES

Nashville Police Chief Hugh Mott recently handed out suspensions and reprimands to police officers who were involved in accidents with their squad cars. Chief Mott felt that drastic action had to be taken to cooperate with Mayor Briley's safety program and to cut down on squad car damage.

Within the last 10 months, 4 Nashville area youth have died from police use of firearms. WHERE IS CHIEF MOTT'S DRASTIC ACTION TO STOP THE NEEDLESS KILLINGS OF CITIZENS?

DEAD

Donald Huddleston	Age 16
Alfonso Washington	Age 16
Gregory P. Darden	Age 15
Robert K. Smith	Age 19

CALENDAR

SINKING CREEK FILM CELEBRATION, April 27-29, Tusculum College, Greeneville, Tn.
MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, 9th Annual Meeting, April 27-30, Univ. of Chicago. Contact; 710 S. Marshfield, Chicago, 60612; 312-243-4263
APPALACHIA; PARADOX OF SOCIAL CHANGE? April 28-30, Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va. "Getting back to where it's at...before it's gone." Panels, Speakers, Music, Art, Crafts. Harry Caudill, Wilma Dykeman, Will Campbell.
TENNESSEE CRAFTS FAIR, April 28-30, Centennial Park, Nashville. Starts 1 pm Friday with special featuring African potters.
MEMPHIS SOUND WEEKEND, May 10-13. Part of Cotton Carnival. Educational and entertaining constellation of events including Memphis Blues and Jazz Festival. Contact Gordon Wilson, Wesley Foundation, 3625 Midland, 38111
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, Annual Mtg. May 13, Catholic Life Center, Baton Rouge. Contact: LCHR, 1st Federal Bldg. B.R., La. 70807
NATIONAL TENANTS ORGANIZATION, Southern Regional Conf., May 19-21, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Contact: NTO, 425 13th St. N.W., Wash. 20005
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, REPUBLICAN PARTY, May 19, House Chamber, Nashville
STATE CONVENTION, REPUBLICAN PARTY, May 20, War Memorial Bldg. Nashville
STATE CONVENTION, DEMOCRATIC PARTY, June 10, War Memorial Bldg. Nashville
NEW COMMUNITIES, INC., Lee County, Georgia. Cooperatively owned farm ("Where Poor Blacks and Whites are finding a way of controlling their own political economical reality.") Recruiting 300 volunteers for summer harvest in late June through July. Expenses paid. Contact Cornbread Givens, c/o Judson Church, 55 Washington Square, South, New York, N.Y. 10003
TIVALS MUSIC FESTIVALS MUSIC FESTIVALS MUSIC FESTIVALS MUSIC FESTIVALS MUSIC
May 18-21: Montgomery County Bluegrass Festival, Troy, NC, Contact: PO Box 453, Troy, NC 27371; 919-572-2076
June 2-4:Bluegrass Bonanza Showcase, Indian Springs, MD--Contact: Bluegrass Unlimited. PO Box 111. Burke, Va. 20015, 703-754-4782 or 987-6340
June 16-17: Old Time Fiddler's and Bluegrass Convention, Marion, Va., Contact: 214 Hulldale Ave., Marion, Va. 24354
June 29-July 1: Grayson County Fiddler's Convention, Independence, Va., Contact: Bud Watson, Rt. 5, Galax, Va., 703-236-2288
July 21-22: Bluegrass Band Festival and Old Time Fiddlers Convention, Dublin, Va., Contact: J.F. Murray, PO Box 1556, Pulaski, Va. 24301.

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NOTE NOTE NOTE

DO YOU KNOW OF CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, BOOKS, MAGAZINES, FESTIVALS, WORKSHOPS, RESOURCE MATERIALS, AND OTHER SUCH THINGS THAT ARE OPEN AND AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC WHICH YOU THINK TCHR FOLK WOULD BE INTERESTED IN? LET US HEAR FROM YOU!!

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818 C 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
615-256-5691

jan dick, secretary
ed hamlett, newsletter editor
dick moon, executive director & artist
karen skinner, secretary

tennessee commission for human development-state minority employment survey

The Commission has recently issued two new publications. One was done in collaboration with a high school teacher; the other was the result of the recent minority survey conducted by the Tennessee Commission for Human Development.

A Murfreesboro teacher had long realized that the majority of textbooks utilized in English classes under-represented the contribution to the body of American literature made by black authors. Although many texts include selections by a few authors, e. g. Hughes, Johnson, Cullen, they often fail to present any writers other than modern ones. Billie Jean Chrisman approached the staff of the Commission with the idea of putting together a supplement to American literature in the area of black studies. She agreed to compile the anthology; we agreed to publish it and distribute a copy to each school system.

After many months of work "A Supplement to American Literature: Black Studies" was completed and back from the printers. The publication contains representative black writing in the various periods of literature, e. g. Colonial, Revolutionary, Young Republic, Modern America, etc. and by such authors as Frederick Douglass, Arna Bontemps, Langston Hughes, James Baldwin, Phillis Wheatley, Gustavus Vassa, Benjamin Banneker, and Paul Dunbar.

It was necessary to obtain the permission of the publishers for reproduction of works by James Baldwin. This permission was given for only 150 copies. For this reason, we will not be able to provide copies to individuals. We recommend, however, that you consult the English supervisor in your school system if you are interested in viewing this very fine supplement. For people out of state, we can provide a copy on a loan basis.

We were very pleased to make this supplement available to the school systems around the state and hope they will attempt similar projects. We were also very pleased to learn that the teacher who compiled the material for the supplement was recently named Teacher of the Year in Rutherford County. We want to add our heartiest congratulations.

The second publication, which will be back from the printers on February 15, came about as the result of the 2-month long survey conducted by the Commission on minority employment in state government. This document was the center of the recent headlines made by Governor Dunn when he issued the results of the survey along with his Executive proclamation. (See Page 1).

The publication contains the entire body of statistical information revealed by the survey. Those people desiring one should notify the office of the Commission and a copy will be sent without charge. The survey makes very interesting reading, and a number of conclusions are obvious. Some of the more pertinent information appears below in the reprint of the summary:

SURVEY SUMMARY

1. The number of minority persons working for Tennessee increased by 421 (29.8%) between August, 1970 and September, 1971. During the same period, the number of whites increased by 990 (70.2%).
2. The number of minority persons in the total State government work force increased from 11.0% in 1970 to 11.8% in 1971.
3. The income of the State's 3622 minority employees represents 9.7% of the total amount of wages paid to all State employees, while the minority employees constitute 11.8% of the whole State work force.
4. The average minority yearly salary is $1,266 less than the average white yearly salary; minorities earn approximately $5,136 per year compared with an approximate average salary of $6,402 per year for whites.
5. Only 9.1% of all minority employees earn over $600 per month.
6. The major governmental employers of minorities by percentages of the total minority work force are: Mental Health, 43.1%; Public Health, 12.3%; Public Welfare, 10.5%; Highways, 7.6%; Correction, 7.5%. These five agencies employ 81.0% of all State minority employees.
7. The Department of Mental Health alone employs 51.9% of all minority females in State agencies.
8. Four agencies employ 67.6% of all minority males in all State agencies: Mental Health, 30.3%; Highways, 17.8%; Public Health, 9.9%; Correction, 9.6%.
9. Minority males constitute 41.0% of the total minority work force and 4.8% of the total State work force; minority females constitute 59.0% of the total minority work force and 7.0% of the total State work force.
10. Of 18 State agencies employing 100 or more persons, only 4 agencies have minority percentages above 11.8% — the percentage of minorities employed by the State government as a whole. Three of these four agencies, Finance and Administration, Mental Health, and Public Health also have minority percentages higher than 16.3 — the percentage of minority persons in the State's total population (based on 1970 census).
11. Agencies which have no minority employees include: Commission on Children and Youth, Commission on Aging, Alcoholic Beverage Commission, Higher Education Commission, and the Governor's Office. These agencies have a total of 125 employees.
12. Sixteen State agencies have less than 10 minority persons in their employ. These agencies have a total of 1,542 employees, 70 of which are minority. These sixteen agencies provide 5% of the total State work force and 1.9% of the total minority work force. The agencies are: Legislative Council Committee; Department of State; Comptroller of the Treasury; Department of the Treasury; Office of Urban and Federal Affairs; Commission for Human Development; Law Enforcement Training Academy; Arts Commission; Aeronautics Commission; Personnel; Standards and Purchases; Veterans Affairs; Game and Fish Commission; Banking; Labor; and Public Service Commission.
13. Six major State agencies — Agriculture, Conservation, Game and Fish, Highways, Revenue, and Safety have 35.1% of all State employees, yet have a combined minority work force of only 504, or 1.6%.
14. Minority employees by occupational level shows that unskilled and semi-skilled persons comprise 66.5% of the total minority work force and 7.8% of the total State work force.

from the newsletter of the tn. com. for hum. dev. cordell hull bldg. nashville

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A PEOPLE'S REPORT to the GOVERNOR

THE PEOPLE'S REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR IS NOW AVAILABLE FROM THE TCHR OFFICE IN NASHVILLE

SEND 25¢ IN COIN OR STAMPS FOR EACH COPY YOU WISH TO TCHR 818 17th AVENUE, SOUTH, 37203

we hope the governor will soon find time to receive a delegation of those who testified so that they can present him with a free copy of the report.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Balance Sheet (Unaudited)
December 31, 1971

A S S E T S

Current Assets:		
Checking Account - Citizens Bank	$2,283.89	
Savings Account - Citizens Bank	133.78	
Savings Account - Community Federal Savings and Loan	83.63	
Total Assets		$2,501.30

L I A B I L I T I E S A N D C A P I T A L

Current Liabilities:		
Payroll Taxes Withheld	$320.00	
Member Loans	600.00	
Total Liabilities		$920.00
Capital:		
Retained Contributions		1,581.30
		$2,501.30

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Funds Statement (Unaudited)
January 1, 1971 through December 31, 1971

Funds Available 1/1/71		$ 5,590.72
Funds Received During 1971		
Member Loans	$ 600.00	
Field Foundation	25,500.00	
Southern Regional Council	8,000.00	
Committee of Southern Churchmen	4,000.00	
Dues and Contributions	2,581.31	
Interest Income	314.35	
		40,995.66
Total Funds Available during 1971		$46,586.38
Disposition of Funds:		
Salaries	$16,945.00	
Consulting Fees	7,290.00	
Miscellaneous Expense	805.76	
Office Supplies and Expense	1,789.06	
Printing and Newsletter	314.70	
Legal and Bond Expense	273.00	
Travel Expense	4,490.30	
Postage, Fees and Permits	450.62	
Utilities	329.30	
Telephone	2,601.92	
Rent	825.00	
Directors Housing Allowance	2,437.50	
Meeting, Speakers and Conferences	475.33	
Insurance	1,125.37	
Payroll Taxes	710.35	
Accounting	535.00	
Employee Vacation & Retirement Benefits	2,367.18	
Contributions and Miscellaneous Projects	639.69	
		$44,405.08
Funds Available 1/1/72		2,181.30

Note: During 1971 payments totaling $9,044.98 were made to Jack Moran, Ed Hamlett and Richard Frey for their work on "Peoples Report." These expenditures were charged to the appropriate expense account: Counsulting Fees, Office Expense and Travel Expense.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

The TCHR is a private, non-profit organization supported by contributions from its members, foundations, and other interested individuals and groups. It is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Tennessee an action/education process in order to identify with the poor, the black, minorities and the alienated, saying and doing with them today what justice and decency demands be said and done; towards the improvement of human rights and the betterment of civic, social and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the state; to stimulate the creative use of intergroup tensions; to promote interracial and intergroup understanding and community; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Any resident of Tennessee who is in agreement with the purpose of the Council may become a member. If you are interested, please complete and return any or all of the forms below.

****

Name_____ Date_____

Address_____ City_____ Zip Code_____

Interest_____ Phone_____
(Housing, Welfare, Health, Jobs, Youth, etc.)

There are four categories of membership. Please indicate which of the four your payment is to cover.

____Single $5. ____Couple $7. ____Student $2. Check enclosed____
____Associated Organizations (Check here for further information.) Cash enclosed____
____New Member or ____Renewal.

Out-of-state residents may receive the newsletter for contributions of $5. or more.

****

Pledge If you wish to contribute further to the Council, please supply us with the following information:

Recognizing the value and importance of the work of the TCHR and signifying my desire to support its principles and aims to the extent my circumstances allow, I propose to give to the Council the amount indicated below during the coming year. I understand that I may reduce or cancel this commitment, if my circumstances change, by notifying the state office in writing.

Date_____ Signed_____

____Contributor $24. ____Underwriter $36. ____Sponsor $60. ____Patron $120.

____Founder $480. _____ $_____ Bill Me_____
(quarterly, monthly, etc.)

All memberships and contributions to TCHR are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

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Please send information about the Council to the following persons:

Name_____ Address_____ Zip_____
Name_____ Address_____ Zip_____

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

address correction requested

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IN THIS ISSUE:

Kingsport Tenants Organization

Tennessee Black Caucus

Busing and Reform of Criminal/ Justice System Supported by TCHR

Summary of Survey of Minority Employment in State Government

IN FUTURE ISSUES:

SOCM--Save Our Cumberland Mountains
Wilson County Council on Human Relations
Frederick Douglass Prison Movement

WANTED:
Information on Arrests and Drug Programs in Your Community

your comments on the newsletter

NEWSLETTER OF THE TENNESSEE COMMISSION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

VOLUME V APRIL-JUNE, 1972 Number 2

TOP EEOC OFFICIAL ROBERTSON MEETS WITH COMMISSION

The state and community affairs director of the EEOC, Peter Robertson, meets with commissioners and staff of the Commission for Human Development. Front row, L to R: W. E. Gardner, J. Emmett Ballard, Robertson, Patsy Mullins, Jocelyn Wurzburg, Hugh McDade, Scott Hensley. Back row, L to R: Richard Northcutt, Noble Caudill, David Blumberg, Elizabeth Jacobs, Herman Ewing, Paul Lindsey of the EEOC, Cornelius Jones, and Annette Levy.

Peter Robertson, state and community affairs director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, met with the TCHD on May 12, 1972. Mr. Robertson and Paul Lindsay, also of the EEOC, came to Tennessee for the purpose of discussing the role of the Tennessee Commission in its work on the project grant with the EEOC. Further, the meeting proved valuable to new members of the Commission in acquainting them with the operation of the EEOC and the recent decisions by that Commission relative to employment guidelines.

Robertson discussed with members of the Commission specific problems indigenous to the state. It was pointed out that employment and housing discrimination, added to the lack of sufficient job training for minorities, constitutes the most pressing problems of the state's minority citizens. Robertson defined the problem as being one of inequity. "Blacks simply do not have as much a piece of the action as whites." Discrimination is the primary cause of this inequity and disadvantage or lack of education, motivation, and training is the secondary cause. Robertson pointed out that the nation is spending approximately four billion dollars to deal with the disadvantaged while it only spends seventy million to combat discrimination. This reflects a need for reordering priorities according to the EEOC official.

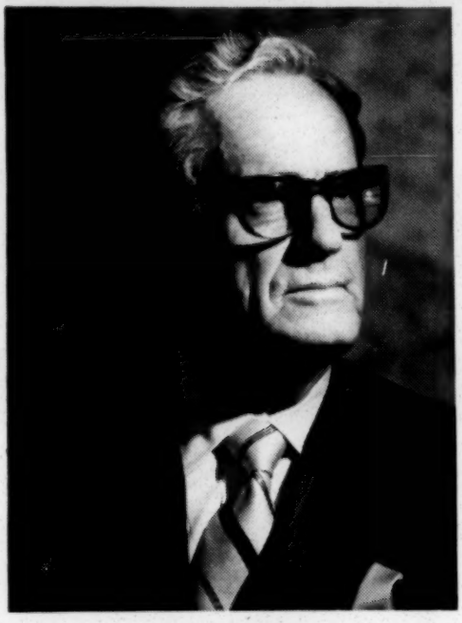
The question of the relevancy of employment tests was discussed at length in the meeting. Robertson pointed out that the courts have taken a very firm position in dealing with the problem. They have found that if a test keeps more blacks than whites out of the system and if the employer cannot prove conclusively that the test is relevant to the job, it is illegal and discriminatory to require the test as a basis for hiring employees. In sum, the burden of proof has shifted from the employee to the employer who must prove validity and job relatedness. For example, the fact that one does not know the difference between "parasol" and a "parasite" is not relevant when he is applying for a job as a fork lift operator. The basic dictum was laid down in the case of **Griggs vs. Duke Power Company,** a decision many feel will become a landmark case in the area of civil and constitutional rights. Chief Justice Burger has stated that he feels this is the most significant decision of his court and that it will have a bigger impact on industry and business than any other decision in the history of the country.

In the afternoon session, Robertson discussed the changes that have occurred in defining discrimination. He outlined the history of the word as it had been applied by the courts. The first tendency was to look at a job situation, and if there were no minority persons employed, the discrimination was overt. Next came the use of "unequal treatment" as a definition. Today, discrimination is regarded as equal treatment with unequal results. This is the definition applied in the Griggs case.

Robertson stated his firm belief that the government has the responsibility of eliminating discrimination. He feels it can be done through effective legislation in the states, indirect enforcement power where no legislative enforcement power exists, and voluntary compliance. In closing, Robertson urged the Commission to analyze the state's problems and set its goals and priorities of work. Finally, it should embark upon a positive program to secure the necessary legislation and carry it out.

Following Robertson's remarks to the group, he and the Commission adjourned to the capitol where they met briefly with Governor Dunn.

McDADE HEADS SLATE OF NEW COMMISSION OFFICERS



Hugh McDade

Newt Solomon

Annette Levy

At its March 24th meeting, the members of the Tennessee Commission for Human Development selected new officers for the year 1972-73. Hugh McDade, former vice-chairman of the Commission, was unanimously elected Chairman of the 15-member body.

The slate of officers presented to the Commission by its nominating committee also included Newt Solomon, a Nashville insurance executive, as vice-chairman. Annette Levy of Nashville was re-elected secretary of the group for her third consecutive term.

McDade succeeds outgoing chairman J. Emmett Ballard, a Jackson attorney. Ballard was elected chairman in June, 1970 and served for that entire year. He took on the duty of a second term during 1971 when the Commission membership had dwindled to nine before the Governor appointed new members. During Ballard's term as Chairman, the Commission experienced an unprecedented growth. The professional staff increased, the case load doubled, and new undertakings were initiated, such as the Affirmative Action program for the state government.

The new chairman, Hugh McDade, served for two years as vice-chairman of the group. He was appointed to the Commission by the late Governor Buford Ellington. McDade was one of the original Commission members. He is employed by Alcoa Corporation as Manager of Public Relations. He is a native of Mississippi and a graduate of Ole Miss. McDade is no stranger to state government service having been Chairman of the Game and Fish Commission and a present member of the State Board of Education. His civic activities include membership in Kiwanis, Blount County Chamber of Commerce, and the Tennessee Taxpayer's Association. He and his wife attend the First Baptist Church in Maryville. They are the parents of three children and have three grandchildren.

The new Vice-Chairman, Newt Solomon, was recently appointed by Governor Dunn to his second term on the Commission. Mr. Solomon is District Manager of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

The new officers assumed their duties on July 1, 1972 and will serve for one year.

STAFF MEMBERS ATTEND EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The Tennessee Commission for Human Development was represented by three staff members at the Tennessee Human Relations Conference held in Memphis on April 16, 17, and 18. The staff members in attendance were Patsy Mullins, Richard Northcutt, and Scott Hensley. Jocelyn Wurzburg, a Commission member from Memphis, also attended the conference. The event was sponsored and conducted by the Educational Opportunities Planning Center, College of Education, University of Tennessee.

The purpose of the conference was to provide personnel in the area of human relations an opportunity to work with others across the state. Emphasis was placed on human relations activities in the educational system. Most of those in attendance were teachers, school administrators, and guidance counselors. Many valuable contacts with educators located across the state were made by the TCHD staff. The atmosphere throughout the entire conference was relaxed and informal. The free exchange of ideas and comments was encouraged. Everyone was asked to dress in an informal manner and the use of first names only was encouraged by name tags which excluded last names and titles.

The first day of the conference was given over to registration proceedings, a get acquainted banquet and a meeting of all the conferees. Dr. Fred P. Venditti of the Educational Opportunities Planning Center was the keynote speaker. He stressed the need and importance of team building and group involvement in human relations work. Dr. Venditti proved an able and witty speaker and was well received by his audience.

On the following day, the conference was arranged on a series of small workshops dealing with various aspects of human relations. Conferees chose areas in which they wished to participate. The TCHD staff attended those workshops dealing with staff development, group guidance and community involvement. The purpose of these group meetings was to have the members "brainstorm" and recommend ideas in the various areas of human relations.

At the conclusion of the workshop series, a human relations cinema was presented. Films included on the program were: **Is it Always Right to be Right; Black and White: Uptight;** and **The Eye of the Beholder.**

The final day of the conference saw a comparison of ideas which came out of the various workshop sessions. A compilation of the session materials and bibliographic material was sent to each delegate. This material has been placed in the TCHD library. Dr. Burl Gilliland of the University of Tennessee at Memphis provided the conference wrap-up with an unusual program called, "A Humanizing Trip."

(ED. NOTE: At one of its first meetings in 1972, the commission members determined that the by-laws under which the body operated was in need of revisions relative to committees, officers, meeting dates, and personnel. A commitiee composed of Wilson Sims, Elizabeth Jacobs, Newt Solomon, Annette Levy, and W. E. Gardner met to consider the revisions. Herewith follows the complete text of the new by-laws as adopted by the unanimous vote of the Commission at its March 24 meeting.)

BY-LAWS FOR THE TENNESSEE COMMISSION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

I

OFFICERS

The officers of the Commission shall include a chairman, vice-chairman, recording secretary, and such other officers as the Commission may deem necessary, all of whom shall be elected by a majority of the membership present and voting. Each such officer shall be elected for a period of one year and shall serve for such period or until his or her successor has been duly elected and installed.

Section A. The chairman shall perform the customary duties of the chairman of such a commission and shall preside at all meetings of the Commission. The chairman shall also be an ex-officio member of all committees.

Section B. The vice-chairman shall preside over the commission meetings in the absence of the chairman and shall perform all the duties and functions of the chairman in his absence, and he shall also be an ex-officio member of all committees in lieu of the chairman.

Section C. The secretary shall keep the official minutes of the meetings of the Commission, and shall send out notices of all meetings, proceedings and perform the customary duties of a secretary as needed. When and if the commission authorizes a clerk or stenographer to do any of the clerical work above set apart as the duties of the secretary, same shall be deemed to be under the direction of the secretary and such secretary shall be accountable for same.

II

In the absence of both the chairman and vice-chairman, the Commission shall elect a presiding officer for the meeting.

III

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND STAFF

The Commission shall employ an executive secretary and such other professional staff as may be necessary within the budgetary limitations and provisions of Section 4 of Senate Bill No. 194. Such staff shall be employed by the Executive Secretary and approved by the Commission.

IV

MEETINGS AND QUORUM

Section A. Regular meetings of the Commission shall be held in November, February, May, and September, and one each at least in East, West, and Middle Tennessee. Meetings may be held more frequently at the will of the Commission or on call of the chairman.

Section B. A quorum for the regular meeting and conduct of the business of the Commission shall be a majority of the membership of the Commission.

Section C. The official year of the Commission shall be July 1 to June 30.

V

STANDING COMMITTEES

Section A. The following shall be standing committees: Executive Committee; Research and Study Committee; Housing Committee, Employment Committee (EEOC); Education, Health, Welfare, and Correction Committee.

Section B. The chairman of each committee shall be appointed by the chairman of the Commission.

Section C. These committees and any other committees as necessary shall be appointed by the chairman of the Commission.

IV

COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Section A. No committee or member thereof shall commit the Commission for Human Development orally or otherwise on any matter unless specifically authorized to do so by the Commission.

A simple majority of the members of committee shall constitute a quorum for the Committee's conduct of business.

Section B. All committee reports shall be submitted to the Commission.

Section C. All official releases of news shall be authorized by the chairman of the Commission.

VII

The conduct of all business of this Commission or its committees not covered here or otherwise herein specified shall be governed by "Roberts' Rules of Order."

The power of amendment of these by-laws rests in the will of the Commission.

LINCOLN NAMED EEOC PROJECT DIRECTOR

Eric Lincoln, 25, a native Memphian, was recently named by the Commission as employment specialist and director of its EEOC project in Memphis. He succeeds David Neely in the position.

The EEOC project takes as its objective the elimination of discriminatory hiring and recruiting practices. The purpose is to assist business and industry in the Memphis area to assess the current methods of recruiting, testing, and hiring and to determine whether the procedures tend to work toward the disadvantage of minority citizens who seek employment. The main stress of the project is the voluntary cooperation of the companies to work with Lincoln on these matters.

The new director was educated in the Memphis school system. Upon graduation from Booker T. Washington High School, he entered Fisk University in Nashville to major in economics and business administration. He received his B.A. degree from that institution in 1969. Two years later, Lincoln earned a J.D. degree from the University of Tennessee College of Law. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1972.

Prior to joining the Commission, Lincoln was employed by the National Labor Relations Board as a field attorney. Before that, he worked in public relations for the American Forum in Washington, D. C. Lincoln's appointment as project director became effective June 3. He will be working in the Commission's West Tennessee office located in Room 1113, 170 North Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

A BOOK REVIEW

"THE NEW CENTURIONS"

By

JOSEPH WAMBAUGH

(ED. NOTE: In the original planning scheme of the newsletter in 1967, a column devoted to the review of books relevant to the field of human rights was included. One issue carried such an article. Unfortunately, this space had to be appropriated in later issues for other material. The staff thinks it has found a book, a review of which should reclaim a column in the newsletter. The following review was written by Patsy Mullins of the TCHD staff).

The New Centurions is a novel written by a policeman that deals specifically with the three men who, through an effort to deal with the violence and unrest in our society, decide to become cops.

Serge Duran, Gus Plebesly, and Roy Fehler were all men with similar backgrounds and troubles who were to become a part of the "new breed" of cops. They endure weeks of vigorous training at the police academy only to discover later that many of the things that they learned cannot be applied in today's lawless society.

Wambaugh's vividness in describing the sex and violence that existed in Los Angeles cannot be surpassed. He takes the reader through every house of prostitution, gambling house and illegal establishment in Los Angeles. Each "Centurion" must make his debut into this society of crime and injustice. Wambaugh presents the reader with a first hand look at man's inhumanity to man, the crimes that people commit against each other, and the crimes that parents commit against their children.

Through his characterizations Wambaugh reveals to us the inner feelings of the men who are responsible for the preservation of whatever stability and decency yet survive in our society.

They are each confronted with situations where they must come to grips with their own true feelings about Blacks, Chicanos, dope pushers, and prostitutes. They find that in dealing with these different groups of people they must abandon their preconceived ideas and theories about handling certain situations and incorporate whatever means they find necessary. We also discover that policemen, like other human beings, have likes and dislikes, prejudices and, surprisingly enough, fears and weaknesses.

This novel performs the essential function of giving us some insight into the hearts and minds of policemen. Whether you like cops, hate cops, or simply have no feelings at all for them, **The New Centurions** will shed some light on these feelings and possibly help you to change them for better or for worse.

NEWSLETTER OF THE
TENNESSEE COMMISSION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

C3-305 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

ROOM 1113, 170 NORTH MAIN
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38103

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Executive Secretary

RICHARD NORTHCUTT
Editor

Southern Regional Council
Paul Anthony, Ex. Dir.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

July 7, 1972

Mr. Richard Moon
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Dick:

I appreciate very much your coming by to see me last week, and I look forward to developing a cooperative relationship between SRC and the State Councils. Several other State directors are interested, and I am thinking about suggesting a meeting here in Atlanta sometime during the last two weeks of August. Do you think this would be a convenient time. We might start off at lunch one day and go through lunch the next, with emphasis on informing each other about our current programs and exploring programs on which we might cooperate most effectively in the future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

GHEJr:jb

TCHR NEWSLETTER

MARCH 1972 TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

VOLUME IV NUMBER 5 818 17th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee, 37203

sclc head

tchr to hear Lowery

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TENNESSE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS will be held at the Presbyterian-Methodist Campus Center, 1112 19th Avenue, South, Nashville, on Saturday, March 25, 1972. The meeting will begin at 8:30 AM, with registration, followed by the first session at 9:00.

The Council is at a crucial point in its history. President James Lawson and Director Dick Moon have said that this meeting is "a time for us to take stock of what is happening in our state and where our involvement can be as individuals and as an organization." As part of the process of "taking stock," there will be a panel discussion followed by small-group workshops around issues of concern to Tennesseans. The panelists are: Ms. Willie Pearl Butler of the Memphis Welfare Rights Organization, Mr. Adrian Capehart of Nashville's Frederick Douglass Prison Movement, Mr. Leonard Russell of the Kingsport Tenants Organization, and Mr. George Frazier of the Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations. President Lawson will moderate.

At the business meeting which will follow the workshops, there will be the election of officers for the next year and of board members for the Class of 1974. (The list of board nominees follows on page 2.) Mr. Moon will report on the program and financial affairs of the organization. Finally, the Director will present the Peoples' Report to the Governor.

Following lunch, which will be served at the Campus Center, The Reverend Joe Lowery, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Minister of the Central United Methodist Church in Atlanta, will address the meeting. The Reverend Mr. Lowery has been asked to speak to the role he sees for interracial groups such as the TCHR at this stage of the Movement in the South and the nation. This will be followed by discussion.

There will be an open meeting of the Board of Directors at the Campus Center on Friday evening, March 24th at 7:30.

NOMINEES FOR THE TCHR BOARD, CLASS OF 1974

Elsie Bailey, Memphis
James Blumstein, Nashville
Willie Pearl Butler, Memphis
George Christie, Oak Ridge
Bill Daniels, Knoxville
Rita Geier, Nashville
Jack Gessell, Sewanee
Grayfred Gray, Nashville
Ben Hooks, Memphis
Shirley Jackson, Chattanooga
Sam Jenkins, Memphis
James Lawson, Memphis
Michael O'Brien, Knoxville
Leonard Russell, Kingsport
Walt Willis, Oak Ridge

.....

PROPOSED DISCUSSION OF THE NEWSLETTER AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

In the last issue of the newsletter I tried to outline some the things that I thought we could do with it "as a vital part of a needed communications network." Specifically, I suggested that we can, through the newsletter, "help to build solidarity and decrease the sense of isolation that people often feel..., watchdog federal, state, local, and private agencies...keep you informed of conferences, seminars, and information sources...be open to your suggestions of how we and others can serve you better...write in such a way that people not only learn what others are doing, but how they did it." The piece ended with this statement: "This newsletter must belong to the people of Tennessee who are dedicated to the goals of the Tennessee Council and who show that dedication by what they say and do, not just to those who affirm our goals by joining each year."

I would appreciate it if those people who are interested in the newsletter as a vehicle for helping people to do things could get together over lunch at the annual meeting to share with one another ideas of how the newsletter can be most effective. If you don't agree with me about the role of the paper or if you do, but mainly if you have definite ideas of what ought to be done with it, I'd like for you to participate in the discussion.

.....Ed Hamlett----------

Nashville Women's Center

Women in Nashville are moving together! The Nashville Women's Center, the outgrowth of a coalition of women's groups and individuals, recently opened a room in the Presbyterian-Methodist Campus Center, 1112 19th Ave. S. The Center and the Coalition which created it represent a group of women with a broad range of interests and perspectives who have concerns, talents, and resources to share.

The Center, staffed by volunteers, makes available to all women a lending library and some literature to buy, referral information on day care, birth control, problem pregnancy, legal, medical and counselling services, information on other women's groups in Nashville, help to begin rap groups, and a speakers' bureau. Plans for the near future include educational evenings with program and discussion planned by the groups represented. Watch for further announcements.

The Center is still growing and needs ideas and inputs from more concerned women. Call 327-1969 or drop in any afternoon from 2-5 or on Sunday through Thursday, 7-10 PM.

----------Two Women----------

Model Valley

Duff, White Oak, Tackett Creek, Eagan, Clairfield, Hamblin Town, and Fonde are names of a few of the communities located in a small valley area of Campbell and Claiborne Counties, Tennessee, where significant activity is occurring. This part of the state was one of the most active underground coal mining areas in Tennessee; today the deep mines have been replaced by strip mines.

While this area has never been prosperous by most standards, unemployment wasn't much of a problem until the deep mines closed down; in the wake of this event, all the problems of the area were aggravated and the inevitable migration out of the mountains and into the industrialized northern cities began. In a time when many people are moving to the urban areas by choice, it would appear that if given an opportunity, not only would these mountain people remain in their family communities, but many of those presently away would return.

Intrigued by the Model Cities idea, the people decided to build a "Model Valley." They set out, with the help of several groups and individuals (and no grant of any kind from HUD), to study their problems and to attempt to make their region viable again. The question they asked themselves was: What problems exist in this area of Tennessee, and what are we going to do to alleviate our condition?

Simply, the "Model Valley" residents were and are faced with many of the same problems that people everywhere face: 1)unemployment, 2) inadequate medical care, 3) poor educational facilities, both conventional and vocational, 4) economic decline, 5) no public legal resources, 6) pollution, 7) substandard housing, 8) outmigration, 9) unresponsive political representation, 10) lack of meaningful programs and opportunities for the youth, and 11) loss of spirit and unity.

HEALTH CARE

Being faced with these enormous problems, the residents began by forming small groups, each working on one specific project. One project which has become a reality concerns health care: three medical clinics have been established, primarily financed and operated by Vanderbilt's Student Health Coalition. Health fairs were held for several consecutive summers in an attempt to give all residents a complete physical examination. As a follow-up to the health fairs, the clinics continue to operate daily, being staffed by various doctors, nurses, and local assistants.

EMPLOYMENT

Finding themselves relying on a limited economic base--the coal industry--and facing the inevitable unemployment which results when such operations shut down, groups sat down to research the resources of the community, both natural and personal. An economic development group was formed to choose the type of business appropriate for the area and people, and to attract monies to begin the enterprise. It

(continued)

was decided that a pallet factory was suitable. (A pallet is usually made of wood and is a type of base frame which makes it possible to move heavy goods and merchandise, such a bags of cement, with a fork lift automotive vehicle.) After having received adequate capital through groups, individuals, and the Small Business Administration, the plant started operation. Prior to the commencement of production, the manager of the factory, who had no experience in this type of work, was trained by TVA, a service that the Authority will provide for any similar group. He, in turn, was responsible for the on-the-job training program that was used at the factory for the twelve employees. Likewise, a local person was trained as secretary and bookkeeper. Today, the factory is in operation and continues to employ approximately 12 people, all men who would otherwise have been unemployed or forced to leave the Valley to find work.

OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

Other projects that have been initiated to attack the unemployment problem are arts and crafts groups, and a vocational training program in welding. While the pallet factory is a locally conceived, built, operated, and controlled operation, the people of the Valley continue to search for other kinds of appropriate business and industry.

In addition to the vocational training program in welding, other educational projects have been introduced on behalf of the youth. These include music and drama groups, pottery classes, and communications training (producing newspapers and radio shows).

HOUSING

In the area of housing, groups have formed for purposes of finding suitable sites for new houses, land availability being a real problem since most of it is owned by large land-holding corporations. Several residents have applied for home loans at reduced interest rates through the Tennessee Farm Bureau, a program that can provide housing on terms that many in impoverished areas can afford.

LEGAL AID

To alleviate the legal problems in the area, the local residents invited Greg O'Connor, a Knoxville attorney and the legal advisor for the Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations into the Valley and provided office space for him. He offers legal services to the area one day a week. O'Connor has found that the needs consist primarily of Black Lung Benefits claims ("Black Lung", the popular name for pneumnoconiosis, is a disease which afflicts many coal miners; those certified as having it are eligible for federal benefits administered through Social Security.), but also include Social Security and welfare cases, strip mining violations, and miner's pension claims. He also counsels them on various other personal legal matters that are common to people everywhere. The Vanderbilt Student Health Coalition also included several law students who worked on legal projects during the summer. While part of the legal void has been filled, a complete legal service program is needed. The Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations has submitted a proposal to a funding agency asking "seed" money for this purpose.

WHERE TO BEGIN?

One of the aims of this article is to inform others of the programs of the Valley in such a way as to help them decide whether there are

(continued)

useful lessons that can be learned for their areas. Although it's impossible to foresee what point in a community's development will be most difficult, the most obvious immediate questions are these: How and where do we start? Do we wait for a local leader to be inspired? Do we invite an outside community organizer to set up programs? Do we hope that a doctor, nurse, or lawyer will devote some of her or his time to the area and hope that a spinoff of other programs will occur? In the Valley, it seems that most projects resulted from the five-year work of one community organizer who was sponsored by FOCIS, the Federation of Communities in Service, a Catholic organization. This woman, Marie Cirillo, has made the Valley her home and devoted 100% of her energy and time to rebuilding the area. She, in turn, has attracted other individuals and organizations who can provide needed services and expertise.

Perhaps it's too much to hope that every community could have such a person; therefore, we must consider alternatives. A sensible starting point would be through a local lawyer, doctor, or nurse in a nearby town that would be willing to give a day or two each week to the area. This person might be able to attract funds from certain foundations, manpower from high schools and universities, and assistance from fellow professionals. While providing the needed services, he or she might be able to ignite the necessary interest and enthusiasm among a few of the local people, and thus begin to renew the unity and pride that have so often disappeared.

RENEWING UNITY AND SPIRIT

In considering methods for renewing unity and spirit, festivals are often used in the Valley for revitalizing the residents' interests; they provide an opportunity for people to get together again to recognize their talents and skills. No community will grow without the cooperation of most of the residents, and these festivals are one way of showing people that they are involved in a group effort.

The key, then, is the initial spark, the right person. What that person does depends on the particular makeup, values, and needs of a community. We must believe, however, that no area, however depressed and impoverished today, can be written off as a poor investment of time and resources; the desire, hope, and energy for a solution are there among the people.

- - - - Greg O'Connor - - - - -

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A LETTER FROM A READER - - - - -

...Chancellor Dykes (of the Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville) has established a Council on Human Relations for the UTK to assist in identifying and removing areas of racial discrimination...the Council has already begun to function...

According to the (UT) Beacon, Dr. Dykes said, "It is the policy of UT to protect and preserve the human rights of all members of the University community. In education, housing, employment, recreation, and all other areas, the opportunities, programs, and services provided by the University are to be available without regard to race or national origin."

HUMAN RELATIONS AT UTK

The Council has been asked to:
*Advise and recommend to the Chancellor in the area of human relations.

(continued on p. 8

CALENDAR

FAYETTE-HAYWOOD WORKCAMPS--Next encampment-MARCH 26-APRIL 9, construction on cooperative buildings, followed by ANNUAL MEETING on APRIL 9 in Haywood Cty. Write: Virgie Hortenstine, 5541 Hanley Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45239.
JULIAN BOND & JOHN LEWIS of Voter Education Project, Atlanta, will visit Nashville and Southwest Tennessee (including Memphis) MARCH 29-30: Wednesday, March 29; Nashville, Fisk University, 10 AM; Jackson, Lane College, 1 PM; Bolivar, 4 PM; Somerville, 8 PM. Thursday, March 30: Covington, 10 AM; Ripley, 1 PM; Brownsville, 4 PM; Memphis, 8 PM · Centenary Methodist
DAVIDSON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING--MARCH 30. County Court House, Public Square, Nashville.
HIGHLANDER CENTER OPEN HOUSE--APRIL 1 at new location near Knoxville. All day housewarming includes music, folk dancing, soft ball, picnicking. Write Box 245A, RFD 3, New Market, Tn. 37820 or phone 615-933-3444 for directions
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. ASSASSINATED APRIL4, 1968 in Memphis; Memorial Services in Memphis and other cities. See papers for local announcements.
HOPE, INC., ANNUAL MEETING--April 4, 7:30, South Street Community Center, Nashville. HOPE is a group working to provide good housing for poor folks.
THIRD WORLD AWARENESS WORKSHOP, APRIL 7-9, sponsored by Wesley and Newman Foundations of Memphis State, at Chickasaw State Park. Contact Delton Pickering, 3625 Midland Ave. Memphis,38111, 901-323-4790; Participants limited.
WOMEN'S WORK FESTIVAL--APRIL 13-14, Virginia Highlands Community College. Contact Cindy Hicok, VHCC, Box 828, Abingdon, Va. 24210.
FIRST ANNUAL TENNESSEE CRAFTS FAIR--APRIL 28-30, Centennial Park, Nashville. Starts 1 PM Friday. Ends 6 PM Sunday. Features African potters, Friday aftrn'n
MEMPHIS SOUND WEEKEND--MAY 10-13. Part of Cotton Carnival. Educational and entertaining constellation of events including Blues and Jazz Festival. Contact Gordon Wilson, Wesley Foundation, 3625 Midland, Memphis, 38111.
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, REPUBLICAN PARTY--MAY 19, House Chamber, Nashville.
STATE CONVENTION,REPUBLICAN PARTY, MAY 20, War Memorial Bldg., Nashville.
STATE CONVENTION,DEMOCRATIC PARTY,JUNE 10, War Memorial Bldg., Nashville.

apologies: For not mentioning INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY, MARCH 9 and the NATIONAL BLACK CAUCUS, MARCH 10-12, Gary, Indiana, in last publication.

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NOTENOTENOTENOTENOTE NOTE NOTENOTENOTENOTENOTE

WE WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WOULD LET US KNOW ABOUT CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, BOOKS, MAGAZINES, FESTIVALS, RESOURCE MATERIALS, WORKSHOPS, AND OTHER SUCH THINGS THAT ARE OPEN AND AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC WHICH YOU THINK TCHR FOLK WOULD BE INTERESTED IN SEEING OR KNOWING ABOUT. PLEASE? THANKS!

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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818 C 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
615-256-5691

Jan Dick, Secretary
Ed Hamlett, Newsletter Editor
Dick Moon, Executive Director
Karen Skinner, Secretary

MEMPHIS:
Police Killings Demand Reform

OCT. 17	ELTON HAYES	AGE 17	DEAD	CAUSE: ALLEGED POLICE BEATING CRIME: JOY RIDING
JAN. 7	FRED BERRY	AGE 16	DEAD	CAUSE: POLICE SHOOTING CRIME: COKE MACHINE BURGLARY
JAN. 12	EDDIE MADISON	AGE 14	DEAD	CAUSE: POLICE SHOOTING CRIME: NEAR STOLEN CAR
JAN. 14	RICKEY VAULX	AGE 15	CRITICAL WOUND	CAUSE: POLICE SHOOTING CRIME: THEFT: 1 CASE BEER
JAN. 18	RAYMOND STEWART	AGE 22	DEAD	CAUSE: POLICE SHOOTING CRIME: ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY

The tragic deaths of FOUR young blacks have aroused the Black Community of Memphis. A dual system of justice (which is denied by the political leaders of Memphis) becomes a reality which the most devoted racist cannot deny. One group of the community is calling for an immediate economic boycott with no negotiation--only demands for an end to occupation of the Black neighborhoods by the police. The NAACP, choosing a different strategy, has developed a comprehensive platform for reform of the police department (called a "Platform for Action") and has entered into conversations with the economic leaders of the community. If something doesn't break soon, a boycott and other strategies may be considered and implemented.

The staff and President of the TCHR are working closely with the NAACP and other citizens of good will to effectuate the much needed reform of the Memphis Police Department. On January 22, during the heat of the controversy, TCHR communicated with Mayor Wyeth Chandler, protesting the police killings and urging him to do two things: 1) Establish a new firearms policy limiting use of weapons by police to self-defense, defense of a fellow officer, or defense of a citizen; 2) Establish Citizen Advisory Committees to be elected in each City Council district to insure communications between police officers who work the districts and the citizens they are pledged to protect. TCHR felt this would have been a MINIMUM response on the Mayor's part. Chandler's response to suggestions such as these was typical of Memphis' past history. "We are not going to let criminals steal things and hurt people and escape just because we can't catch them on foot."

During the last week of January, a special committee of the NAACP began drafting its "Platform for Action" and presented it to the City Council on February 1. A group of both black and white ministers had previously presented the NAACP platform to the Mayor with little result.

THE PLATFORM

The platform entitled "Toward More Effective Crime Prevention Which Will Provide Protection for the Citizen--For the Police" includes proposals for a change in civil service regulations, 40% of the jobs for Blacks at all levels of law enforcement, training of special police units to deal with inner-city problems, creation of the office of ombudsman, adoption of a meaningful gun control law, firing of weapons by police only in defense of life, and elimination of the dual standard of justice. (If any reader desires a copy of the

entire platform with its 18 proposals, we will send it on request.)

The Memphis chapter of the TCHR has endorsed the platform and continues to lend support to the effort. This broad platform presented by the Memphis NAACP points to a truth many citizens would like to ignore. Mainly, that a new firearms policy is not enough. The police problem being faced by Memphians and other communities across the state is a systemic problem. The whole system must be changed to bring justice back to the streets. The black and other minority communities do not have any say in what kind of police protection and activity will take place in their neighborhoods. The shots are being called by people alien to the realities of the ghetto, people who are controlled by the monied interests of the larger community. Beyond that there is a not-so-subtle police subculture at work that tends to make departments ingrown and of one mind-set. This subculture is continually fed reactionary propaganda from the FBI, the Fraternal Order of Police, and other professional organizations in the field of law enforcement. To break down old ways and institute new, imaginative programs of enforcement in this context, is an awesome task indeed. Yet, it must be done if peace and justice are to be existent in our urban areas.

On the legislative front, Rep. Harold Ford of Memphis is introducing a bill to limit police use of weapons to self-defense, defense of another officer or citizen, and/or when it is believed that delay in apprehension will cause death or serious bodily injury. The present law (40-808) authorizes use of deadly force "if, after notice of the intention to arrest the defendent, he either flees or forcibly resists..." This law, of course, is so broad, that it, in effect, gives license to any police officer to do just about anything he desires. Rep. Ford's bill at least restricts the officer to a degree and specifically states that the officer will be subject to state statutes just as any other citizen, if he uses deadly force outside the limits of the law.

No police have been indicted for the January deaths
No Action has been taken by the City Council
No positive response from the Mayor has been received.

THE LESSONS PROVIDED BY THE TRAGIC DEATH OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING AND THE ACTION OF THE SANITATION WORKERS IN 1968 HAVE BEEN IGNORED BY THE VAST MAJORITY OF MEMPHIANS. ANOTHER TERM IN THE EDUCATION OF MEMPHIS IS ABOUT TO BEGIN. ----Dick Moon, Executive Director ----------

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A LETTER... (continued from p. 5)

*Receive suggestions and complaints from students, faculty and administrators.
*Initiate inquiries and hold hearings as appropriate.
*Maintain liaison with individuals, committees, departments, and offices of the university which may be involved in matters that come before the Council.
*Make recommendations to the office of the Chancellor necessary on issues on which findings have been rendered by the Council.

The Council is composed of twelve student and faculty members of the University Community.

Sincerely yours, Charles Cleland
Professor of Rural Sociology

****

Have you news or views you'd like to share? Send them to us. If they're printable, maybe we will. Thanks, Ed

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

The TCHR is a private, non-profit organization supported by contributions from its members, foundations, and other interested individuals and groups. It is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Tennessee an action/education process in order to identify with the poor, the black, minorities and the alienated, saying and doing with them today what justice and decency demands be said and done; towards the improvement of human rights and the betterment of civic, social and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the state; to stimulate the creative use of intergroup tensions; to promote interracial and intergroup understanding and community; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Any resident of Tennessee who is in agreement with the purpose of the Council may become a member. If you are interested, please complete and return any or all of the forms below.

****

Name_____ Date_____

Address_____ City_____ Zip Code_____

Interest_____ Phone_____
(Housing, Welfare, Health, Jobs, Youth, etc.)

There are four categories of membership. Please indicate which of the four your payment is to cover.

____Single $5. ____Couple $7. ____Student $2. Check enclosed____
____Associated Organizations (Check here for further information.) Cash enclosed____
____New Member or ____Renewal.

Out-of-state residents may receive the newsletter for contributions of $5. or more.

****

Pledge If you wish to contribute further to the Council, please supply us with the following information:

Recognizing the value and importance of the work of the TCHR and signifying my desire to support its principles and aims to the extent my circumstances allow, I propose to give to the Council the amount indicated below during the coming year. I understand that I may reduce or cancel this commitment, if my circumstances change, by notifying the state office in writing.

Date_____ Signed_____

____Contributor $24. ____Underwriter $36. ____Sponsor $60. ____Patron $120.

____Founder $480. _____ $_____ Bill Me_____
(quarterly, monthly, etc.)

All memberships and contributions to TCHR are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

****

Please send information about the Council to the following persons:

Name_____ Address_____ Zip_____
Name_____ Address_____ Zip_____

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818 C 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

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Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee: 36,999 people, 11.4% Black. Member Mid-Cumberland Community Action Agency. Is it typical of other predominately rural counties in the state? Faced with the same old problems of unemployment, poor education, discrimination, inadequate services, what is being done to remedy the situation? We will look at what one group--The Wilson County Council on Human Relations--is doing. Also: Articles on.....

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Save Our Cumberland Mountains (SOCM)
Frederick Douglass Prison Movement

A People's Report To The Governor

Tennessee Council on
Human Relations
March, 1972

TCHR PURPOSE

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is a voluntary, non-political, state-wide organization, with local chapters across the state. It's purpose is to carry on in the State of Tennessee an action/education process in order to identify with the poor, minorities and the alienated, saying and doing with them today what justice and decency demands be said and done; towards the improvement of human rights and the betterment of civic, social and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the state; to stimulate the creative use of intergroup tensions; to promote interracial and intergroup understanding and community; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

From its beginning in 1954, the Council has been open to all persons who subscribe to its objectives.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

A PEOPLE'S REPORT to the GOVERNOR

Prepared with hope and love

by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations

March, 1972

Another Report . . . Who Needs It?

Governor Dunn, as Captain of the Ship of State, you forever run the risk of drowning in a sea of paper. Your desk is flooded, and your file cabinets overflow with studies and surveys. They document in statistical detail the ills of the State and suggest cures prescribed by experts in all fields of endeavor. At the beginning of your Administration you authorized the Jarman Commission to do a State-wide report. Other departments and agencies have presented your office with reports. So why another report?

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations shares with you a concern for the common people and a deep desire to help them achieve and maintain a place as first-class citizens. We hoped that by going to the disadvantaged, by listening to their hurts, and by hearing their pleas for help, we might find fresh food for thought and action. We listened. We were impressed. We hope you'll listen too.

In Search of the Voices

With the help of countless citizens who care, word was spread among the poor and oppressed. To provide platforms for their witness, seven public hearings were held in both urban and rural areas throughout the state. No attempt was made to limit the nature of the testimony. All victims of disadvantage, whatever its nature, were encouraged to "tell it like it is."

In some areas where direct testimony was not available, those in daily contact with the victims filled in the gaps. Although these meetings merely scratched the surface of human needs, they can serve as springboards for action and as steps towards better communication between you, Governor, and some of the people you have pledged to serve.

The following pages contain summaries of the seven hearings and recommendations which seem to us to follow logically from the testimony. To catch the full flavor of what the people said, please read the transcript of the meetings which will be provided in a separate document.

Nashville

SOUR NOTES IN MUSIC CITY

"And the stove tipped over and killed the little baby." Tears filled the eyes of the witness as she described how failure to meet minimum safety standards by bolting down a stove had cost the life of a child in a local public housing project. According to the witness, the stoves in this and similar units are still not secured in place to prevent future tragedies.

This dramatic, sad testimony served to illustrate a point stressed at every hearing. The "system" doesn't respond to human need, even when it is obvious.

A young man explained what it's like to fall in the cracks between social services now being provided. While a student at a Nashville university, he contracted tuberculosis. When the disease had been arrested he sought to return to school. But his doctor said that he wasn't strong enough. He applied for vocational rehabilitation services, but couldn't receive job placement without medical clearance. He then applied for social security benefits, but was denied because he is not totally disabled. He now subsists on seventy-eight dollars a month under the Welfare Department disability program.

A resident of the Edgehill district told how the lack of supermarkets and public transportation made food purchasing both expensive and inconvenient. She also spoke of the all to common practice by small store owners in areas like hers of upping prices and gouging the very people who can least afford it.

The problems of senior citizens were discussed by a representative of the commission on Aging. Areas of concern include employment, housing, health care and community involvement.

A spokesman for consumers gave graphic examples of how poor people are often "had" by shoddy business practices, legal in Tennessee, but outlawed in many other states.

The food stamp program was condemned as totally inadequate by a member of the Welfare Rights Organization. She told how hard it is for families to stretch the stamps through a whole month; how the sliding purchase scale discriminates against large families; and how, in her opinion, some welfare workers showed racial bias in implementing eligibility procedures.

She told of people standing in long lines all day without being served. Her description of lunch hour at the food stamp offices is significant. "They close down the windows and go to lunch while the people sit there or stand in line. They get their bellies full, but they don't care if the poor folks eat at all."

The need for more rehabilitative help for alcoholics was stressed by a man who "has been there" and a woman who rents a half-way house for alcoholic women. It was disclosed that only twelve beds in state mental hospitals are available for women suffering from alcoholism. The story was told of a man in need of medical attention who was refused admittance to a city hospital because he was drunk, and refused admittance to a state mental hospital because he wasn't. To save further confusion and red tape, he died within twelve hours of the mixup.

Services and successes of an under-staffed half-way house for parolees were described by its director.

An articulate woman called for the employment of more women in high-level jobs in state government. She also pointed up the unfairness of quota systems in state universities on the basis of sex and the continued use of separate columns in the "help wanted" sections of the local newspapers.

The director of a new citizen's advocacy program described services available and spoke to the point of how "the system" creates labels and stereotypes for those who don't fit it.

A black resident of Wilson County had sharp words for the power structure in this rural area fast becoming a Nashville suburb. He told how a local bar association "discouraged" Vanderbilt law students from providing legal aid to blacks in the county. He further alluded to the continued use of fear tactics against blacks who "don't know their place."

Two members of the youth community focused their attention on numerous incidents of police harassment --- over 600 arrests with no convictions. They explained feelings of powerlessness in dealing with the "system" and concluded by saying, "If you can't help us, then why not leave us alone."

Employment for blacks was discussed by a former resident of north Nashville, who now works with the Model Cities Program. He stated flatly that inferior education makes many blacks less qualified for jobs than their white counterparts. He also dealt with unrealistic testing and employment prerequisites - "Who needs a diploma to push a broom?"

Another exponent of Women's Liberation appeared to ask for the repeal of all state laws prohibiting abortion. She reasoned that women should have control of their own bodies and destines so far as motherhood is concerned.

A resident of public housing expressed the belief that "when you sign a lease, you sign your life away." She outlined the degrading process

which forces people to lie to protect any raise in income and encourages women to become prostitutes to earn unreported income. She told of the dehumanizing effects of having no control of your home surroundings and made a strong plea that no more public housing as we now know it be built ever again. Her closing comment, "I've seen people go into public housing happy and hopeful and come out ten years later no more than breathing vegetables."

"I only know one thing worse than being black; that's being black and handicapped." That was the comment of a man who had lost a hand in an explosion. He applied for vocational rehabilitation and was fitted with an artificial hand. He was then given a short course in hotel and motel management and promised job placement. He made numerous attempts to find employment and came up empty. He wasn't sure whether his failure was due to the color of his skin, his physical disability, or the length of his hair. At any rate, his summary of his present attitude towards the power structure, especially the rehab agency, lies in the lyrics of a recent top forty hit, "Smiling faces, smiling faces; sometimes they don't tell the truth."

Chattanooga

"I'd rather eat garbage than be treated the way they do you at the Food Stamp Office." This woman's comment about the quality and tone of services to the poor was typical of many we heard at this hearning.

A senior citizen complained that she and many others must spend ninety cents bus fare and almost a full day's time in order to purchase food stamps. Ninety cents out of a monthly income of fifty-eight dollars represents quite an investment.

Another woman alleged that a food stamp worker told her, "I don't care about you and your problems," and threw her application in the waste basket. Two C.A.P. workers found her in tears and later accompanied her while she was certified. A different outreach worker stated that he and his colleagues are often embarrassed by the nasty treatment given applicants by some Welfare Department employees. Still another witness described standing in the rain all day waiting to buy stamps.

A number of witnesses rapped health care for the poor. They told of waiting for hours at a local clinic, then being treated like dirt by staff members including doctors. "They just don't care. They sit around talking and drinking coffee while the poor people wait and suffer." Emergency rooms at nearby hospitals were pictured as good places to bleed to death. "If you don't have money or insurance, you don"t get treated."

It was stated that few doctors will accept Medicaid patients, and those who do often provide unfeeling and inferior service. Two elderly people told of losing Medicaid benefits when their Social Security grants were increased to approximately eighty-five dollars a month.

There was a lively discussion of the need for nursing homes for the poor. It was pointed out that at present, there are no such facilities.

Public transportation, or the lack of it, creates serious problems for those who can't afford automobiles. It was disclosed that there are not nearly enough outreach workers or volunteers to solve this massive need.

As in other cities, public housing for large families was pictured as extremely scarce. Rats, on the other hand, were found to be in abundant supply. Residents of public housing asked for expanded home-making services for the elderly, budget counseling for the poor, and improved garbage collection services.

Indigent residents of private housing seemed to have things even worse. One dwelling was described as a shack with no indoor plumbing---"the

showplace of the neighborhood."

The cases of two women show how individuals are often had and hurt by seemingly unbending systems. One was denied public housing because her youngest illegitimate child was less than three years old. This, even though she had been sterilized and seemed quite unlikely to defy society any forther in this unacceptable manner. The second, a welfare recipient had been refused an A.F.D.C. grant for her ten-year-old daughter because she had no papers to prove that the child had ever been born.

The hearing was completed with the testimony of a young man concerning treatment of youth by local police. He told of a party being raided without a warrant, an hour-long fruitless search for drugs, and the miraculous appearance of a small envelope containing a mysterious p powder. They were all taken downtown, and witnesses alleged that an officer threatened to take his three-year-old child into custody if he didn't show more cooperation. He also related the story of a boy allegedly beaten by the police for inquiring why his sister had been arrested. "Freedom of speech is a precious thing indeed."

Appalachia

THE FIDDLE AND THE FOOD STAMPS

"I used to cut timber until my health went bad. Now I don't know what I'd do without my food stamps and the welfare." Comments from a pioneer lady without a frontier, caught up in the realities of the seventies.

They sat around tables and talked - in Wilder in the afternoon, in Monterrey at night. Six separate rap groups from six nearby counties. They were poor folks, mountain grown, proud people trying to preserve a heritage of fierce independence, but slowly realizing that things can never be like they were. They talked about jobs. "A small farmer just can't make a living anymore." "Strip mines? A big operator might hire five or six men." "When you have to pay somebody to drive you (to the job), it doesn't hardly pay to go out and work for five dollars a day."

Factory work was described as spotty, paying mostly minimum wage when it is available. Some counties have practically no industry whatever.

There was interesting discussion among women of starting their own collective work project and the need for capital and technical expertise.

The lack of employment opportunities was blamed for the departure of a high percentage of young people. "My son's heart is here, but he just can't afford to come back.

Health care for the poor is made even more of a problem in this area by the long distances people must travel to find a hospital or a doctor. One woman said that buying medicine for her husband and her ate up almost half of their monthly income.

Despite the rural setting many witnesses found common cause with the city-dwellers in not being able to meet living expenses with their current incomes. Some felt that all welfare grants were too low. Others stated that food stamps cost too much; while others were confused and disappointed by the fact that when their Social Security grants were increased their welfare checks were cut.

Residents of Cumberland County believed that the food stamp program was soon to be discontinued in their area and expressed grave doubt about what they could do without it.

Public housing was pictured as hard to come by, especially for the elderly. Those who owned their own homes told of their inability to keep them up because of low incomes and poor health.

As in any rural area lack of public transportation poses special difficulties for the poor. When the chairman asked one woman where her welfare Cadillac was, she replied, "They haven't even offered me a welfare bug."

The need for more recreation facilities for young people was discussed by several groups. The story was told how one public swimming pool supposedly built for all the people, charges seventy-five cents per dip.

Another example of someone caught up in the "system" was the case of a woman who had paid too much for food stamps for three straight months. The welfare worker finally admitted the mistake, but said that the state had no way to return the money. This one was still being worked on at the time of the hearing.

Local roads were called dangerous, bumpy, and some of them only fit for buggy travel. It was interesting that during this discussion one woman spoke of the danger posed by bad roads to children waiting for school buses at six-thirty in the morning, sometimes before it's light. No racial balance problems here, just a lot of square miles.

The last session was wound up in fine style by a lady who suggested, "Maybe the governor can use all that money he's going to save to buy buggies so we can go down Cedar Creek Road." This road is impassable in an automobile.

It should be noted here that in almost all problem areas explored during these meetings, high praise was given to the outreach workers of the LBJ and C Corporation and Vista volunteers for services ranging from free transportation to doctors, to helping rebuild a chimney. Apparently this C.A.P. agency has the trust of the people and is able to function well in a rural area.

Johnson City

"If you see a little snotty-nosed kid on the sidewalk, you'll walk across the street because you don't like the looks of it. Where if you'd take a minute to wipe his nose, you'd solve the problem and save time." That's how a black man at this hearing expressed his feelings toward the powers that be. The word here was that problems are swept under the rug, and that those who would change the status quo are dealt with subtly, but effectively.

Conflicting views of the drug problem in Johnson City were presented. A representative of the local Crisis Center expressed the view that "uppers" and "downers" were the main concern. A member of the audience said later that hard drugs have been peddled to black youth for years, and that only now, when white middle-class folk are feeling the threat, is something being done about it. In any case there was agreement that more public information and rehabilitative services are needed in this area.

The public housing setup drew criticism from tenants ranging from "one-sided leases," and sloppy grievance procedures, to long waiting lists, poor roads, and lack of rat and weed control. It was alleged that residents must pay high fees beyond their means for ordinary building maintenance and repairs. The need to have tenants serve as members of the Housing Authority Board was strongly pointed up by several witnesses.

Welfare recipients spoke with feeling about their inability to get along on present grants, especially allotments for shelter. It was shown how regulations discourage large families by placing a ceiling on grants, motivate couples to separate so that mother and children may receive assistance; and discourage people from accepting part-time or low-paying jobs by automatic cuts in grants.

Health care services for the poor were described as crippled by the facts that most local doctors will not accept Medicaid patients because the fees are too low, and that nursing home costs for the indigent elderly are prohibitively high.

Several witnesses spoke of the need for expanded day care services for working mothers not on welfare, for children under three, and for those who must work at night.

An industrial worker spoke of daily harrassment of black workers by whites. He listed one of their favorite quotes, "If I were only black, I could get special treatment." His testimony took an inter-

esting turn here when he expressed the view that many white workers did not know their rights as well as blacks and that the State should take measures to correct this.

A representative of the Mayor's Planning Council expressed special interest in expanded legal aid services for the poor and more on-the-job training programs tuned to meet local employment market needs.

In the private housing sector one witness outlined dodges used by realtors and owners in not renting or selling to blacks. Such excuses as, "We just rented it," - "You have too many children," and "We don't rent to students," were described as common. His summary -- "You can't prove it, but you know that it's there, and it hurts."

Finally, two women testified that stores in poor neighborhoods have a persistent habit of raising prices on days when Welfare and Social Security checks are due.

Knoxville

BIG TROUBLE IN BIG ORANGE COUNTRY!

"The Klan can give out literature on the street, and nobody bothers them. He tried to distribute Panther pamphlets, and they arrested him on a trumped-up charge of armed robbery." Are there political prisoners in the State? Several witnesses said so; and the important fact is that a large number of blacks in Knoxville believe it.

Two senior citizens asked those present to help their newly formed organization gain tax relief. Emphasis was placed here on property taxes and the sales tax on drugs, as disproportionately heavy burdens on the elderly.

Public housing was described by a tenant as poorly-built, without proper recreational facilities, and well supplied with extremely healthy rats.

A number of welfare mothers spoke about the threat of compulsory s sterilization, the high cost of food stamps, grant cuts when people are motivated to find jobs, and the crying need for increased clothing allowances when children begin the school year.

A recent graduate termed attending Austin East High as "just like being in jail." Her remarks keynoted a number of testimonies concerning the plight of black students in local schools. Charges ranged from inferior education, dehumanizing treatment by teachers and principals, and insulting behavior toward parents, to failure of the school board to respond to grievances.

A black woman spoke with fervor about the impending invasion of her neighborhood by a freeway without regard to human consequences. She also complained of health hazards caused by indiscriminate dumping with no clean-up attempts in the city.

The frustration was evident in a social worker serving a poor white neighborhood. She termed both city and state agencies as completely uncooperative and revealed the fact that residents have been forced to form their own night patrols because of inadequate police protection.

Private housing for poor Blacks was described as sub-human by two witnesses. Cases of faulty wiring, leaking roofs, broken windows, and complete lack of pest control were outlined as typical. So was the "Who cares?" attitude of slumlords. In picturing one unit a witness concluded, "I wouldn't let my dog stay there."

How does it feel to have an illegal abortion? A young woman had one performed by a local "butcher" and told of the fear, the pain, and the danger to her very life. She then made a plea for fully liberalized abortion laws, pointing out that the current statutes operate only against the poor and the uneducated.

Health services for the poor were classified as "rotten" by a witness with personal experience. She told of all-day waiting in a local clinic rewarded by a cursory examination and rude treatment. She called for extensive participation of the poor in running a proposed new community facility.

A professional who works with alcoholics told of the closing of the de-toxification unit at the local state hospital. She felt that the new procedure of lumping alcoholics with drug addicts was ill-advised since treatment methods differed widely.

U.T. was blasted on two fronts. A young man embroiled in recent campus controversy alleged that the student who becomes an activist is granted full minority-group status with all accompanying privileges such as harassment, overt discrimination, and maybe even expulsion. A woman now teaching at another university described lengthy efforts to land a position at U.T. and a confrontation with an administrator who threatened to reveal certain "personal" information about her if she didn't let up. At the time of the hearing she had a sex discrimination suit pending against the university.

Two men from "coal country" north of Knoxville told of the economic depression in their area, and the difficulties encountered in receiving black lung benefits. One serious problem seemed to be the inability of doctors inexperienced in dealing with the disease to diagnose it from a chest x-ray.

In conclusion, we should note the invitation issued during the hearing by a welfare mother, "Some of you experts with the high-paying jobs should come down off your high horses and live on our income for a while. Then you might understand what the problems are." There were no takers in Knoxville.

Fayette County

"Civil rights---You're talking about the United States. This is Fayette County!" This remark set the tone for a hearing held just forty-five minutes from Memphis. The testimony here was reminiscent of wire-service reports coming out of Mississippi in the early sixties.

A group of blacks, some of whom had been pioneers in the first equal opportunity struggles gathered to testify that the status is still very quo in their area. According to all witnesses the white minority still runs the county with an iron hand.

Focus was placed on voting rights with statements like, "Registration is held only on weekdays so that working poor folks can't take time off to register." There are no poll watchers for county elections, and the ballots of black people can be thrown out or changed." "Yes, there was one black tally clerk, but she was fired." "We need more blacks on the election commission."

In the area of health care the witnesses stated to a man that blacks have to travel to Memphis to receive adequate medical service from doctors. It was stated that local physicians either won't accept blacks as patients or provide at best questionable treatment.

It was alleged that the county court blocked the providing of supplemental food for school children already funded by the State Welfare Department.

Education for black youth was pictured as inferior and a hundred years behind the times. In an area where the population is at least seventy percent black, the school board is "lily white."

In the area of employment the county was called the third poorest in the nation with jobs to match. It was testified that those blacks who are employed hold mostly menial positions which they may lose if they get out of line.

The need for appropriate job training was emphasized along with the desirability of capital outlay for blacks to start their own businesses.

One witness stressed the need for day care centers for black children. When it was suggested that money for such a center might be available in Nashville, some one summarized the meeting and maybe the county by saying, "If there's money available, the whites will probably grab it before we get a chance."

Memphis

SOUL CITY BLUES

"But they didn't give me a chance to get in; they pushed me in and I fell onto the back seat." Just part of the testimony of a black Memphis teacher who was arrested and taken downtown because she had the audacity to ask why she had been stopped by local police.

A black businessman told of being beaten, robbed and harassed by police to the point that he was forced out of employment.

A woman explained the agonies of losing her license as a masseuse for violating a local statute against massaging men. She was unaware of the ruling supposedly in effect for ninety days. The case seemed to have involved police entrapment.

A young man alleged that the police had entered his apartment without a warrant and conducted an illegal search.

A bricklayer testified to the difficulties blacks encounter from both labor and management when trying to enter skilled building trades.

An outreach worker asked for more paid time to perform his many duties. He stated that most workers must function on an unpaid overtime basis to complete their assignments.

Several witnesses criticized state and federal job training programs. They charged that some programs left students poorly prepared for employment. That some public and private employers used students as "slave labor" for more than a year, then failed to hire them; and that no thought was given to the existing labor market in designing training courses. Six hundred women were trained as nurses' aides when all hospitals in the county could hire fewer than one hundred.

The need for extra clothing allowances when school begins and for more and better day care centers was pointed out bya welfare worker.

A former Memphis State student who had "cracked up" was hospitalized for three weeks then released, told of being refused re-admittance by school officials until he underwent six months of unspecified type therapy not recommended by hospital psychiatrists. A panel member noted knowing of similar instances where "school officials were afraid to take a chance."

A man formerly employed in the food stamp program in Campbell County pictured a scene where five hundred people stood in the rain all day waiting for food stamps and were not served. According to the witness his pleas for alleviation of the intolerable circumstances almost led to his dismissal. Only contact with the State Welfare Office in Nash-

ville led to corrective measures. Some Memphians responded that poor food stamp service still exists there.

A welfare mother outlined difficulties and delays in helping people become eligible for disability payments. She placed partial blame for this on cursory examinations and incomplete records in local clinics and the rest on the fact that determinations are made in Nashville, not Memphis. She charged that one woman died while awaiting her financial fate. She also disclosed that Medicaid does not provide for regular general physicians, dental care, or examinations required before children enter school.

A white woman described the perils of interracial dating and marriage through accounts of harassment on her job, and later, what she believed to be unfair treatment on the part of her welfare worker.

A C.A.P. worker, experienced in job placement, called for more realistic high school guidance programs for those not headed for college. He suggested the employment of retired industrial placement men to spearhead this effort. He also called for the abolition of phony private training schools which prey on the poor, promising jobs and delivering only misery. According to the witness, many of these schools are licensed, but not accredited by the State.

A resident of north Memphis, Area Six, listed living conditions there as unbelievably bad. Uncontrolled rat population, garbage in the streets, no sidewalks, and houses poorly maintained by slumlords were just part of the picture she painted. She saw some hope in a newly opened recreation center, but expressed the view that more neighborhood people should be hired.

A woman who testified anonymously related how she had fought the system and lost big. She told a story filled with technical detail of wanting transportation provided for her daughter to an integrated school. It sounded like a typical narrative of one person against the "system" until the punch line came. "They took me to court and I haven't been allowed to live with my daughter in over a year."

A member of the Black Panthers gave instances of police harassment. About to go on trial for "liberating some housing for poor folks," she expected no justice and promised to continue organizing within prison walls.

A fresh and frank insight into the corrections system was given by four ex-convicts. They discussed the breeding of crime in slum neighborhoods, brutal treatment of youthful offenders, vile living conditions in jails

and prisons, and a complete lack of true rehabilitation services. One man explained how being unable to get a job because of the stigma of a prison record almost forces many back into criminal acts. Another spoke of the dehumanizing effects of all sides of prison life. He finished by asking, "How can they expect us to come out like men when they treat us like animals?" A lot of others are asking the same question.

Conclusion

There you have it, Governor Dunn, a report from some of the people -- people in want -- people in need -- but people with hope enough to come and testify -- people with faith that you will listen to what they have to say.

POVERTY

The story of the poor in Tennessee is a tragic one. Every hearing gave us convincing examples of the inequities in our State. In every way, the poor have more difficulties than the well-to-do. As an example, consider health care. Our hearings pointed out that all diseases and other health problems, such as drugs and alcoholism, afflict the poor more severely than the affluent. To be poor means that you live a shorter life, if you are lucky enough to survive birth. Once the poor conquer that first hurdle, they are destined to poor housing, which breeds disease, which weakens one's capability to learn, which qualifies them for the welfare rolls.

Hardly recognized is the fact that poverty is a major problem affecting the aged. 25.3% of all poor are over 65. ⅓ of all persons over 65 are poor. It is appalling that Tennessee and the nation allows so many people to be cast aside. Our State welfare program and the social security benefits that the aged receive must be coordinated to allow our citizens over 65 to live a decent and dignified life.

We Tennesseans must come to the realization that the cost of poverty is too high. IF THE POOR WERE GIVEN A DECENT ALLOTMENT AND A MEANINGFUL PLACE IN DECISION MAKING REGARDING THEIR OWN DESTINY, THE COSTS OF CRIME, ILLNESS, AND NON-PRODUCTION WOULD BE PRACTICALLY NON-EXISTENT. TOP PRIORITY

WE MUST DO ALL WE CAN TO GUARANTEE A JOB FOR EVERY TENNESSEAN. TOP PRIORITY The poor should receive decent wages to build and staff new parks, health clinics, pre-schools, housing projects, community centers, improved rural roads which are so terribly needed. Of course, training for the workers and day-care for the children would have to be seen as a necessary part of a serious attack on unemployment. Tennessee and the Federal Government should be partners in such a program, though Federal unwillingness to cooperate should not stop Tennessee from doing what needs to be done to stop the vicious cycle of poverty.

INSTITUTIONAL RACISM

The Kerner Commission Report of 1968 pointed to institutional racism as the basic problem underlying racial tension. "What white Americans have never fully understood but what the Negro can never forget is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it." Many blacks spoke to this in our hearings. There is but one way to halt institutional racism. The institutions must be changed.

Your administration recently took "Affirmative Action" to meet the

problem of racism by creating equal opportunity in State Government. This approach is both deceptive and inadequate. Those citizens of Tennessee who have been denied equal education, equal housing, equal medical care, cannot compete equally, even with similar "opportunity". YOU ARE URGED, THEREFORE, TO NO LONGER CONCERN YOURSELF WITH EQUAL OPPORTUNITY. YOU MUST CONCERN YOURSELF, FOR THE SAKE OF ALL TENNESSEANS, WITH EQUAL RESULTS. TOP PRIORITY

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The criminal justice system in our State deals with the poor, the black, and the young perhaps more than any other part of government. The majority of those arrested and convicted are black, poor, or young. Yet, when you look at those who head up our justice system, they are white and have no appreciation for those who are "different" -- the accused. The ratio must be reversed. More representatives of minority communities must be appointed as police, judges, parole officers, etc. The Law must be seen as and must be practiced as no respecter of position. The powerless are the victims of crime and unjust practice of law. THE COURTS, THE PRISONS, AND THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES MUST RESPECT THE PERSONHOOD OF ALL - THE POWERFUL AND THE POWERLESS. TOP PRIORITY

Too many of the poor are unnecessarily incarcerated in our prisons for extended periods of time before trial. The judicial system needs revamping, streamlining. The bail system needs revision to assure the poor of equal treatment under the law.

Our prisons must replace the philosophy of punishment with one of rehabilitation. To do this, substantial funds must be made available to the Commissioner of Corrections. The fact that three out of every four crimes are committed by recidivists is enough evidence that our prisons are miserable failures. Overcrowding, irrelevent training, slave wages, lack of religious and political freedom have added to the crisis we now face in corrections.

Police departments in Tennessee are becoming notorious for the "quick finger" on the trigger. Recent shootings by police in Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, and Chattanooga have been justified by local officials quoting the State Statute (40-808). If justice is to be a reality in Tennessee, new, stricter laws, regarding police use and citizen use of firearms will have to be passed. Death for alleged commitment of misdemeanors and felonies at the hands of police is highly questionable, particularly now, when capital punishment is being seriously questioned.

WOMEN

Testimony at the hearings clearly pointed out that subordination of women in our state is an oppressive reality. The laws limit women's rights to (1) enter into contracts, (2) abortion and contraception, and (3) force women on welfare to stay in the home. Those women who find themselves in jobs traditionally held by men usually find the salary to be lower than men's salaries for the same work.

Increasing numbers of women are beginning to recognize women's existence as a class within society, and are beginning to see the community of interest women have with society's other oppressed groups. More and more women are beginning to question the myth that caring for children, cooking, and cleaning for 16 hours a day, every day, is in itself a fulfilling lifetime vocation. This is not a rejection of motherhood, but rather a recognition that all options that come with being a citizen of this state must be open to women, so that they may be able to choose a life-style instead of having one foisted on them.

OUR STATE SHOULD SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE ITS EFFORTS TO ENFORCE EQUALITY AND JUSTICE FOR WOMEN. The main concerns should include liberalized abortion, equal treatment and opportunity for women in our vocational and higher education schools (students, faculty, and staff), discriminatory practices against women in housing, employment, public health, and taxation. TOP PRIORITY

The above are the priorities we heard from the people.

You established the Jarman Commission to help you save money. We established the "People's Report" to help you save money. For, in the long run, the expense of seriously attacking the problems reflected in the people's priorities will be overshadowed by the health and prosperity of all Tennesseans.

TCHR NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

VOLUME IV NUMBER 4 818 17th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee, 37203

KNOXVILLE: FAIR HOUSING, INVESTIGATION & TESTING

Within the past several years a number of federal laws have been passed that explicitly prohibit discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin with regard to the selling or renting of virtually all residential housing. However, in Knoxville, as in most cities, illegal housing discrimination continues to exist unabated and almost unchallenged.

The Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations (Knoxville Council) has begun to attempt to challenge this pervading discrimination and evident disregard of the law by most realtors in Knoxville. The primary method or means that the group is utilizing is an ongoing program of investigating and "testing" to obtain evidence, and possible court action based on the evidence thus obtained.

A primary reason for the Knoxville Council's taking on this project is that without a form of "testing," there is almost never enough evidence to prove a case of housing discrimination. And no governmental agency is now allowed to perform testing. Thus, it falls to groups like the Council to perform this type of activity. Right now the Knoxville Council is the only organization in the city that has done any testing, or is interested in doing any on an ongoing basis.

Perhaps the simplest way of describing testing is that it is a form of discovering whether a realtor, landlord, or savings and loan institution is illegally discriminating in the renting or selling of housing. That is, it is a method of eliminating all factors, (e.g., amount of income, family size), other than race, color, etc. as reasons why a person is refused rental or purchase. There is no magic formula as to how exactly, or how many times to conduct tests in a given case. Perhaps the best way

FAIR HOUSING IN KNOXVILLE:

INVESTIGATION AND TESTING

to explain how testing works is to review an actual case in which the Knoxville Council has recently been involved.

In this particular instance a young black couple with a small child attempted to rent a two-bedroom, unfurnished apartment. It is important to note that they were bonefide apartment seekers. (In almost all cases the original party that is refused housing must be at least minimally bonefide homeseekers.) This black couple had been told on the phone that there was a two-bedroom, unfurnished apartment available, and that there was a waiting list on the apartment; however, the manager said that if they wanted the apartment they could bypass the waiting list and rent it right away. When the couple went to look at the apartment two days after the phone call, they were told that the policy on the waiting list had been changed that day. Also, the couple was not shown the apartment.

Within a few days a test was set up. First a black couple went in seeking a two-bedroom, unfurnished apartment. They were told that there was a waiting list, and that there were no vacant apartments available to show. About ten minutes after the black couple left, a white couple arrived and asked about renting the apartment. They were immediately taken to see a vacant apartment. However, it was furnished, and a two-bedroom apartment. The manager attempted to work out an arrangement whereby the apartment could be rented unfurnished. Notably, the manager made no mention to the white couple of a two-bedroom, unfurnished apartment being available, or of a waiting list. After some phone calls and waiting, the white couple was told the following day that they could rent the apartment unfurnished.

About a month later a second test was organized. First, a black couple went to the apartment complex and inquired about renting a two-bedroom, furnished apartment.

They were told that the only available apartment had just been rented. A white couple arrived about ten minutes after the black couple. The white couple was shown a two-bedroom, furnished apartment. They were also told that there was another similar apartment available to rent immediately. A report of all that transpired in this case was forwarded to the Justice Department in Washington, and to the FBI in Knoxville. The FBI conducted an investigation, and the Justice Department is presently reviewing the evidence. As yet no legal action has been taken.

It should be noted that testing is not illegal, nor is it considered a form of entrapment. While the process of housing investigation and testing is certainly more complex than it may appear at first glance, the staff of the Knoxville Council feels that it can advise any group in Knoxville or elsewhere interested in working in the area of fair housing investigation and testing.

Of course, bringing legal action against violators of the housing laws is not an end in itself. It is, however, the only viable alternative that the Knoxville Council sees at this time to begin to break the stranglehold which the local real estate establishment has on determining where both blacks and whites can and cannot live in this city.

--George Frazier, Director--
Knoxville Council

CHINA

CHINA TODAY: A PERSONAL REPORT

The Highlander Center and the Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations, on Tuesday evening, January 4th, co-sponsored a talk and slide presentation by Mrs. Irene Johnson and Dr. Russell Johnson at the First Methodist Church in Knoxville. The Johnsons' report, attended by about 50 people, was a personal account of the People's Republic of China as they observed it on a recent 30-day visit. The next evening in Nashville, the Johnsons, under the sponsorship of the Friends' Meeting, spoke to nearly 100 people at the United Methodist Board of Evangelism auditorium.

The Johnsons are staff members of the American Friends Service Committee, and have spent many years travelling and working in Southeast Asia and the Asian Subcontinent. On their trip to China they visited several large cities, including Peking and Shanghai, as well as a number of smaller towns and rural farm communes. One of the historical sights they were able to see was the mountain retreat where Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese took refuge in the years before the revolution of 1949. While in China the Johnsons were guests of exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia.

It is a mild understatement to say that their observations about China and its people were enlightening. The total lack of poverty, hunger, venereal disease, drug abuse, and high crime rates that the Johnsons spoke about was most interesting in comparison with other large Asian countries like India and Pakistan that they visited in the recent past.

Dr. Johnson asked the audience to compare these circumstances with life in the U.S. He pointed out that many people compare the standard of living of the Chinese with our own, when it makes more sense to compare theirs with other large Asian nations, such as India, and with China before the revolution. Travelling with the Johnsons were Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Clark. Mr. Clark, currently Director of the American Friends Service Committee, worked in China immediately after World War II; the party was able to visit the area in which Dr. Clark served, and to draw their own conclusions about the progress made there.

The Johnsons also spoke about their personal observations of acupuncture being used as an anesthetic in medical operations, and of how it is being used to cure deafness in children.
They talked about the almost total lack of garbage, and the overall cleanliness in China. For example, Shanghai, a city of 10 million people, has no garbage collection. They report that there continues to be a high regard in China for the family unit; young people get two weeks paid vacation with travel expenses per year to go home to visit their parents.

While the Johnsons' report was highly enlightening and generally favorable, it was not totally uncritical. For instance, they said that in spite of the egalitarian teachings and principles of the Chinese leadership, there still exist such things as first, second, and third class accommodations in train travel. Nevertheless, when these listeners walked away, they could not help but feel that their minds had truly been "blown." We sincerely wished that all Americans could have been able to share in the experience of the Johnsons and their observations about China and the Chinese people.

--George Frazier with Ed Hamlett--

women's rights

- EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN - CHICAGO

Sponsored by the Urban Research Corporation (URC) of Chicago, in cooperation with IBM, Sears, Illinois Bell and others - February 16-17 at Chicago's Sheraton-Blackstone. $95.00 registration. Aim is to aid corporations in helping them to understand recent federal order requiring companies doing business with the government to set goals and time-tables to rectify job discrimination against women. Write URC, Conference Division, 5464 South Shore Drive Chicago, 60615 - Phone, AC-312 955-3050 - Check must accompany registration form.

PHRC: WOMEN CAN BE PARK POLICE

The (Pennsylvania Human Relations) Commission has ordered the City of Philadelphia and the Fairmount Park Commission to give Miss Joanne Rossi the opportunity to apply for a position as a police-guard, and to process her application without regard to height, weight or sex.

The order resulted from a public hearing of a complaint filed by Miss Rossi that she was not allowed to apply for a position as Fairmount Park Guard because she is a woman.

The Commission found at the Public Hearing that the City and the Park Commission did not produce evidence that the position of a Park Guard had such requirements that can be met only by males, or had more hazards for women than for men.

The City of Philadelphia has appealed this order to the courts.

--Reprinted from Pennsylvania Human Relations Report, Quarterly Publication of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission, 100 N. Cameron Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17101

conference

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE ON WORLD AFFAIRS

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - MARCH 17-19

Sponsored by American Friends Service Committee, Mississippi League of Women Voters, United Nations Association of Memphis and others. Topic: International Affairs in an Election Year. Write AFSC, Box 1791, High Point, North Carolina 27261.
$25, Inclusive - Students-$18.

festival

APPALACHIAN WORK FESTIVAL-KNOXVILLE

Sponsored by Epworth Ministries, 16th and Highland, Knoxville, 37915, February 18-20. They say they're " . . . getting lots of folks together to talk about work alternatives, struggles, change, and just to celebrate being together . . .(and it's) all glued together with good food, music and fellowship."

tchr newsletter: voice of the PEOPLE

THROUGHOUT its history, so far as we can determine, the NEWSLETTER has been a "house" organ. That is, the membership of the Council has been kept informed, sometimes more successfully than at other times, of what the Council--its members, chapters, directors and staff--has been up to.

At one time or another since the late fifties there have been chapters in Memphis, Haywood County, Fayette County, Jackson, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Coffee-Franklin Counties, Wilson County, Chattanooga, Oak Ridge, Knoxville, Bristol, and Johnson City. In addition to these members in chapters, there have been unaffiliated members in at least a dozen other places.

But, things have changed:
--In the early sixties, Jackson, where there is no longer a chapter, had the most active group in the state.
--The president of one of the largest affiliates in the state reported recently that his chapter's activities were limited to one picnic last year.
--The Nashville chapter, once the largest in Tennessee, was dissolved by the membership over a year ago.
--Of the thirteen chapters that have been active in the past, seven no longer exist even on paper, and no more than three or four can be said to be functioning on a regular basis.
--Paid membership, while not the sole indicator of interest in the Council's activities, is lower at present than it has been in years.

This comes at a time when other state councils are also in a slump. But to say that things don't look good for the Tennessee and other state human relations councils is not to imply that nothing is happening. Elsewhere in this issue there is an account of affirmative action by the Knoxville Council in the area of housing and foreign affairs. Furthermore, women's rights, labor, health rights, student rights, peace, welfare rights, and tenants' organizations, the NAACP, Urban League, SCLC, fair housing groups, prison reformers, consumer, ecology and conservation advocates, CAP agencies, and neighborhood associations are acting today in the people's interests across Tennessee.

One thing that we learned during the course of the People's Report Hearings last fall was that groups and individuals continue to struggle regardless of the difficulties of established organizations.

WHAT WE CAN DO

So far as we know, the TCHR NEWSLETTER is the only statewide, multi-issue publication in the state. If we view it as a tool for all, as opposed to simply a "house organ" for members of the Council, as a vital part of a needed communications network, we will help to fulfill our goal of "saying and doing . . . what justice and decency demand be said and done."

(continued . . .)

SPECIFICALLY, WE CAN:

--By reporting what people are doing, help to build solidarity and decrease the sense of isolation that people often feel when they don't know that others, perhaps in their own areas, are struggling too.
--Watchdog federal, state, local, and private agencies and insist that they fulfill their mandates from the people.
--Keep you informed of conferences, seminars and information sources that will aid you.
--Be open to your suggestions of how we and others can serve you better.
--Write in such a way that people not only learn what others are doing, but how they did it. And if we can't tell you how adequately enough in print, we can let you know who is able to advise you personally.

THIS NEWSLETTER MUST BELONG TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE WHO ARE DEDICATED TO THE GOALS OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL AND WHO SHOW THAT DEDICATION BY WHAT THEY SAY AND DO, NOT JUST TO THOSE WHO AFFIRM OUR GOALS BY JOINING EACH YEAR. IF IT TRULY BELONGS TO AND SERVES THE PEOPLE, WE WON'T NEED TO CONCERN OURSELVES TOO TERRIBLY MUCH WITH THE GRIM ORGANIZATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE RECENT PAST.

--Ed Hamlett
Newsletter Editor--

NOTENOTENOTENOTENOTENOTENOTENOTENOTENOTE

We would greatly appreciate it if you would let us know about conferences, seminars, books, magazines, festivals, resource materials, etc. that you think people would be interested in. Please, thanks!

NOTENOTENOTENOTENOTENOTENOTENOTENOTENOTE

Publications

THE REAL DIRT . . made its appearance in Nashville this month. The first issue has articles on, "Who Owns and Controls America," "Lockheed: Welfare for the Rich," and "Urban Renewal: Stealing in the Name of the Law." The last article takes Nashville as a case in point. The editors say THE REAL DIRT is committed to one cause: "the advancement of working people." Box 1134, Nashville 37202. Subscription - $2.00 for ten issues. Contributions of articles and money are welcome.

THE COMMUNITY BRIDGE AND LIBERATION MESSAGE . . . is a relatively new publication directed to the Black Community in Nashville. It contains articles on, "The Strength of Black Families," Tennessee Prisons, the recent Tennessee Voters' Council/ Congressional Black Caucus dinner, and Tennessee State's problems with white racism in athletics.
Subscription - $3.00 per year
Box 1641, Nashville, 37202

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-C 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Staff -

Dick Moon
Executive Director
Ed Hamlett
Newsletter Editor
Deanna Mason
Secretary

Area Code 615, 256-5691

September 13, 1972

Rev. James Lawson
Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
653 Alston Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38126

Dear Rev. Lawson:

The Southern Regional Council will hold its annual meeting on December 1-2, 1972, at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta. I want to extend a cordial invitation for you to attend this meeting and to participate in program discussions. The Council will be very happy to pay your expenses to this meeting. I would appreciate it if you would return the enclosed hotel reservation card.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

GHE:syc

September 13, 1972

Mr. Richard Moon
Executive Director
818-B, 17th Street South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Richard:

The Southern Regional Council will hold its annual meeting on December 1-2, 1972, at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta. I want to extend a cordial invitation to you to attend this meeting and to participate in program discussions. The Council will be very happy to pay your expenses to this meeting. I would appreciate it if you would return the enclosed hotel reservation card.

Your chairman has also received an inviation to attend the meeting. If it should happen that the chairman is unable to attend, I hope that one of your principal officers can come with you.

The Council staff found our meeting in August to be most helpful, and I hope that we can find constructive ways during the next few weeks for cooperation on essential program objectives.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

GHE:syc

File

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Vol. IV No. 8 September, 1972

818 17th Avenue South Nashville 37203

TCHR NEWSLETTER

NASHVILLE URBAN RENEWAL

Nashville is a microcosm of America. A small, powerful economic elite, by controlling the boards of our most vital institutions -- Universities, hospitals, banks, and health and welfare agencies, decide the working and living conditions of every citizen. By controlling federal, state and local government agencies which administer urban renewal and model cities programs, the ruling rich have reaped enormous profits from land wrested from residents of the inner city.

THE GRAND OLE LAND GRAB - For many years now, Nashville residents have waged a relentless struggle against the forces of Urban renewal, a federally funded program, which designates a neighborhood "blighted" and then buys land at nowhere near fair market value for resale at a substantial discount to redevelopers. Today more than ever before, the small group of power brokers in Nashville are confronted by a convergence of angry opinion that is growing in size and power from all political directions - left, right and center. As you read this article, community rage revolves around the Music Row Urban Renewal Project.

MUSIC ROW MOW DOWN - The University Center Urban Renewal project involves 527 acres of southwest Nashville. Phase 1 of the project embraces 317 acres of land which will provide for the expansion of Vanderbilt University. The remaining 210 acres of Phase II will provide prime land for the expansion of the music industry - at down home prices.

The Music Row Urban Renewal Project (referred to by the Nashville Housing Authority as a "Neighborhood Development Program") has been in the planning stages since 1965, when the NHA stated in its annual report, "The various segments of that industry (music) and the Authority have been working cooperatively to provide the proper setting for the industry's expansion."

The commercial part of the area, though it is interspersed with residential dwellings, is composed of recording studios, music publishing firms and talent agencies. That part of the area which is residential is composed of two groups of residents - homeowners and tenants.

As this area is not a "slum area" the music industry, like Vanderbilt University, has had to devise unethical procedures for eating into neighborhoods. These procedures were aptly described in the October 11, 1971 issue of Newsweek magazine, in an article entitled "New Sound in Nashville." Although the article refers to Vanderbilt University, it is relevant to the music industry for the following reasons: (1) Music Row Renewal Project is part of the University Center Project, (2) The music industry is controlled by the same men and institutions which control Vanderbilt and (3) the methods of securing land for the music industry are basically the same as those used by Vanderbilt.

"The center's residents are largely white, elderly and middle-class and the area's rambling Victorian homes have long been deemed among the better ones in Nashville. This clearly presented a problem to Vanderbilt expansionists, because healthy communities hardly qualify for condemnation and demolition under standard urban-renewal guidelines. But the university pressed on and now critics charge that the school has turned the area into a slum and is picking up the spoils.

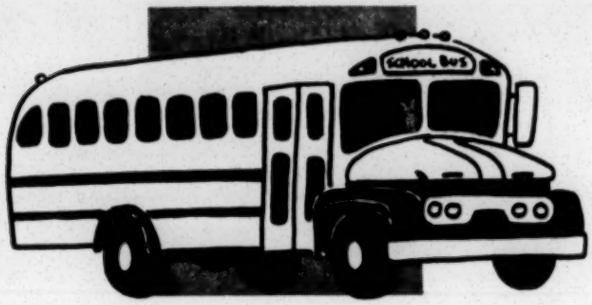
"Vanderbilt's assault on the center actually began as early as 1958, when the university decided it needed space for new facilities... The problem, as the planners saw it, was that if the school had to buy out center homeowners at market value, it would have little money left over for construction. A much better way to get the 110 acres Vanderbilt needed would be for the school to join with the Nashville Housing Authority and have the entire area - some 317 acres in all - declared an urban renewal area.

"To have the area designated eligible for urban renewal, at least 51% of its houses had to be declared unfit for habitation. Accordingly, Vanderbilt and the Authority set out to do just that. First off, the two institutions bruited it about that the center was going to be cleared for urban renewal, a rumor that made residents understandably nervous about the future of their community. Next, the university began systematically buying houses on different blocks, then tearing them down or allowing them to stand there and simply deteriorate. Known among urban-renewal specialists as "spotting", the technique not only drove down values in the area but scared away all other potential buyers except, of course, Vanderbilt and the Authority.

"After thus setting the citizenry's nerves on edge, the Authority hired an engineering firm to go about making "windshield surveys" on the extent of deterioration. To get the needed 51%, inspectors were sent inside the houses to rummage about for technical violations. One 94-year-old man who had lived in his house for 35 years was told it was a blighting influence. One of the reasons given: insufficient closet space.

"Predictably enough, Vanderbilt finally got what it wanted. In 1968, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development declared the area sufficiently deteriorated for urban renewal status. And by the time the residents became effectively organized last year, they faced a long uphill battle. For Vanderbilt had already picked up some three-quarters of the needed land, and to complete its plan, the school presumably could rely on a degree of influence among business leaders and government officials that was truly awesome. Members of the housing authority sit on the board of banks that could gain from the project. The assistant regional manager from HUD is a Vanderbilt graduate. The engineers hired by the authority to make the housing survey were the same engineers employed by the university to plan its future growth."

(continued on page 6)



Last year's cries against busing in Nashville are now being echoed in Memphis and other communities. The rhetoric involved around busing isn't as blatantly racist as in the recent past and the arguments are camouflaged with so much verbiage that some of our liberal friends are supporting the anti-busers (at a respectable distance) calling for "quality education" -- reminiscent of "separate but equal" days. TCHR supports the contention of the U. S. Supreme Court that separate education for the races is inherently unequal. It is also our belief that total desegregation and concerted efforts toward true integration in our schools are worthy goals. Efforts in this direction are required if we are to refrain from developing another generation of bigots.

Busing is not the real issue. Public funds have been used for transportation of students since 1919 in all 48 states. There is suggestive evidence that more pupils are being transported at public expense to racially segregated schools-- including public, private, parochial schools and recently organized protestant "academies" -- than for purposes of school desegregation.

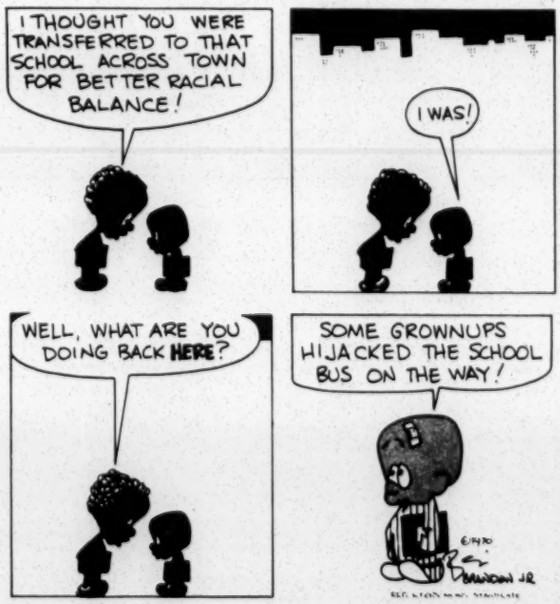
Many busing foes have moaned about the terrible risk to children when they are placed in dangerous buses on death-trap roads. Transportation to school by means of school buses is the safest means of transportation in the nation. Another argument opponents to busing use is that monies used for busing could greatly increase the quality of education if used for other programs. A quick review of school board budgets reveals that transportation costs average a mere 5% of the total cost of public education.

The anti-busers are really screaming because of transportation from black to white or white to black neighborhoods. Race is the issue. Busing is fine with many as long as it is a tool for segregation.

On the other hand, some liberals are very graciously supporting busing in order to help in the process of lifting the blacks from the depths of disadvantage. They see it as the price they must pay for the sins of the past. Oh dear liberal friends, forget your paternal ways and recognize that white children need to know black children. The white child in a segregated school system is also a child of disadvantage.

"Given the fact that we are seeing more segregation, not less," writes Harvard Social Scientist, Thomas Pettigrew, "can only mean that we are producing yet another generation of white and black bigots -- people who will not accept each other when they are adults; and we are producing them in our schools."

Dick Moon



busing .... false issue

MEMPHIS FORMS TASK FORCES

After two years of inactivity, the Memphis Council on Human Relations has been revitalized, a new Board chosen, officers elected, and priorities decided upon. Mr. W. J. Michael Cody, a Memphis Attorney, was elected President. Task forces will be organized September 28, at the first fall meeting. Special emphasis will be placed on housing, police - community relations, employment, welfare, and education. It is the hope of the MCHR officers that a significant number of Council members will join one of the task forces, help gather information, and help plan strategies for significant social change. The Rev. Mr. James Lawson, President of the State Council, will address the Memphis Council at the September 28 meeting. The membership and staff of TCHR wish our Memphis affiliate well in their new beginning.

PEOPLE'S REPORT - ROUND TWO

(Editorial from the Nashville Tennessean)

Poor Deserve Cooperation

THE GOVERNOR'S press secretary has accused the Tennessee Council on Human Relations of looking for "something to complain about" while the council's director contends the governor has already given the group plenty of reasons for complaining.

At issue is a weekend meeting the group said Mr. Dunn promised them some 16 weeks ago. But TCHR Director Dick Moon said his group has "seen no cooperation from the governor's office." He added, "It is becoming increasingly clear that the governor and his staff have no time for poor people."

Press Secretary Ralph Griffin called the charge a "lie" and said "poor people are a very serious concern of the governor's, but there is other state business and all of it has to be worked into the governor's schedule." He said two week day meetings had been granted but refused by Mr. Moon.

There is little doubt that Mr. Dunn is a busy man and surely his time is valuable. But for the working poor involved, week days are valuable as well. Mr. Moon said, "In good conscience we cannot ask the poor to give up a day of work or possibly forfeiture of their jobs by requiring their presence at the governor's office during the week."

Mr. Moon finds it odd that the governor will grant a weekend to a church group and take time to dedicate a brewery on a weekend, but will not schedule a conference with the poor.

But behind all the rhetoric on both sides the aim of the long-delayed meeting is to allow the group to present a report and discussion on state hiring practices. Surely that serious business is worth some of Mr. Dunn's weekend time.

From start to finish and for weeks thereafter, the events of Attica were shrouded in confusion, mistruths and general misunderstanding. At the request of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and leaders of the New York State Legislature, a special commission was appointed to conduct a full and impartial investigation and to deliver the facts on what actually happened prior to, during and following the uprising. It was headed by Robert B. McKay, Dean of the New York University School of Law.

The result, after seven months of investigations, is ATTICA: The Official Report of the New York State Special Commission on Attica, published by Bantam Books (576pp., $2.25). The book contains 64 pages of on-the-scene photographs.

In the preface to their report, the Commission writes: "That the explosion occurred first at Attica was probably chance. But the elements for replication are all around us. Attica is every prison; and every prison is Attica."

The report is divided into 4 parts: 1) What is Attica? 2) Why and How It Happened, 3) The Negotiations and 4) The Assault and its Aftermath. Each of the four sections begins with a summary of findings and also sets forth the Commission's conclusions in the area.

The 64-page picture insert recreates in sequence the events of the Attica tragedy and includes photos...illustrating the life of the inmates afterward.

Boycott Lettuce.

ICEBERG LETTUCE

PLEASE DON'T BUY OR EAT ICEBERG LETTUCE.
Migrant men and women who harvest lettuce in the United States earn less than $2400 a year. Can you imagine raising a family these days on less than $50 per week?

The farm workers are proud people. They do not want charity. They want to work hard harvesting lettuce, but they need a living wage to support their families. They want toilets in the fields, sanitary drinking water, an end to racial discrimination on the job, protection from harmful pesticides and an end to child labor in agriculture.

IF YOU SEE ICEBERG LETTUCE IN THE STORE, PLEASE PROTEST TO THE MANAGER.
The lettuce workers are members of Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers, but the growers refuse to negotiate. The lettuce boycott is our only weapon to convince the lettuce growers that they must treat their workers as human beings.

Millions of Americans are expressing their feelings to the lettuce growers by not buying or eating lettuce, by protesting to the managers of stores, and by refusing to buy any groceries in stores which continue to sell lettuce.

PLEASE DON'T SERVE LETTUCE IN YOUR HOME; REFUSE IT IF SOMEONE SERVES IT TO YOU.
There are many good substitutes for lettuce: spinach, cabbage, kale, endives, loose-leaf romaine, mustard greens. Your cooperation in this boycott will persuade lettuce growers to pay the pickers a living wage and improve working conditions. Thank you for reading this information.

RETURN TO:

UNITED FARM WORKERS, 86 11th St., N.E. Atlanta, Ga. 30309

LABOR DONATED

Dear Cesar Chavez:

☐ I pledge not to eat or buy iceberg lettuce, to tell my friends about the lettuce boycott and to raise the issue wherever I see lettuce (stores, conventions, dinners, airplanes, restaurants, hospitals) until the farm workers' boycott is won.

☐ Please contact me about what else I can do to help.

☐ I enclose a donation to support the non-violent efforts of the United Farm Workers.

Name

Address

City and State

Phone

Zip

(Nash. Urban Renewal - cont. from page 2)
SAME OLD SONG AND DANCE - In reaction to public opposition toward urban renewal, the Nashville Housing Authority and the Chamber of Commerce are calling the music row project a Neighborhood Development Program (NDP). This approach to urban renewal is different only in that the program has to be approved each year by the Metro council. The NHA will continue to use its powers of "eminent domain" to condemn private peoperty for resale to large developers. According to law, "eminent domain" is only to be used for public use such as parks, highways, et cetera. However, the land in the music row area will be sold to those men who own and control the music industry. The most insidious aspect of this "plan" is that this privately owned industry is being financed by over-taxed working people.

A FRANKENSTIEN'S MONSTER - For an understanding of who owns and controls the music industry in Nashville, we focus on National Life and Accident Insurance Co.

The company was organized in 1902 by three former Deputy Commissioners of Insurance of the State of Tennessee with the idea that "unlimited success could be attained by...offering insurance to the lower classes, many of them with little or no formal education."

From 1902 until 1929 all of the stock was owned by seven founding families, including C. A. Craig,president for 35 years, and men powerful in state politics.

As the firm grew, National Life, bent upon pursuing a policy by which they could expand their properties, branched out into many other areas of finance. In 1927, C. A. Craig joined the group of men who organized the Third National Bank of Nashville and when they opened their doors for business, Craig was chairman of its board of directors. Two other National Life board members were also on the bank's board.

In the year 1925, National Life launched WSM. The radio station call letters, WSM, reportedly referred to We Shield Millions.

HIDDEN PERSUADERS - Getting into the radio world was the brain child of Edward Craig, one of National Life's founders. Craig reasoned that the station would benefit the company by selling its identity, strengthening public relations and support company field men in their relations with prospects and policyholders.

From its beginning, country music was the most popular feature on the station. The most popular show was the Saturday night program listed as the WSM BARN DANCE which later became the Grand Old Opry. It was through the exploitation of country music that National Life became one of the country's largest insurance companies.

In January of 1945, WSM was incorporated with National Life owning all the stock. National Life's Corporate Factbook claims it as the "company's best known asset(s)," and calls the Grand Old Opry "...probably the most unconventional sales promotion tool ever used by any insurance company." (pp. 10-11)

NLT (National Life and Third National Bank) THE FAMILY HOLDING COMPANY - NLT is holding company with affiliates active in life insurance, communications, entertainment and recreation (WSM AM, FM, and TV, the Grand Old Opry and Opryland - a 28 million dollar "Theme Park") real estate development (Intereal Company, which is developing an 8 million dollar convention center near Opryland) and data processing (NLT Computor Services Corporation.) NLT was listed on the New York Stock Exchange on April 24, 1972. The company is the fourth largest "combination life insurance company in the country and ranks 22nd among companies in terms of assets.

NHA (Music City's Federal Bulldozer) - "Move over, little dog, or I'll move on over you!" - popular C&W song. The Nashville Housing Authority is a federally funded agency which functions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Housing and Urban

Development (HUD). It is the local public agency in Nashville which operates 19 public housing projects with 20,000 tenants, five urban renewal projects ($160,000,000 - the largest in the south-east) and certain aspects of the Model City Program.

The Nashville Housing Authority is controlled by a five member board of commissioners who are appointed by the local Mayor (rather than elected by the people) and these appointments are confirmed by the Metropolitan council. The commissioners, who serve for a five year period, meet regularly to study bids, award contracts, and oversee an investment in public funds exceeding $150 million dollars.

Traditionally, NHA commissioners have been businessmen, i.e. bankers and insurance executives, along with a scarcely measurable sprinkling of establishment blacks, labor reps and clergy who function as "window dressing" for an agency which is totally undemocratic and totally unrepresentative of the people it is touted to serve.

The relationship of the NHA to the people and areas under its administrative jurisdiction is of a dictatorial nature. The commissioners who decide policies for the NHA are as different from the local majority culturally, economically and socially as apples are to oranges. Not one of the NHA commissioners and administrative personnel live in an urban renewal area, low-income housing project or model cities area. The people living under NHA's jurisdiction are largely low-income working blacks and whites, women with children, the elderly and disabled, all of whom have been systematically excluded from policy making positions.

The chief reason for cutting community people off from positions of power is simply that the NHA is an economic axe of the power brokers. Under the guise of acting "in the public interest" by providing "decent, safe and sanitary" housing for Nashville's poor the NHA has become one of the city's biggest money making businesses. In a 1964 NHA annual report, the benefits of public housing projects (not to mention urban renewal was spelled out: "Besides its other contributions to the community, low-rent public housing contributes noticeably to the financial activity of Nashville, both in its day-to-day operations with local banks, savings and loan companies and in its sale of millions of dollars of notes and bonds. The picture is clear, regardless of whatever its other contributions are - low rent public housing is an important financial asset...."

IN CAHOOTS: THE NHA AND THE NASHVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - The Nashville Chamber of Commerce is an exclusive club of the most powerful economic leaders in Nashville. Like the Nashville Housing Authority, it is simply a tool used by the powerful to take what they want. A close look at the Chamber of Commerce Board of Governors, its President, Executive Board and Red Carpet Award Committee reveals that the Chamber is controlled by National Life, Life and Casualty, Third National Bank, First American National Bank and the Commerce Union Bank.

HIDDEN DEALS - Given the interlocking corporate relationships which control the chamber, it is not surprising that the C of C is the strongest supporter of urban renewal, providing the necessary impetus to speed their projects of their way. In fact, the NHA is proud of its collusion with the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1970 the Chamber of Commerce formed the Music Industry Development Committee and its stated purpose was that of the Nashville Housing Authority's: "To develop short and long term plans for the orderly growth nd development of the Metropolitan Nashville music industry." The 1970 chairman of the music industry committee was James A. Webb, Jr., who is with First American National Bank and Gayle Gupton of Third National who served for many years on the NHA's Board of Commissioners.

The Chamber's involvement in the Music Row area was spelled out even more succinctly in an April 12 article written by Tom Ingram which appeared in THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN: "The Nashville Housing Authority drafted the ordinance the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce is using in its all-out effort to reverse the Metro Council's decision last month to kill a Music Row Urban Renewal proposal.

Meanwhile, chamber officials hosted the third of four private luncheons with councilmen at First American National Bank in an effort to line up enough votes to pass the substitute measure. Chamber officials described the meeting as "nothing secret" but excluded newsmen.

In addition to closed-door conferences with councilmen to clinch various deals, the Chamber has a Metro Government Relations Committee, the purpose of which is "to communicate to the elected leadership of Metropolitan Nashville, Chamber positions on the operation of our local government." Chairman of this particular committee is none other than William C. Weaver, Jr. of National Life and the committee members are the same power people: Andrew Benedict Jr. of First American; Guilford Dudley, Jr. of Life and Casualty; William F. Earthman of Commerce Union Bank and Sam Fleming of Third National Bank.

From all indications the Chamber's efforts on behalf of the ruling rich and the music industry have paid off: the Metro Council passed the Chamber's Music Row Bill in spite of community opposition.

A BLUE PRINT FOR CORPORATE TAKEOVER- We have taken apart, piece by piece, with concrete examples, both the means of action at the hands of the rich and the plan of action. We request our readers to ask their congressman, senators, or any other representatives for a copy of the 342-page PLLRC (Public Land Law Review Commission) report. The PLLRC report, which details past and future progress of the government's land grab program, was made after 5 years of work and the expenditure of $7 million. The January 1971 report is titled "One Third of the Nation's Land," but it should be titled "A Blueprint for Corporate Takeover of 724.4 Million Acres of Land Which Now Belongs to All the People of the United States." The plan is to turn over public lands to lumber, mining, and oil interests, to the power elite. What they don't want will be turned over to states, counties and cities, which are largely controlled by real estate interests. And whatever these interests don't want will be turned over to land speculators, who will build new cities and towns and extend urban sprawl.

This is the biggest land-grab proposal in history.

We offer the PPLRC report as further proof of our assertion that this country is run for the rich, by the rich, and that people are struggling for survival in a society which does not allow them to share the American Dream.

(The above article is taken from a mo more thorough and documented report available from the TCHR office. If you desire a copy of the report, send your request to TCHR)

(All cartoons by Brumsic Brandon, reprinted from the books Luther, Luther Tells It, and Right On, Luther, pub. by Paul S. Eriksson, Inc.)

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

The TCHR is a private, non-profit organization supported by contributions from its members, foundations, and other interested individuals and groups. It is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Tennessee an action/education process in order to identify with the poor, the black, minorities and the alienated, saying and doing with them today what justice and decency demands be said and done; towards the improvement of human rights and the betterment of civic, social and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the state; to stimulate the creative use of intergroup tensions; to promote interracial and intergroup understanding and community; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Any resident of Tennessee who is in agreement with the purpose of the Council may become a member. If you are interested, please complete and return any or all of the forms below.

****

Name_____ Date_____

Address_____ City_____ Zip Code_____

Interest_____ Phone_____
(Housing, Welfare, Health, Jobs, Youth, etc.)

There are four categories of membership. Please indicate which of the four your payment is to cover.

____Single $5. ____Couple $7. ____Student $2. Check enclosed____
____Associated Organizations (Check here for further information.) Cash enclosed____
____New Member or ____Renewal.

Out-of-state residents may receive the newsletter for contributions of $5. or more.

****

Pledge If you wish to contribute further to the Council, please supply us with the following information:

Recognizing the value and importance of the work of the TCHR and signifying my desire to support its principles and aims to the extent my circumstances allow, I propose to give to the Council the amount indicated below during the coming year. I understand that I may reduce or cancel this commitment, if my circumstances change, by notifying the state office in writing.

Date_____ Signed_____

____Contributor $24. ____Underwriter $36. ____Sponsor $60. ____Patron $120.

____Founder $480. _____ $_____ Bill Me_____
(quarterly, monthly, etc.)

All memberships and contributions to TCHR are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

****

Please send information about the Council to the following persons:

Name_____ Address_____ Zip_____
Name_____ Address_____ Zip_____

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818 C 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

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Mr. George Esser
Southern Regional Council
52 Fairlie St. N. W.
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CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM COALITION

RURAL ELECTRIC - PHONE COOPS AND THEIR HIRING PRACTICES

NEWSLETTER STAFF

jan dick
dick moon

October 5, 1972

Mr. Richard Moon
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Dick:

Although the details of the program for the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council have not yet been worked out, it makes a great deal of sense to me that a representative of the State Councils should report to the Council on the varied programs being sponsored by the State Councils, at the same time that the staff and Executive Committee report to the Council on the organizational and program development of this organization.

The Program Committee will be working on the agenda during the next couple of weeks, and I will ask them to arrange to carry out your suggestion.

In the meantime, we have made a lot of progress on our program development efforts, and Harry and I will want to be sharing our specific proposals with each of you during the next few weeks. We have some specific ideas for program relationships with the State Councils on which we want your thoughtful comments.

I appreciated very much the help you gave Lucy Watkins on the day of the Nominating Committee meeting here in Atlanta,

and I was very happy that the Nominating Committee chose Hawk Little John as a nominee to the Council. You will also be interested that the new president of the Memphis Chapter, Mike Cody, has also been nominated for membership.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

GHE:jb

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South / Nashville, Tennessee 37203 / Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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Tom Van Dervort, Murfreesboro
Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Walt Willis, Oak Ridge

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DICK MOON

September 20, 1972

Mr. George Esser
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
52 Fairlie St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear George;

Thank you for your letter of September 13 inviting us to the SRC Annual Meeting. The Tennessee folk will be there. Would it be possible for some of us from the State Councils to have a place on the Board's agenda for a review of State Council concerns? If Board time is already restricted, perhaps the State Directors could call on one of our number to make a brief presentation.

I will look forward to hearing from you.

Peace,

Dick

Dick Moon

cc: Directors NCCHR, GCHR, Virg. CHR,
Ark.CHR, Miss. CHR, Ala. CHR

file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South | Nashville, Tennessee 37203 | Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Walt Willis, Oak Ridge

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DICK MOON

October 10, 1972

Mr. George H. Esser
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
52 Fairlie St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear George,

Thank you for your letter of October 5. Yes, I was very pleased to hear of the Hawk Little John and Mike Cody nominations. Two better persons you could not find.

Regarding the report of State Councils at the SRC Board meeting, I will relay your positive response to the other Directors. Thanks.

I called Harry Bowie on October 9 requesting a meeting with both you and Harry on Oct. 19 at 11 a.m. at the SRC offices. As you know, the State Directors met on the 9th to talk about specific programs we could do jointly and get funded as an association of State Councils. (Jim Draper will send you notes on the meeting). The reasons for this approach are varied and we have received some preliminary positive signals on the joint funding idea. We want to meet with you and Harry for your advice, critical analysis of at least one proposal, any technical assistance you can provide, and your support when we approach the Foundations.

I hope some of our program ideas will dovetail with your recent program development efforts. Together, I think we could be hell on wheels (a theological observation).

Yours in the Struggle,

Dick

Dick Moon

cc: Harry Bowie

File

APPLICATION FOR FUNDING

I. IDENTIFICATION

A. Organization Making Application

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 C 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

B. Name of Project

Neighborhood Block Safety Program

C. Areas to be Served

Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga high crime neighborhoods

D. Date of Proposal

November 1, 1972

E. Total Amount of Proposal: $100,000.00

F. Contact Person

Rev. Richard M. Moon, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 C 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tenn. 37203
Phone: office 615-256-5691
home 615-228-2750

This is a request for a grant for 1973

II. GOALS

A. General Goals

1. Assist selected high crime neighborhoods in an effort to strengthen a sense of community and bring about, through mutual aid, a safer place to live.
2. Seek solutions to neighborhood crime which avoid racial, class and age polarization, and the armed vigilante response.
3. Develop a community approach to peace keeping with the backup assistance of police rather than the police force approach with sporadic assistance or interference from the community.
4. Develop a neighborhood emphasis on crime prevention techniques rather than criminal investigation procedures attempted by the untrained citizen.

B. Specific Goals

1. Development of regular block meetings
2. Establishment of an alert and response system
3. Attempt to improve city and individual outside lighting systems.
4. Organization of neighborhood safety and service patrols.
5. Development of community workshops to a) train block leaders and neighborhood patrols, b) exchange ideas and information, c) develop new positive ways of dealing with neighborhood crime.

C. Expected Results

1. A lowering of the crime rate for rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft in the organized neighborhoods after the Block Safety Program is well into its development.
2. A working relationship between organized communities and the police.
3. A re-population of the streets as residents again feel safe to be outside of their homes — a breaking down of the "barricade mentality."
4. A move toward mutual sharing and caring between neighbors in organized blocks through positive community-building activities.
5. More coordination between organized neighborhoods and community resources, i.e. churches, businesses, social services, parks and recreation, etc.

III. METHODS

A. Responsible Organization:

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Rev. Richard M. Moon, Executive Director
818 C 17th Ave. South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

B. Steps and Stages of the Project:

1. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations will hire a project director who should have experience in community organizing and administration. It would be helpful for the person to have a background in or participate in training in non-violent community peacekeeping philosophy and techniques. The Project Director will have general oversight of the project, identify the neighborhoods to be served, hire four community organizers, arrange for their training, supervise their work, outline methods of procedure, and act as resource to the staff and community organizations when necessary.
2. The community organizers will be residents of the city where they will work. If at all possible, they should be residents of the specific community identified as a project area by the project director. These persons should be carefully chosen to insure good rapport with the neighborhood and ability to communicate effectively with community leaders and resources as well as the police.

   The community organizers' specific tasks:

   a. Identify the community structure and leadership
   b. Work with the leadership to establish block organizations
   c. Set up community workshops for volunteer training, etc., as outlined in II B 5 above.
   d. Identify specific crime problems of the project area.
   e. Coordinate survey of community lighting and help block organizations to develop a better system.
   f. Through broad participation of residents, develop neighborhood safety and service patrols and other creative programs for community safety.
   g. Make monthly reports to the project director.

C. Concept of operation regarding the philosophy of the steps and stages

1. The project is seen as a program to return the essential task of community peace keeping to the residents of a neighborhood with police back-up. In the past few years metropolitan police departments have been seen as outside forces by some communities and in many instances police are viewed as "occupation forces." The Neighborhood Block Safety program is meant to provide a mechanism whereby both community and police can be utilized in the most effective way.
2. The Neighborhood Block Safety program is an approach which will provide a viable option to those who consider answering neighborhood crime with armed vigilante organizations. The vigilante approach only increases the problem of neighborhood safety and police - comunity relations.
3. The method of organizing the projects must be one that provides for maximum participation and decision making from the residents of the project areas, including the decision as to whether they want such a project in their neighborhood.
4. Requests for technical assistance and training of staff and residents will be made to Mr. Ross Flanagan, Police - Community Relations Consultant and trainer in non-violence as well as other appropriate individuals and agencies. Mr. Flanagan has special expertise in Community Block Safety efforts.

IV. RESULTS

A. Arrangements to provide continuing progress reports:

The Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations will supervise the work of the Project Director.

Informal progress reports will be made to the Executive Committee and Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations as well as the funding agency.

The Project Director will make monthly reports to the Executive Director of the Council.

B. Arrangements which will be made to evaluate project results:

1. Regular evaluation sessions in block meetings.
2. A log kept on monthly crime rates for project areas broken down as to types of crime and location.

. At the end of the funding period, we will ask an outside agency in the field of police - community relations to make an evaluation of the overall effect of the project. Copies of this evaluation will be sent to the TCHR Board, the funding agency, each neighborhood organization and public officials who have responsibility for peace keeping services.

NEIGHBORHOOD BLOCK SAFETY PROGRAM BUDGET

Project Director (1)	10,000.00
Community Organizer (4)	32,800.00
Office Staff, part time (4)	12,000.00
Per Diem, Travel	8,000.00
Social Security	1,800.00
Group Insurance	1,400.00
Offices, rent (4)	5,000.00
" , equipment	3,200.00
" , supplies	2,400.00
Telephones	2,400.00
Consulting fees, Training	1,000.00
Overhead	20,000.00
	$100,000.00

SRC REFERRAL SLIP

TO: Jay

Date:

FROM:

FOR YOUR

Information_____

Approval_____

Comment_____

PLEASE

Note & Return____

See Me_____

Respond_____

File,

APPLICATION FOR FUNDING

I. IDENTIFICATION

A. Organizations making application
Association of Human Relations Councils - (Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Georgia Council on Human Relations, Alabama Council on Human Relations, Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Virginia Council on Human Relations, South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Arkansas Council on Human Relations)

B. Name of Project
Southern Community Correctional Facilities Survey

C. Area to be Served
Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia

D. Date of Proposal
November 6, 1972

E. Total Amount of Proposal: $420,000.00

This is a request for a grant for 1973

II. GOALS

THE GOAL OF THIS PROJECT IS TO PROMOTE INFORMED AND ACTIVE CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND INITIATION OF ADEQUATE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS IN ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI, SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, AND VIRGINIA BY

a. Conducting a survey of county & municipal correctional facilities
b. Organizing citizen groups to conduct the surveys
c. Compiling and publishing the data obtained, for the use of state, local officials and citizens' organizations
d. Assisting local groups in studying and selecting programs to be used in improving their local facilities and programs
e. Assisting local groups as a resource with the organization and dissemination of public information to aid in developing action programs to improve correctional facilities and programs.

In conclusion, the major goal of this project would be to create public awareness of the problems, and a commitment to the citizen's personal responsibility to seek solutions and to devote their personal and public tax resources to effect solutions.

Expected Results:

1. Obtain, compile and distribute current data on local correction facilities and programs to officials and citizens of 7 Southern states.
2. Activate local citizens, who, as a result of their involvement in the survey, will begin to work for better facilities and programs in their communities.
3. Enlighten the citizens of 7 Southern states through the public information program, so that they will be supportive of local and state improvements in their correctional facilities.
4. Coordinate, through the work of the paid project staff, the efforts of several groups in each community that are interested in working for better correctional facilities.

Target Groups or Organizations Benefited:

1. The ultimate target group to be benefited by such a project would be the community as a whole, which can proceed from an improved system of corrections resulting from a wide-spread citizen commitment to truly correctional systems for 7 Southern states.

2. This project should begin to alleviate the difficulties experienced by the poor, black, and minorities in local jails who are awaiting trial by involving citizens who otherwise would not be aware of court delays, inability of the poor to make bond, the lack of discrimination between the innocent being held for trial and the convicted offender, and any injurious treatment while the prisoner is incarcerated.
3. This project should also help to ensure the rights of the sentenced offenders, 90% of whom are black and poor, to humane treatment in an adequate and safe environment with reasonable services for medical, recreational and rehabilitative needs. Thus the "clients" of the correctional services to be rendered should also be among the chief beneficiaries of this project.
4. An additional benefit should be to help ensure the right of correctional personnel to do their work with dignity, respect, appropriate training, and adequate compensations. That is, the local sheriff or chief of police, county or city comissioners will have available to them a group of interested citizens who can activate the community's support for improved correctional facilities, and the budgets and salaries necessary to bring this about.

III. METHODS

A. Responsible Organizations:

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Rev. Richard M. Moon, Executive Director
818 17th Ave. South
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Alabama Council on Human Relations
Mr. Jerry Roden, Executive Director
P. O. Box 409
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Mr. Elijah Coleman, Executive Director
600 West 9th Street, Suite 210
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Georgia Council on Human Relations
Mr. James Draper, Executive Director
133 Luckie Street, N.E., Room 506
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Mr. Michael Raff, Executive Director
108 South President Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Rev. Paul Mathias, Executive Director
The Columbia Building, Suite 200
1203 Gervais Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Virginia Council on Human Relations
Rev. Curtis W. Harris, Executive Director
214 East Clay Street, Room 310
Richmond, Virginia 23219

B. Steps and Stages of the Project:

1. Each state council hires a project director. THE DIRECTOR SHOULD HAVE EXPERIENCE IN WORKING WITH VOLUNTEERS, AND IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS. A PRIMARY REQUISITE WILL BE HIS ABILITY TO RELATE EFFECTIVELY TO, AND WORK WITH, CITIZENS FROM ACROSS THE STATE, FROM VARIED BACKGROUNDS IN TERMS OF FACTORS SUCH AS URBAN, RURAL, ETHNIC GROUPS, MINORITIES, POOR, ESTABLISHMENT, AND EX-OFFENDERS. HE IS A FACILITATOR FOR THE VOLUNTEERS WHO ARE THE PRIMARY RESOURCE.

2. Field Representatives accomplish the following tasks:

   Obtains names for and contacts prospective Correctional Reform Committee members from:

   - Local Chapters, Councils on Human Relations
   - Community Action Agencies
   - Neighborhood Councils
   - Penal Reform Groups
   - Churches
   - Legal Services
   - Social Service Agencies
   - Welfare Rights Organizations
   - Ex-offender groups

   and other community organizations and leadership recruited from the community as needed.

   Begin organizational work with one county each to assist these groups in determining:

   1) What should be the services of locally-based correctional facilities,
   2) What facilities and services do we now have in this field,
   and 3) what community resources can be brought to bear to improve existing services.

   Continue organizing other committees after initial test run and serves as staff to these committees.

3. The project directors accomplish the following tasks:

   Supervise the work of field representatives

   Become acquainted with key personnel of: State Government
   Correctional personnel
   Professional resources

   Outline program objectives and methods of procedure, to be submitted to the target groups listed ~~below~~ above.

C. Concept of operation regarding both the methods and philosophy of the steps and stages of this project:

   1. Every step-by-step decision regarding the methods for proceeding on the Southern Citizen's Jail Facility Survey will be predicated on the idea that these steps must be constantly and continually evaluated with the criteria of "what actions by this LOCAL community committee will be most likely to help in achieving our ultimate goal?" - i.e. a correctional system for 7 southern states which will assure:

      The right of every citizeninvolved in correctional systems to be treated equally without discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin;

      The right of the prisoner awaiting trial to be treated as innocent until adjudged guilty by a court of law;

      The right of the community to protection;

      The right of the offender to rehabilitation through a humane program of corrections, treatment, work opportunities, training and education; AND

      The right of correctional personnel to do their work with dignity, respect, appropriate training and adequate compensation.

   2. A KEY PROVISION OF THIS METHOD OF STUDY IS THAT THE CITIZENS THEMSELVES ASSUME PRIMARY AND FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK AND FOLLOW-UP ON THE STUDY.

   2. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO MAKE CLEAR THAT THIS SURVEY IS DONE BY CITIZENS RATHER THAN BEING A PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL STUDY OF SOUTHERN JAILS AND THAT THIS SURVEY HAS DIFFERENT GOALS AND AIMS.

      Requests for technical assistance will be made to the appropriate public and private agencies and used throughout this project.

      The project will be organized by counties, except in isolated

areas where several counties might work best together as a regional group. The work will be accomplished by committees organized by counties or regions as described above.

All data will be collected by personal interview. The Project Directors and supplementary staff will work in each county or region organizing citizens who will conduct the interviews. The citizens will be thoroughly oriented in correctional programs. Initial surveys will be conducted in counties where citizen groups are already working, and where project personnelcan assist with the survey. A test run to study and evaluate the first three counties in each state will be accomplished before the program is fully initiated.

e. Suggested steps to be taken within a community in implementing the project include:

a) Organizing a broadly based group of citizens willing to make an extensive, on-going commitment of their time and energies to implementing this project, and to follow it through to supporting the development, or the increased effectiveness, of their community correctional facilities and programs.

b) Selecting a chairman

c) Orienting the committee to the goals, procedures, and tasks of their Correctional Reform Committee

d) Initiating personal contact on the part of the committee chairman (and others as needed) with the following:

County officials
City Administration Officials
District judges
Sheriff
Legal Services
Chief of Police
County Grand Juries
Probate or Juvenile Judge

e) Touring the facilities, including interviews with the inmates, officials responsible for administering the facilities, and completion of the questionnaire.

f) Writing a report on these tours and interviews. This information will be compiled, attached to the questionnaire, and submitted as described in section 3 above.

g) Simultaneously with the above processes, committee members will be expected to read much of the information available on the subject of corrections. They will also be having regular committee meetings to inform themselves about the subject of corrections. Speakers at these meetings will include many of the correctional officials listed above, as well as the community probation and parole officers,

the county attorney
an attorney practicing criminal law
their state legislators
criminology professors

and others as they are desired or necessary.

THIS PROCESS IS DESIRABLE NOT ONLY FOR WHAT THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS THEMSELVES LEARN AND NEED TO LEARN BY IT, BUT ALSO FOR WHAT THE CORRECTIONAL LEADERSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY LEARNS ABOUT THE WORK, MOTIVES, RESPONSIBILITY AND CREDIBILITY OF THE CITIZENS GROUPS INVOLVED.

FOLLOWING THIS PROCESS, THE CITIZENS GROUP MAY LATER BE ABLE TO BE INFLUENTIAL IN PROMOTING AND EFFECTING NEEDED CHANGES -- THEY HAVE "TOUCHED ALL THE BASES."

h) At the end of this first stage of the project all date will be compiled in report form, submitted to state council boards and the Association of Human Relations Councils and published. As each county survey is completed, results will be printed and made available to all local officials concerned as well as state authorities.

i) Since these reports will be a description of existing facilities and programs, they will provide baselines for future citizen action to bring about effective correctional programs in their city or county.

THUS, THE COMMITTEES ARE ENVISAGED AS BEING THE NUCLEUS AND CATALYST FOR A CONTINUING PROGRAM OF "INFORMED CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND INITIATION OF ADEQUATE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS."

IV. RESULTS

A. Arrangements to provide continuing progress reports:

Directors of state Councils on Human Relations will supervise the work of the project directors.

Informal progress reports to state council presidents will be one requirement.

Monthly reports will be submitted to state councils on the work accomplished during the month. These reports would include:

Cities and counties visited

Key citizens and local officials contacted

Volunteer training meetings held

Description of local committees' activities, meetings and interviews.

Requests for information received

Local surveys started and completed

Local action projects initiated

Local public education and information activities accomplished

B. Arrangements which will be made to evaluate project results:

This aspect of the project will be the key to assessing the ultimate value of this 7 state project.

The most useful and honest appraisal criteria will be to report on the concrete results of the activities of the local Correctional Reform Committees' work. This appraisal would necessarily be long-range in nature.

For example, we will ask:

1) What improvements, if any, have taken place in the services and programs of the existing local correctional facilities?

Have the physical facilities of the jail improved?

Have the jail services improved in terms of correctional programming, i.e.:

segregation of types of prisoners

visiting privileges

commissary facilities

food service

cleanliness

medical services

availability of special diets or medication

counseling or referral services

recreation

library

physical exercise opportunities

Are any citizens groups now working to initiate volunteer

programs such as:

Jail visitor programs

Volunteer "probation officers"

Volunteer social history interviews at the time of admission

Have bail bonding procedures been studied, and have personal recognizance bonds been initiated.

Has the local community initiated the use of volunteer attorneys or other programs improving the representation of the accused offenders

2) What existing correctional facilities in the community are suitable for a program of work release for inmates?

3) If new jail facilities are being planned, have the officials responsible been encouraged to seek the advice and expertise available to them from correctional agencies? Have local citizens been involved in helping to influence the design of the new facility so that the new jail allows for rehabilitative programs?

4) What programs are being planned within the community, which will be innovative for them in terms of improved correctional resources? (For example, Halfway Houses, community correctional facilities and regional jails.)

SOUTHERN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES SURVEY TOTAL BUDGET

Project Directors (7)	70,000.00
Field Representatives (21)	151,200.00
Per Diem, Travel	84,000.00
Social Security	9,800.00
Group Insurance	7,000.00
Printing	7,000.00
Consulting fees	7,000.00
Overhead	84,000.00
	420,000.00

SOUTHERN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES SURVEY INDIVIDUAL STATE BUDGET

Project Director (1)	10,000.00
Field Representatives (3)	21,600.00
Per Diem, Travel	12,000.00
Social Security	1,400.00
Group Insurance	1,000.00
Printing	1,000.00
Consulting fees	1,000.00
Overhead	12,000.00
	60,000.00

November 8, 1972

Mr. Richard Moon
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B 17th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Dick:

I thought your revised proposal was a much better document and much more likely to be attractive to foundations.

Let me suggest two additional points for your joint consideration:

1. Provide somewhere for an annual session of the staff from each of the participating states for an evaluation, both of project performance and of current situations in the states covered. The latter could provide the basis for a good article for wide distribution.

2. Provide small amounts of money for legal services in the event that litigation is necessary to eliminate obvious injustices which are uncovered and which are not taken care of by persuasion.

We hope your visit to New York was successful.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

GHE:jb

File

George,

Appended to this proposal will be grand jury reports as available, State Council By Laws and Board Posters.

Specific Southeast documentation will be incorporated in Section I when the State Directors get it to me.

MOON

Your suggestion of a Bail project is a good one yet seemed to expensive to go with it in each state as the current proposal would require. Perhaps one Council could go for that separately. (over)

Memphis has a fine Bail project under State Criminal Court Judge Otis Higgs (Black Judge) with funds from LEAA. 3 full-time staff ($35,000 a year)

APPLICATION FOR FUNDING

I. IDENTIFICATION

A. Organizations making application

Association of Human Relations Councils - (Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Georgia Council on Human Relations, Alabama Council on Human Relations, Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Virginia Council on Human Relations, South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Arkansas Council on Human Relations)

B. Name of Project

Surveys of Selected Southern Community Correctional and Detention Facilities

C. Area to be Served

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia

D. Date of Proposal

November 6, 1972

E. Total Amount of Proposal: $140,000.00

This is a request for a grant for 1973

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The latest F.B.I. statistics on U.S. crime show an increase of crime index offenses by 83% since 1966, and the crime rate up 74% since 1966, while the population increased by 5% in the last six years.

Eighty-five percent of the above crimes are committed by repeaters.

Most offenders found in our county jails are between 15 and 30 years old.

98 percent of all offenders will return to the community to again commit criminal acts. They will put to good use new tools acquired in the "factories of crime" - our local jails

Jails and other short-term institutions are generally thought to confine people for more than 48 hours but less than one year. Frequently managed by a sheriff or other law enforcement officials, these facilities have neither the personnel nor the capacity for any rehabilitation. The jails are considered to be detention centers. Yet, offenders sit in them for months -- sometimes years-- with no counselling, no job training, nothing to do but feel their resentment and plan bigger and better crimes. A survey of 215 county and city jails showed that half of them held convicted felons serving more than one year. In one state 2000 prisoners were serving sentences exceeding two years in city and county jails.

In the case of the untried citizen, the situation in the jails belies our claim to presume a person innocent until adjudged guilty. Yet, 1970 survey showed that more than half the inmates in local jails had not been convicted of crime.

A state criminal justice planning agency noted that its jails "suffer from neglect, often promote unsafe and outright brutal practices and encourage many first offenders to become career criminals." The planning agency of another state reported that in one jail "the plumbing had backed into the cells of prisoners discharging human feces on the floor and walls"; that in another jail prisoners slept on mats on top of welded cages because of over-

crowding, a juvenile was held in an isolation cell without a toilet, prisoners kept an open fire going in the cell to keep warm, and "conditions were even worse in other places."

In a 12 state study of county and city jail facilities done recently, they found that a majority of the facilities are old and do not meet minimum standards in sanitation, living space, and segregation by age and type of offense. Two-thirds of the jails surveyed reported the absence of rehabilitative programs. For the jails as a whole, only 3% of the 19,000 who staff them perform rehabilitative duties.

Jails are not the only problem. Public knowledge and concern is lacking. Yet the public knows that "something is wrong." Corrections officials are bombarded with charges of "brutality" and "coddling" at the same time. The public knows about the problem of recidivism, yet it will not support tax increases to provide resources necessary for rehabilitative programs. The majority of the public knows of the ex-offender's difficulty in obtaining employment, yet few in the position to hire will consider ex-offenders. An education/action process with citizens is needed in order to develop a community support base for improvement of jails and other correctional institutions.

The price of crime and ineffective correctional facilities is astronomical:

Shoplifting

merchants losses - up to 5% of total sales
prevention equipment & services - $1,500,000,000.00

Crime related to drug abuse - $5,000,000,000.00

Cost to victims or survivers in lost wages,
medical expenses -- hundreds of millions

Organized crime, gross income -- $50,000,000,000.00

Losses through burglaries -- $620,000,000.00

Losses through robberies -- $86,000,000.00

Auto theft losses -- $140,000,000.00

Cost of criminal justice systems -- $6,000,000,000.00

This grocery list does not include the cost to communities in the loss of new business, housing developments, general economic growth because of rising crime rates and the high cost of recidivism. Many other hidden costs have not been mentioned here.

Our region of the country, indeed, the nation, cannot afford to finance the status quo. New forms must be found for our criminal justice system.

III. GOALS

THE GOAL OF THIS PROJECT IS TO PROMOTE INFORMED AND ACTIVE CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND INITIATION OF ADEQUATE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL AND DETENTION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES OF ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI, SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, AND VIRGINIA BY

a. Conducting surveys of selected county & municipal correctional and detention facilities
b. Organizing citizen groups to conduct the surveys
c. Compiling and publishing the data obtained, for the use of state, local officials and citizens' organizations
d. Assisting local groups in studying and selecting programs to be used in improving their local facilities and programs
e. Assisting local groups as a resource with the organization and dissemination of public information to aid in developing action programs to improve detention and correctional facilities and programs.

In conclusion, the major goal of this project would be to create public awareness of the problems, and a commitment to the citizen's personal responsibility to seek solutions and to devote their personal and public tax resources to effect solutions.

Expected Results:

1. Obtain, compile and distribute current data on selected local detention and correction facilities and programs tooofficials and citizens of 7 Southern states.
2. Activate local citizens, who, as a result of their involvement in the surveys, will begin to work for better facilities and programs in their communities.
3. Enlighten the citizens of selected communities in 7 Southern states

through the public information program, so that they will be supportive of local and state improvements in their correctional and detention facilities.

4. Coordinate, through the work of the paid project staff, the efforts of several groups in selected communities that are interested in working for better correctional and detention facilities.

Target Groups or Organizations Benefited:

1. The ultimate target group to be benefited by such a project would be the community as a whole, which can proceed from an improved system of corrections resulting from a wide-spread citizen commitment to truly correctional systems in selected counties of 7 Southern states. The ultimate benefit would be a saving of human and financial resources by providing corrections and detention systems that do the job.
2. This project should begin to alleviate the difficulties experienced by citizens in local jails who are awaiting trial by involving other citizens who otherwise would not be aware of court delays, inability of prisoners to make bond, the lack of discrimination between the innocent being held for trial and the convicted offender, and any injurious treatment while the prisoner is incarcerated.
3. This project should also help to ensure the rights of the sentenced offenders to humane treatment in an adequate and safe environment with reasonable services for medical, recreational and rehabilitative needs. Thus the "clients" of the correctional services to be rendered should also be among the chief beneficiaries of this project.
4. An additional benefit should be to help ensure the right of correctional personnel to do their work with dignity, respect, appropriate training, and adequate compensations. That is, the local sheriff or chief of police county or city commissioners will have available to them a group of interested citizens who can activate the community's support for improved correctional facilities, and the budgets and salaries necessary to bring this about.

IV. METHODS

A. Responsible organizations:

Alabama Council on Human Relations
Mr. Jerry Roden, Executive Director
P. O. Box 409
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Mr. Elijah Coleman, Executive Director
600 West 9th Street, Suite 210
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Georgia Council on Human Relations
Mr. James Draper, Executive Director
133 Luckie Street, N.E., Room 506
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mississippi Council on Human Relations
Mr. Michael Raff, Executive Director
108 South President Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Rev. Paul Mathias, Executive Director
The Columbia Building, Suite 200
1203 Gervais Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Rev. Richard M. Moon, Executive Director
818 17th Ave. So.
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

Virginia Council on Human Relations
Rev. Curtis W. Harris, Executive Director
214 East Clay Street, Room 310
Richmond, Virginia 23219

B. Concept of operation regarding both the methods and philosophy of the steps and stages of this project:

1. Every step-by-step decision regarding the methods for proceeding on the Surveys of Selected Southern Community Correctional and Detention Facilities will be predicated on the idea that these steps must be constantly and continually evaluated with the criteria of "what actions by this LOCAL community committee will be most likely to help in achieving our ultimate goal?" -

i.e. a correctional system for 7 Southern states which will assure:

The right of every citizen involved in correctional systems to be treated equally without discrimination because of

race, color, religion, sex, or national origin;

The right of the prisoner awaiting trial to be treated as innocent until adjudged guilty by a court of law;

The right of the community to protection;

The right of the offender to rehabilitation through a humane program of corrections, treatment, work opportunities, training and education; AND

The right of correctional personnel to do their work with dignity, respect, appropriate training and adequate compensation.

A KEY PROVISION OF THIS METHOD OF STUDY IS THAT THE CITIZENS THEMSELVES ASSUME PRIMARY AND FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK AND FOLLOW-UP ON THE STUDY.

2. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO MAKE CLEAR THAT THIS SURVEY IS DONE BY CITIZENS RATHER THAN BEING A PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL STUDY OF SELECTED SOUTHERN JAILS AND THAT THIS SURVEY HAS DIFFERENT GOALS AND AIMS.

Requests for technical assistance will be made to the appropriate public and private agencies and used throughout this project.

The project will be organized by counties, except in isolated areas where several counties might work best together as a regional group. The work will be accomplished by committees organized by counties or regions as described above.

All data will be collected by personal interview. A Project Director in each state will work in selected counties or regions organizing citizens who will conduct the interviews. The citizens will be thoroughly oriented in correctional & detention programs. Initial surveys will be conducted in counties where citizen groups are already working, and where project personnel can assist with the survey. A test run to study and evaluate one county in each state will be accomplished before the program is fully initiated.

3. Suggested steps to be taken within a community in implementing the project include:

a) Organizing a broadly based group of citizens willing to make an extensive, on-going commitment of their time and energies to im-

plementing this project, and to follow it through to supporting the development, or the increased effectiveness, of their community correctional facilities and programs.

b) Selecting a chairman

c) Orienting the committee to the goals, procedures, and tasks of their Correctional Reform Committee

d) Initiating personal contact on the part of the committee chairman (and others as needed) with the following:

County officials
City administration Officials
District judges
Sheriff
Legal Services
Chief of Police
County Grand Juries
Probate or Juvenile Judge

e) Touring the facilities, including interviews with the inmates, officials responsible for administering the facilities, and completion of a questionnaire.

f) Writing a report on these tours and interviews. This information will be compiled, attached to the questionnaire, and submitted as described in section 3 above.

g) Simultaneously with the above processes, committee members will be expected to read much of the information available on the subject of corrections and detention. They will also be having regular committee meetings to inform themselves about the subject. Speakers at these meetings will include many of the officials listed above, as well as the community probation and parole officers,

the county attorney
an attorney practicing criminal law
their state legislators
criminology professors

and others as they are desired or necessary.

THIS PROCESS IS DESIRABLE NOT ONLY FOR WHAT THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS THEMSELVES LEARN AND NEED TO LEARN BY IT, BUT ALSO FOR WHAT THE CORRECTIONAL LEADERSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY LEARNS ABOUT THE WORK, MOTIVES, RESPONSIBILITY AND CREDIBILITY OF THE CITIZENS GROUPS INVOLVED.

FOLLOWING THIS PROCESS, THE CITIZENS GROUP MAY LATER BE ABLE TO BE INFLUENTIAL IN PROMOTING AND EFFECTING NEEDED CHANGES -- THEY HAVE "TOUCHED ALL THE BASES."

h) At the end of this first stage of the project all data will be compiled in report form, submitted to state council boards and the Association of Human Relations Councils and published. As the selected county surveys are completed, results will be printed and made available to all local officials concerned as well as state authorities.

i) Since these reports will be a description of existing facilities and programs, they will provide baselines for future citizen action to bring about effective correctional programs in their city or county.

THUS, THE COMMITTEES ARE ENVISAGED AS BEING THE NUCLEUS AND CATALYST FOR A CONTINUING PROGRAM OF "INFORMED CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND INITIATION OF ADEQUATE COMMUNITY CORRECTION AND DETENTION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS."

C. Steps and Stages of the Project:

1. Each state council hires a project director. THE DIRECTOR SHOULD HAVE EXPERIENCE IN WORKING WITH VOLUNTEERS, AND IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS. A PRIMARY REQUISITE WILL BE HIS ABILITY TO RELATE EFFECTIVELY TO, AND WORK WITH, CITIZENS FROM ACROSS THE STATE, FROM VARIED BACKGROUNDS IN TERMS OF FACTORS SUCH AS URBAN, RURAL, ETHNIC GROUPS, MINORITIES, POOR, ESTABLISHMENT, AND EX-OFFENDERS. HE IS A FACILITATOR FOR THE VOLUNTEERS WHO ARE THE PRIMARY RESOURCE.

2. He will obtain names for and contact prospective Correctional Reform Committee members from:

Local Chapters, Councils on Human Relations	Churches
Community Action Agencies	Legal Services
Neighborhood Councils	Social Service Agencies
	Chambers of Commerce

Penal Reform Groups Ex-offender groups

Local Bar Associations

and other community organizations and leadership recruited from the community as needed.

Begin organizational work with one county to assist these groups in determining:

1) What should be the services of locally based correctional facilities,

2) What facilities and services do we now have in this field,

and 3) What community resources can be brought to bear to improve existing services.

Continue organizing other committees after initial test run and serve as staff to these committees.

3. The project directors will become acquainted with key personnel of:

State Government

Correctional personnel

Professional resources,

and outling program objectives and methods of procedure to be submitted to the target groups listed above.

V. RESULTS

A. Arrangements to provide continuing progress reports:

Directors of State Councils on Human Relations will supervise the work of the project directors.

Informal progress reports to state council presidents will be one requirment.

Monthly reports will be submitted to state councils on the work accomplished during the month. These reports would include:

Cities and counties visited

Key citizens and local officials contacted

Volunteer training meetings held

Description of local committees' activities, meetings and interviews.

Requests for information received

Local surveys started and completed

Local action projects initiated

Local public education and information activities accomplished

B. Arrangements which will be made to evaluate project results:

This aspect of the project will be the key to assesing the ultimate value of this 7 state project.

The most useful and honest appraisal criteria will be to report on the concrete results of the activities of the local Correctional Reform Committees' work. This appraisal would necessarily be long-range in nature.

For example, we will ask:

1) What improvements, if any, have taken place in the services and programs of the existing local facilities?

Have the physical facilities of the jail improved?

Have the jail services improved in terms of correctional programming, i.e.:

segregation of types of prisoners

visiting privileges

Commissary facilities

food service

cleanliness

medical services

availability of special diets or medication

counseling or referral services

recreation

library

physical exercise opportunities

Are any citizens groups now working to initiate volunteer programs such as:

Jail visitor programs

Volunteer "probation officers"

Volunteer social history interviews at the time of admission

Have bail bonding procedures been studied, and have personal recognizance bonds been initiated.

Has the local community initiated the use of volunteer attorneys or other programs improving the representation of the accused offenders.

SURVEY OF SELECTED SOUTHERN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL AND DETENTION FACILITIES

TOTAL BUDGET

Project Directors (7)	70,000.00
Per Diem, Travel	23,800.00
Social Security	3,500.00
Group Insurance	2,100.00
Printing	7,000.00
Consulting fees	5,600.00
Secretaries, part time	21,000.00
Office rent	4,200.00
Office equipment	1,400.00
Telephone	1,400.00
	140,000.00

SURVEY OF SELECTED SOUTHERN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL AND DETENTION FACILITIES

INDIVIDUAL AND STATE BUDGET

Project Director (1)	10,000.00
Per Diem, Travel	3,400.00
Social Security	500.00
Group Insurance	300.00
Printing	1,000.00
Consulting fees	800.00
Secretary, part time	3,000.00
Office rent	600.00
Office equipment	200.00
Telephone	200.00
	20,000.00

Tenn. Council on Human Relations
January 1, 1970 through Sept. 30, 1970

	1	2	3
Funds Received:			
Grant - Field Foundation		$ 2500000	
Dues & Contributions		191889	
Interest Income		52796	
Total Funds Received			$ 2744685
Funds Disbursed:			
Salaries		$ 1038954	128814.26
Consulting Fees		81200	11112.00
Misc. Expense		23378	1048.17
Office Expense		67401	1842.47
Printing		41075	2175.50
Legal & Bond Expense		25000	1470.50
Edgehill Tutoring Project		357540	—
Travel Expense		394086	40040.45
Postage		27500	505.00
Utilities		40514	452.13
Knoxville Chapter		87500	—
Telephone		178707	2004.80
Rent		90000	1100.00
Fisk Student Housing		7250	—
Directors Housing Allowance		100000	1830.00
Meetings & Conferences		55388	—
Insurance		21322	—
Trash Disposal		6750	137.50
Payroll Taxes		20187	—
Accounting		15000	—
Newsletter		17200	577.18
Total Funds Disbursed			$ 2690152
Funds on hand 9/30/70		$ 1012238	
Deduct Accrued Payroll Taxes		<48943>	
Funds available 9/30/70			$ 963295

December 14, 1970

Re: Tennessee Council on Human Relations

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Effective with January 1, 1970 we have been doing all the accounting and maintaining books for Tennessee Council on Human Relations according to accepted accounting procedures and principles.

JENKINS & TALLENT

By: Lyle Stall

Dat: LS

file - grant file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

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Secretary
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
TREASURER
James Gadsden, Nashville
VICE-PRESIDENT
Seamore Shavin, Chattanooga
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Fred P. Vendetti, Knoxville
Don Vestal, Nashville
Dogan Williams, Nashville
Charles Winters, Sewanee

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Baxton Bryant

December 11, 1970

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
The Field Foundation
100 East 85th Street
New York, New York
10028

Dear Les;

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is a broad-based membership organization with an activist orientation. We have tried to carry on two types of programs, non-activist and activist. The non-activist programs are usually educational programs concerning housing, education, employment, poverty, etc. Activist programs would be in the category of full participation in sanitation worker's strikes, Fayette County, University of Tennessee student, Cambodian, or even Pancake Pantry protests. We have also tried to be the stimulus for organizing other needed organizations for community change or community self-determination.

In 1964 the Tennessee Council was the prime force behind the creation of a public Tennessee Commission on Human Relations, now the Tennessee Human Development Commission. Our Council was the only private organization that Governor Clement specified that the Commission should work with. In 1966 the Metro Human Relations Commission was formed out of a meeting called by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the Nashville Community Relations Council. The American Civil Liberties Union used the Tennessee Council's mailing lists to form their Union in 1967. The same kind of support has been given to the National Tenants' Union and to the Welfare Rights Worker Organization.

The placing of multi-ethnic textbooks in the public schools was one of our best education programs. Small group home confrontation sensitivity has also been a state program.

Housing conferences and material have been made available to small community groups, of which some are now in the process of building low-income housing.

In addition, the Council handles numerous requests daily for information and assistance to local individuals and groups.

Student Activity

Twenty-two people were arrested on the University of Tennessee campus January 15, 1970, and charged with inciting to riot during a demonstration protesting the appointment of Ed Bowling to the Chancellorship of the University system. Faculty and students had been promised a voice in the selection--however, when the appointment was made their voice was totally ignored. Campus right-wingers--protesting the demonstration--instigated limited violence with rock throwing and shoving which resulted in the arrests of the twenty-two demonstrators.

The Knoxville Council on Human Relations and University of Tennessee students requested support from our annual meeting last March for a student march on the state capitol to protest the manner of selection of the UT Chancellor and the repressive measures used against the students and faculty. On April 12, 1970 some 5,000 students met in Centennial Park for a rock concert at 12:00 p.m. Following the rock concert they marched two miles to the state capitol steps to hear folk singer Phil Ochs and speakers James Lawson and Jerry Rubin. The Council took responsibility for training student marshals for a non-violent march and to be the liaison with the state and local police. The police had been asked to let the students marshal their own march and that no uniformed police be present. Surprisingly the Metro and state police complied. The youth of Tennessee proved their ability to marshal their own march by not having one incident of any kind relating to either person or property. Metro had assembled its full force and kept them two blocks away on side streets and the state had placed 100 patrolmen in the basement of the state capitol and had alerted the National Guard.

The impact of this disciplined march, even when Jerry Rubin and his inflamatory rhetoric was involved, made a deeper impression on the state patrolmen assembled and the local police than we had expected or hoped for. The police reluctantly admitted to us that it was far more successful than they'd expected and to their credit, local and state police had low visibility in the student protest that followed Cambodia a few weeks later. It is our belief that one reason we had very little violent protest or uncontrolled protest over Cambodia was that the police learned from the student march on the capitol that students could best marshal their own activities.

The Council was literally swamped with students' requests after April for assistance. During the year the Council was involved in supporting students or acting as a bridge on campuses across the state.

The action on the University of Tennessee campus was one of our best examples of involvement. The November issue of our Newsletter best describes this:

"The trial of the Knoxville 22 started October 26th. The city of Knoxville had been tense; the 22 and supporters had been tense. Something was going to happen. Recent trial history has shown, however, that collective political protests and/or demonstrations before and during a trial are counter-productive. If some action was to be taken, careful consideration of the consequences had to be made in order to protect the defense of the 22. Considering the generally right to ultra-right political climate of Knoxville, as well as that around much of Amerika today, youthful political dissent action would have destroyed the 22's case in court.

"Gus Hadorn and Meredith Ketchum spent one weekend in late summer with Baxton Bryant. During the visit, their feelings of frustration and disillusionment on the situation were discussed. Baxton suggested a 'Save Our Constitution Convention.'

"Following that weekend Gus and Meredith contacted local activists who were found to be in support of a "Convention," and work began on contacting speakers and sponsors.

"Because 'local radicals' wouldn't be able to sponsor it, they obtained support from the Student Government Association, the Graduate Students Association, the Black Students Union, the Knoxville and UT branches of the American Civil Liberties Union, and arranged the "Convention" for late September. This was put off by the sponsoring groups (who were intimidated by the authorities) several times, but was finally set for late October.

"Energy and action by the 22 and supporters came together on October 22 and 23 in the form of the "Convention on Constitutional Rights." The convention was held on the UT campus with the purpose 'to plan concrete action to defend constitutional rights in our community.' Entertainment by Phil Ochs and an address by Baxton Bryant"

"opened the convention Thursday afternoon. The evening was spent in workshops covering current issues which have constitutional implications, such as: search and seizure laws, women's rights, black rights, ecology and others. The issues were examined, discussed and resolutions were formulated for the general assembly Friday evening. The resolutions passed included one which called for the dropping of the charges of the Knoxville 22 -- declaring the Tennessee Riot Act unconstitutional. The resolution from the women's rights workshop delt more directly with the women's situation on the UT campus and Knoxville community--a demand was made for office space within the University complex to set up a woman's information center.

"The ecology workshop resolved to initiate an ecology defense fund calling upon local hiking and fishing, etc. clubs for financial support. The idea was to make available for the sponsorship of environmental preservation action legal aid and funds.

"The resolutions, the first step in a continued action effort, were published in the UT daily paper, 'The Beacon,' and in local Knoxville papers. The first Amendment group has continued to meet and has published an informative pamphlet carrying the facts of the January 15th incident and reflections upon Peter Kami's trial. (Kami, the first of the 22 to be tried, was convicted October 31 with the jury suggesting a two-year sentence. However, he was granted an appeal. The pamphlet will be distributed to the campus and greater Knoxville community around November 4th and 5th in an attempt to lessen the prejudicial attitude of the community concerning the trial.

"Not only did the convention serve toward action planning by the counter-culture community, it brought the message--long hair and rock music ain't all there is to the cultural revolution--to a great many heretofor apoliticals. Cynical right-wing Knoxvillians witnessed collective political activity by youth which in actuality was an affirmation of the embodiment of American ideology--the Constitution. Nonetheless significant was the giant step UT took from the 'ivory tower' or academic isolation position so often associated with college campuses. (UT took a major step in this direction in August with the Billy Graham-Richard Nixon campus-community religious romp.)

"Realization of the self-determination and freedom implicit in the Constitution reinforced the youth's struggle to end repression, to stand in solidarity with the third world peoples, women, and workers, to reinstate constitutional integrity in state and national laws, and thereby, to return the power to the people."

Local Chapters

The work of local chapters rises and falls in the local communities depending on leadership and issues in the community. Two local chapters stand out this year, the Knoxville Chapter on Human Relations in the suburban area and the Wilson County Chapter in the rural area.

In Knoxville some 200 members and friends have pledged $10,000 towards the support of hiring staff for their local council. This has been made possible through the dynamic leadership of Dr. Ralph Bean, a UT math professor and through the involvement that the Council has had with the UT students, the black community, the campaign for fair prices in the ghetto and the support of the ecumenical center adjacent to the UT campus. Our state Council has worked closely with the Knoxville Council in supplying money for part-time staff and giving all the support that we could. Knoxville is blessed with good leadership not only from Dr. Bean and his wife, but by the families of Lewis Sinclair, J. R. Rutter, Renfro Sproul, and Gideon Fryer. This Council's example could easily blaze the way for every Metro council in Tennessee raising more money to support a local staff than they have ever given to any Council activity. Of course, the raising of money is of no avail unless it helps community organization to become more relevant in support of community needs.

Concerning the Wilson County Chapter and again taken from the November issue of the Newsletter:

> "The Wilson County chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has been quite active this fall in its effort to deal with racism in that county.
>
> "On August 11, the ad hoc Committee on Housing arranged a tour of slum conditions in Lebanon. City Mayor Tex Maddox, Public Works Commissioner Jesse Cox, and County Judge Turner Evans participated in the tour along with T.C.H.R. activists. Twelve carloads of people participated in all. As a result the Housing Committee recommended that city officials call a meeting of all rental landlords to encourage them to correct housing problems, that the city enforce its building code; that slum tenants be provided with information about fair housing laws, that one or more blacks be appointed to the Lebanon Housing Authority board of directors, that an advisory committee be appointed by the mayor, including black representation, to assist in city redevelopment plans, and that blacks be hired in all departments of the city.
>
> "In September and October an intensive voter registration campaign was conducted by the Chapter. This was funded by the Voter Education Project."

"In August Roy Bailey, the President of the Chapter, talked with Ron McCarver, a young black worker, during a lunch break on the job. As a result, Ron, along with Jonathan Harris began talking to young Wilson County blacks about actually creating the organization of black youth that people had been talking about for so long. A group met in the middle of September and formed the Black Youth Movement Council. The B.Y.M.C. chapter has petitioned to affiliate with the T.C.H.R. Chapter, and Roy Bailey has sent out a letter urging the parents of the youths and the Chapter membership to talk over this possibility.

"Since its formation the B.Y.M.C. has initiated a campaign against hard drugs, sponsored dances, held a fund-raising dinner and car washes, formed two basketball teams in the Y league, held a question and answer session with the principal and coach of Lebanon High School, and created an active employment committee to seek jobs for black youths."

Churches

The social ills of America are deeply rooted in the stupefied memberships of our Churches. The American flag and "Fourth of July" rhetoric have become synonymous with God Almighty in our churches. Some of us believe that the issues of poverty, racism and war will not be delt with seriously until the decent spirit of mankind is released from the dogma of a baptised flag. Several of our Council members in the past year have joined with other grassroot or radical churchmen to confront our fellow churchmen in reordering priorities for the major denominations in America. We have acted in a small way as an integrated counterpart to Jim Foreman and other black groups who have raised issues with the church. Many of us have met with ecumenical and denominational groups such as the National Council of Churches in Detroit and the Methodist General Conference in St. Louis. A radical group of churchmen met in Philadelphia this summer to study the issues of poverty, racism and war. The average church member has been so programmed into the values of a middleclass society that his individual freedom to respond has been lost.

There is a definite turn toward a religious faith by activist youth and young adults in the South. The deep commitment of the younger generation for social change comes directly from early religious teachings or reaction to the immorality of the church towards social issues. The individual making decisions in secular society and the individual that presides over a church board are one and the same person. The church is supposed to teach a deep sensitivity, care and concern for human beings. It is difficult in a secular society to try and change an individual who sees on Sunday the church bless and glorify the status quo.

The fact is that activists at the grass roots outside the church have a deeper moral commitment to justice and decency than the average leading layman of a local congregation. Until the church is called to a deeper commitment, its lethargy negates progress for people in need. We must continue to make the church be true to its pronouncements, or expose its hypocrisy and loosen its institutional grip on the hearts of individuals working in a secular society. The important thing is people and in a real sense there is no secular and there is no sacred. There are people.

In the spring of 1970 a common coalition got together to try to get fairer treatment from radio and tv news coverage. Of course, the leverage used was contesting the renewal of radio and tv licenses with the FCC. This was a prolonged and intense campaign requiring discipline and commitment. It involved most of the churches and black organizations with ACLU furnishing the legal work and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations being the only biracial organization actively participating on the negotiating teams. The Tennessee Council staff and members served on negotiating teams through prolonged and hard negotiation sessions with the management of three tv and radio stations. To our surprise and without law suit the tv stations yielded to the demands of the coalition for more black personnel and more time for social issues that gave grassroot community thinking on issues rather than just the establishment's view. We have a long way to go, but there has been a marked change for the better in the news media that uses the air waves.

The Tennessee Council's unique contribution to human relations in the street has been its willingness to identify with the poor, minorities, and the alienated and to place ourselves where they are and be willing to receive the treatment they receive in the fight for social justice. This has infuriated the establishment over and over again by having to deal with the wrong kind of people and a mixture of people where one time repression came and was suffered or little recourse was had to surface what was happening. The groups we have worked with have responded with their faith inthe Council.

We close 1970 in a dilemma. We have very little faith that the programs being offered to alleviate the oppressed's problems will work or are too insignificant to make any difference. Basic constitutional rights are now being denied people who have deep grievances. Repression is the order of the day. The road ahead looks rougher but biracial group must continue to demonstrate community commitment together and to that end the Tennessee Council is committed. The little we've accomplished this year could not have

been done without the support of the Field Foundation and we ask the Foundation for $25,000 to continue this work for the year of 1971.

Peace and Bread,

Baxton Bryant

Baxton Bryant

BB:LN

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
January 1, 1970 through November 15, 1970
FINANCIAL STATEMENT (unaudited)

Funds Received:

Funds Carried Over from 1969	$ 9,448.62
Grant - Field Foundation	25,000.00
Grant - Southern Regional Council (half of $10,000 received to date)	5,000.00
Dues and Contributions	2,031.89
Interest Income	527.96
Total Funds Received	$42,008.17

Funds Disbursed:

	1/1/70 thru 11/15/70
Salaries	$13,389.54
Consulting Fees and Special Projects	1,112.00
Miscellaneous Expense	347.17
Office Expense	842.47
Printing	567.50
Legal and Bond Expenses	1,475.50
Edgehill Tutoring Project	3,515.40
Travel Expenses	4,094.04
Postage	505.00
Utilities	452.13
Knoxville Chapter	875.00
Telephone	2,004.70
Rent	1,100.00
Fisk Student Housing	72.50
Director's Housing Allowance	1,830.00
Meetings and Conferences	553.88
Insurance	213.22
Trash Disposal and Cleaning	137.50
Payroll Taxes	201.87
Accounting	150.00
Newsletter	577.18
Total Funds Disbursed	$34,016.60

Funds Available after 11/15/70 less accrued payroll taxes (including amount carried over from 1969 and ½ of SRC grant funds) $ 7,517.87

Another $5,000.00 expected before the end of 1970 will bring funds available to $12,517.87

November 27, 1972

Mr. Richard Moon
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818-B, 17th Street South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear Dick:

This is an interesting example of a program in corrections that is being carried out in the State of Virginia. I do not know their funding, but a couple of notes from Worrall indicate that the program had its inception with the help of John Boone, when John headed a corrections program at the Council in the late 60's.

You might want to get in touch with Worrall and see how his experience could be useful in the proposed programs for the State Councils.

We will be looking forward to seeing you this Friday.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser
Executive Director

GHE:syc

To: George E. Hardy See p. 7 - Hawks Littlejohn

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January - March, 1973

818 17th Avenue South Nashville 37203

TCHR NEWSLETTER

Whenever the rug of recent civil rights of legislation is lifted, the dirt of the past remains. Blacks and women, especially black women, know this to be so; only the "progressive liberals" (Agnew's radiclibs") are surprised to find how bad things still are. At the other end of the political spectrum, conservatives and reactionaries believe, to their horror, that the "massive federal bureaucracy" has moved in to take jobs away from responsible, law-abiding, tax-paying (white male) citizens to give them to irresponsible (black) rioters and demonstrators or to women who "don't know their place" which is "in the home with their kids."

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations recently obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrication Administration, copies of the "Employment Data" reporting form for each of 25 electric and 20 telephone utilities in 39 Tennessee Counties.

In addition to information about women and minority groups, data was supplied on specific jobs which were divided into 9 categories from officials and managers to service workers.

(continued)

STATEWIDE STATISTICS - BLACKS

1. There are no blacks in the four top white-collar jobs.
2. 3.5% of electric company employees are black.
3. 2.9% of telephone company employees are black.
4. 3.4% of electric and telephone employees are black.
5. 87.5% of all black employees are in the three lowest level jobs.
6. 95.8% of black men are in the 3 lowest level jobs.

STATEWIDE STATISTICS - WOMEN

1. 20% of the electric company employees are women.
2. 30.4% of the telephone company employees are women.
3. 22.5% of the electric and telephone employees combeind are women.
4. 85% of women electric and telephone employees are in office and clerical positions.
5. .29% of electric and phone employees are black women.
6. 71% of black women employed are service workers.

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hiring practices - coops

A problem with many of these counties is that there are no organizations of women or blacks which attempt to deal with inequality. In the few which have an organization at all, their resources are often insufficient to confront the illegal situation and to mount either a direct action or a court campaign in anything approaching the scope necessary to correct the myriad problems affecting the black, the poor, and women.

For example, Fayette County has had local black organization that has been actively involved in fighting discrimination for over a decade. Yet, with 61% of the population, with aid that has come from many volunteers across the country through numerous organizations, blacks find that the Chickasaw Electric Cooperative, Incorporated, headquarted in Somerville, the county seat, has only 5 blacks on its 28 member payroll (17.85%). All are in unskilled positions. While this 17.85% is the second highest percentage of black employees of any of the 45 utilities surveyed, the gap between this figure and the "minority" percentage of population(61%) is the second only to neighboring Haywood County where the discrepancy is 51.1% Finally, Fayette also has the lowest percentage of women employed among all the electric utilities (10.7), and all are in office-clerical positions. No black women, probably the largest group in the entire population of the county, are employed in any position whatsoever.

But, believe it or not, things could be worse and are in some counties where blacks don't have a foot in the door at even the service worker level. Lauderdale (34.5% black), Gibson (20.9%), and Crockett (22%) have no blacks employed and Haywood (54.9%) with 104 employed in the electric co-op has only 4 black men who are engaged in 2 of the 3 lowest level occupations. Seventeen of the eighteen women are in office-clerical positions. No black women work there.

Conditions in nearby Hardeman(38.5%) are appreciably better for black men who make up 25.8% of the work force in Bolivar Electric Department. However, women don't fare to well; all four are white clerical workers.

In some respects, both blacks and women fare better in Middle than in West Tennessee. In a good many counties the black percentage employed is relatively higher than in West Tennessee. In Warren, DeKalb, Jackson, and Macon counties (as in Jefferson and Campbell in East Tennessee) blacks are present in the utilities in greater proportion than in the general population. Of the three counties (out of 15) where there are no blacks employed in the surveyed utilities, only Marshall (11.1%) has a healthy number of black citizens (1,927 of 17,319 population.)

Among women in Middle Tennessee, a higher percentage are in professional (16.2%) and technical (13.2%) jobs than elsewhere in the state. On the other hand, women are more likely to be managers and officials in West Tennessee (11.5%) than in the mid-state or eastern sections.

In the fourteen East Tennessee utilities reviewed there are 663 employees. One hundred thirty of these (19.6%) are women and nine (1.36%) are black. The only Indian in the state is employed in tiny Meigs County as a technician. By and large, the women are clerical workers, and the blacks are service workers. While the black proportion employed is not out of line with the black population in the east state from the other two in that no blacks are found in the four top white collar positions. The one, small, bright spot in East Tennessee rural utility employment is the two black women clerical workers - one in Marion, the other in Jefferson. The other five, yes, five, black women in the state are service workers.

The major problem with this whole analysis of the information compiled from the federal statistics is that it implicitly (if no explicitly)

(continued)

represents support for "integration by the numbers." Essentially, we are saying that blacks ought to make up 16.3% of the work force in Tennessee since that's "their" proportion of the overall population and that women ought to make up roughly 50% of the workers, if, of course, either group wants to. Now there are several "elements" that are opposed to this "integration by the numbers" business. First, there are the white segregationists who want blacks to take what's left over after the whites get their pick of the jobs. Secondly, there are the sex chauvinists who want women or ment to stay "in their place," and blacks who don't wish to have thier work lives limited by a formula dreamed up largely by white, liberal men. They would prefer, it I may be so presemptuous, a system, that would allow for equal opportunity. That menas universal, free day card, paid, compensatory education, and men and women, black and white, who are not bound to traditional race and sex roles. If you think all of this isn't likely under capitalism you're probably right.

(If you wish to have a copy of the report with supporting statistics for each Co-op, write the TCHR office. Please enclose 50¢ to defray our cost.)

Boycott Lettuce.

ICEBERG LETTUCE

PLEASE DON'T BUY OR EAT ICEBERG LETTUCE.
Migrant men and women who harvest lettuce in the United States earn less than $2400 a year. Can you imagine raising a family these days on less than $50 per week?

The farm workers are proud people. They do not want charity. They want to work hard harvesting lettuce, but they need a living wage to support their families. They want toilets in the fields, sanitary drinking water, an end to racial discrimination on the job, protection from harmful pesticides and an end to child labor in agriculture.

IF YOU SEE ICEBERG LETTUCE IN THE STORE, PLEASE PROTEST TO THE MANAGER.
The lettuce workers are members of Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers, but the growers refuse to negotiate. The lettuce boycott is our only weapon to convince the lettuce growers that they must treat their workers as human beings.

Millions of Americans are expressing their feelings to the lettuce growers by not buying or eating lettuce, by protesting to the managers of stores, and by refusing to buy any groceries in stores which continue to sell lettuce.

PLEASE DON'T SERVE LETTUCE IN YOUR HOME; REFUSE IT IF SOMEONE SERVES IT TO YOU.
There are many good substitutes for lettuce: spinach, cabbage, kale, endives, loose-leaf romaine, mustard greens. Your cooperation in this boycott will persuade lettuce growers to pay the pickers a living wage and improve working conditions. Thank you for reading this information.

RETURN TO:
UNITED FARM WORKERS, 86 11th St.,N.E. Atlanta, Ga. 30309
LABOR DONATED

Dear Cesar Chavez:

☐ I pledge not to eat or buy iceberg lettuce, to tell my friends about the lettuce boycott and to raise the issue wherever I see lettuce (stores, conventions, dinners, airplanes, restaurants, hospitals) until the farm workers' boycott is won.

☐ Please contact me about what else I can do to help.

☐ I enclose a donation to support the non-violent efforts of the United Farm Workers.

Name ..... Phone .....

Address .....

City and State ..... Zip .....

TENNESSEE COMMISSION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

At this time last year, the TCHD undertook the responsibility of providing a statistical analysis concerning the status of minority employment within state government. It is once again time to prepare the survey.

While we do not have the final data available for release in this newsletter, we do have some interesting preliminary statistics in regard to minority employment. It must be kept in mind, however, that the 1972 figures are projections based on information that has been reported by the departments on a monthly basis. The following chart is a comparison of the work force in the year 1971 with the projected data for 1972.

I. TOTAL STATE EMPLOYMENT

1971	1972	NET GAIN	% GAIN
30644	32326	1697	5.5%

II. TOTAL NON-MINORITY EMPLOYMENT

1971	1972	NET GAIN	% GAIN
27022	28216	1114	4.4%

III. TOTAL MINORITY EMPLOYMENT

1971	1972	NET GAIN	% GAIN
3622	4110	488	13.4%

MINORITY

IV.	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	TOTAL NON-MINORITY	%	TOTAL MINORITY	%
1971	30644	27022	88.2	3622	11.8
1972	32326	28216	87.3	4110	12.7

In the above chart the total increase noted in state employment represents an expansion of 5.5% in the total work force. These figures include an expansion rate in the non-minority work force of 4.4% and an expansion rate of 13.5% in the minority work force.

Basing a projection on the 71-72 figures, it would take five years for minority employees in state government to reach a parity in relation to the percentage of the total minority population in the state.

The following is a ranking of the ten largest agencies in state government and their minority employment both in 1971 and 1972. These agencies represent 91% of the total state work force and 93% of the total minority work force in state government.

EMPLOYMENT

1971-72 AGENCY RANKING ON MINORITY EMPLOYMENT
(Ten largest agencies)*

IN STATE

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT—1971		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT—1972		GAIN/LOSS
1. Transportation	6628	1. Mental Health	7052	+ 833
2. Mental Health	6219	2. Transportation	5755	— 873
3. Public Welfare	2932	3. Public Welfare	3296	+ 364
4. Public Health	2590	4. Public Health	2921	+ 331
5. Education	2507	5. Conservation	2474	+ 1112
6. Correction	2074	6. Education	2366	— 141
7. Conservation	1362	7. Correction	2247	+ 173
8. Employment Sec.	1275	8. Employment Sec.	1241	— 34
9. Revenue	1052	9. Revenue	1041	— 11
10. Safety	914	10. Safety	986	+ 72
TOTALS	27553	TOTALS	29379	+ 1826

TOTAL MINORITY EMPLOYMENT—1971		TOTAL MINORITY EMPLOYMENT—1972		GAIN/LOSS
1. Mental Health	1557	1. Mental Health	1698	+ 141
2. Public Health	446	2. Public Health	545	+ 99
3. Public Welfare	381	3. Public Welfare	426	+ 45
4. Transportation	275	4. Correction	348	+ 117
5. Correction	231	5. Transportation	244	— 31
6. Education	206	6. Education	200	— 6
7. Employment Sec.	140	7. Employment Sec.	158	+ 18
8. Revenue	66	8. Conservation	103	+ 54
9. Conservation	49	9. Revenue	69	+ 3
10. Safety	34	10. Safety	44	+ 10
TOTALS	3385	TOTALS	3835	+ 450

GOVERNMENT

TOTAL % MINORITY EMPLOYMENT—1971		TOTAL % MINORITY EMPLOYMENT—1972		GAIN/LOSS
1. Mental Health	25.0%	1. Mental Health	24.0%	— 1.0%
2. Public Health	17.2%	2. Public Health	18.6%	+ 1.4%
3. Public Welfare	13.0%	3. Correction	15.4%	+ 4.3%
4. Correction	11.1%	4. Public Welfare	12.9%	— .1%
5. Employment Sec.	11.0%	5. Employment Sec.	12.7%	+ 1.7%
6. Education	8.2%	6. Education	8.4%	+ .2%
7. Revenue	6.3%	7. Revenue	6.6%	+ .3%
8. Transportation	4.1%	8. Safety	4.4%	+ .7%
9. Safety	3.7%	9. Transportation	4.2%	+ .1%
10. Conservation	3.6%	10. Conservation	4.1%	+ .5%

*The above listed agencies represent 90.8 percent of the total State work force and 93.3 percent of the total minority work force in State Employment.

THE ABUSE OF POLICE POWER

On Thursday evening, February 1, Cedric Overton, 21, of 949 Cannon Street, Nashville, died from four gunshot wounds. He was shot by Jackie H. Pyle, a Metro police officer. From the newspaper accounts and the statements from a number of city officials and citizens, we can ascertain that the situation calls for a thorough investigation and concrete actions on the part of metro government, the Police Department, and the grand jury to assure the Black community that justice is the overriding principal at work in police patrol activities and the adjucation of the facts surrounding the death of Cedric Overton.

Nashville's Black community feels it has no control over the Metro Police Department activities. The sense of powerlessness in the situation is real. In a real sense the white community also has little control over the activities of the Police Department. We have given the Metro police every dirty job we didn't want to deal with and the power to do it without any checks or balances. We don't want to know what they do or how they do it. We just want the job done and done cheaply at that.

Thursday night's tragic death and subsequent greif and anger is the kind of thing that can result from our abdication and disinterest. Within the last two years four other young citizens, 3 black and 1 white, have been killed by Nashville police action: Donald Huddleston - age 16, Alfonso Washington - age 16, Gregory Darden - age 15, and Robert K. Smith - age 19. In Memphis, 5 black youths were killed by police action between October 17, 1971 and January 18, 1972. (See March, 1972 TCHR Newsletter.) More have died in other areas of the State.

Yet, the Legislature has not seriously considered a firearms policy for Tenn. police agencies. Worse yet, no cry of agony or even displeasure has been heard from the white majority. The abdication and disinterest is still there. Citizen participation in defining the role of the police and their activities is sorely needed. The killings will continue until citizens finally demand a stop to the insanity.

Revenue Sharing

The Joint Center for Political Studies (JCPS) has released the third in a series of occasional background papers on public policy issues of special interest to minority elected officials and others concerned with minority groups. The paper entitled "The Black Community and Revenue Sharing" defines revenue sharing, tells how the funds are distributed and used, special requirements and civil rights that protect the effectiveness and the fairness of revenue sharing, and the implications of revenue sharing for minority communities. The report also includes a checklist of information needed for monitoring and evaluation revenue sharing funds.

The first two papers in the series were titled "Children and Lead Poisoning" and "Federal Drug Abuse Programs." JCPS, a Ford Foundation funded project, provides research, technical assistance, and educational services for black and other minority group elected officials, and other groups and individuals representing minority group interest. For copies of these publications, write: JCPS, 1426 H. Street, N. W., Suite 926, Washington, D. C. 20005

New Budget Would Dismantle OEO Programs

The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), symbol of the Johnson Administration's ill-fated war on poverty, would be abolished and its key programs scattered or destroyed under the fiscal 1974 budget proposed by the Nixon Administration.

Emergency food and medical services (EFMS) would cease altogether except for programs to improve nutrition among migrants and Indians; these would be transferred to the Labor Department and HEW, respectively.

Community action agencies would no longer qualify for federal funds because the Administration says "evidence is lacking that (they) are moving substantial numbers of people out of poverty on a self-sustaining basis."

The agencies are told to look to their communities for further funds: "If the constituencies of individual communities desire to continue providing financial support to local community action agencies, general and special revenue sharing funds could be used."

Forcing community action agencies to depend for survival on the goodwill of local politicians is consistent with the Nixon Administration's broad-scale attack on "paragovernments" -- federally-funded social programs that operate outside the direct control of state and local elected officials (see CNI Vol. III:4).

The Administration's budget request for OEO amounts to a plan for phaseout of the agency. Programs with a spending level of $790 million in fiscal 1973 would be reduced to about $281 million, as the accompanying "OEO Program and Financing Table" shows.

Program and Financing

(in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 04-37-0500-0-1-999	1972 actual	1973 est.	1974 est.
Program by activities:			
Direct program:			
1. Research, development, and evaluation	51,643	61,500	30,000
2. Community action operations	381,741	317,560	105,980
3. Health and nutrition	154,256	175,700	70,000
4. Community economic development	22,498	30,000	18,000
5. Migrants and seasonal farm workers	36,608	36,300	20,500
6. Legal services program	65,826	71,500	36,500
7. Rural economic opportunity loan program	2,500	.....	.....
8. General support	18,175	18,700	.....
9. Head Start	219,511	22,000	.....
10. Follow Through	34,800	3,000	.....
11. Work and training programs	32,115	30,000	.....
Total direct programs	1,019,673	766,260	280,980

These fiscal '74 funds would be transferred among various federal agencies according to the proposed schedule in the chart of "Obligations by Programs."

The budget data presented in the 1974 proposals also show that of the $790 million authorized for spending in the current year, only $676 million will be spent. The remaining $130 million will be kept by the Administration and allowed to lapse.

Obligations by Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program by activities:	1972 actual	1973 estimate	Responsible agency 1974
1. Research, development, and evaluation.	45.0	66.7	Various agencies.
2. Community action operations	351.0	285.3	Local option.
3. Health and nutrition	157.2	[1] 165.2	HEW.
4. Community economic development.	26.8	30.7	OMBE.
5. Migrants and seasonal farmworkers.	36.5	36.3	DOL.
6. Legal services program	67.7	73.8	Independent corporation.
7. General support	18.2	18.5	GSA.
Total obligations, net	702.4	[1] 676.5	
8. Transfers to other accounts	38.3	.2	
Total	740.7	676.7	

[1] Includes $20 million multiple-year funds appropriated in 1972 for emergency food and medical services.

Under the proposal, research programs would be scattered among the Departments of Labor, HEW and HUD. An educational voucher demonstration would be funded at $23.9 million through the National Institute of Education. Studies for alternatives to day care would be funded at $12.6 million in HEW's Office of Child Development, and research into the causes of poverty would be carried out by the HEW Secretary through a $22.7 million budget that includes funds for a health insurance experiment.

Also included in the HUD budget is a $13 million program to continue testing ways to provide housing for the poor.

Indian community action agency grants are proposed for phase-out, with subsequent grants from a $32.1 million fund in fiscal 1974 to be made directly from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to tribal councils.

Older Americans programs also would be phased out, and all programs for the elderly would be financed out of $200 million requested for HEW's Administration on Aging (see page 8).

Funding for OEO's comprehensive health projects and family planning services would be included in HEW's health service delivery budget, which the Administration proposes as a means of centralizing administrative control.

OEO's legal services program would be placed in an independent corporation, and funds would be cut in half from the $74 million level of expenditures for the current fiscal year.

CNI Weekly Report

CNI WEEKLY REPORT is published each week except one week during the summer and Christmas week by the Community Nutrition Institute, 2029 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone (202) 833-1730.

LittleJohn Joins TCHR Staff

Hawk LittleJohn, a Cherokee Indian from Louisville, Tennessee, has recently joined the Staff of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. LittleJohn, an articulate critic of TVA's plan to flood the sites of former Cherokee villages, Choti, Tellequo, and Settacoo, will be Director of the "Indian Organizing Project.

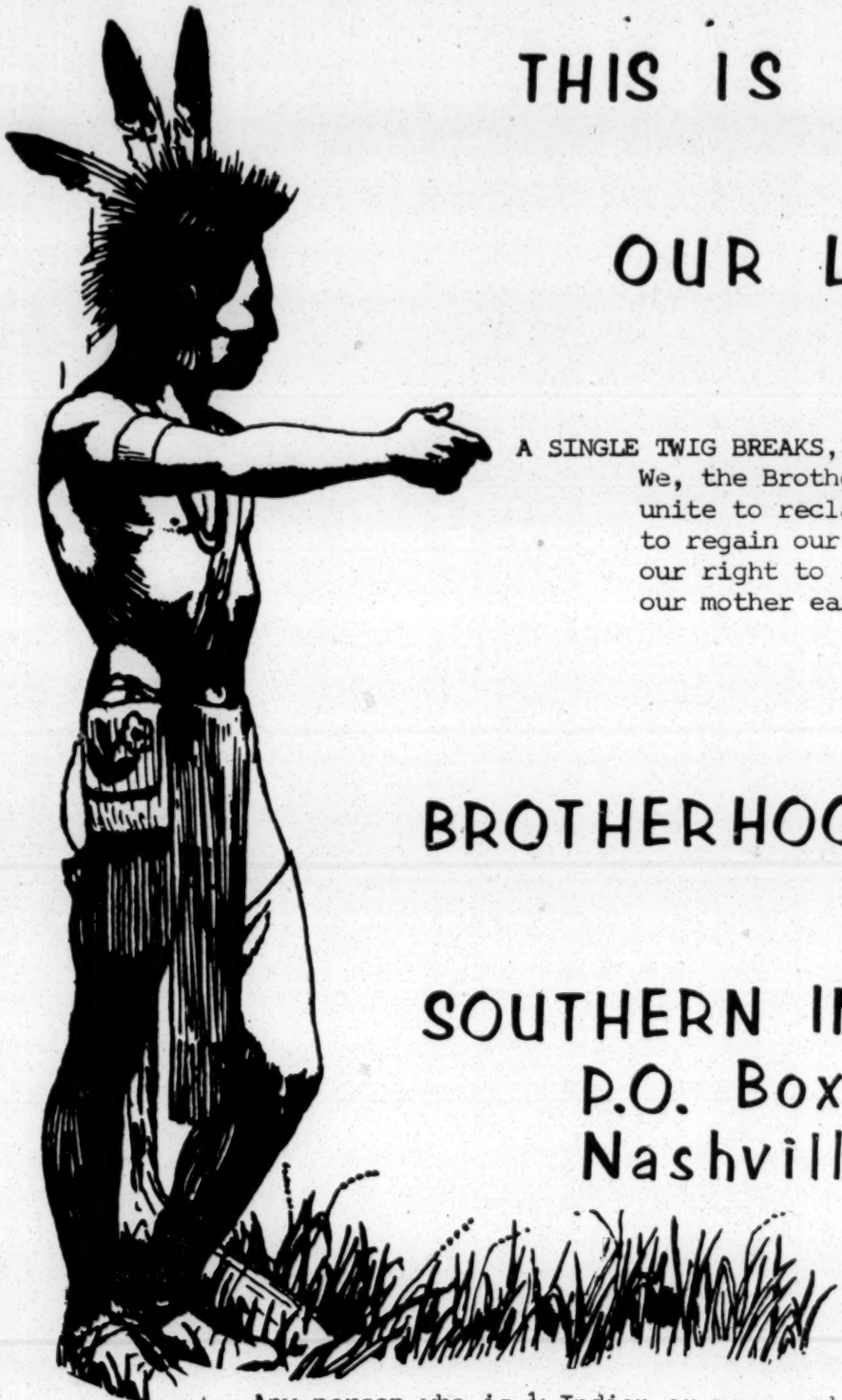
Dick Moon, commenting of LittleJohn's appointment said, "We are pleased that Hawk LittleJohn has decided to join our staff. He brings to the Council a deep commitment to the cause of all Indians. His fight against the TVA Tellico Dam Project has proven his ability to mobilize other Indian citizens for effective action."

When asked about his plans as Project Director, Hawk said, "Indian people are ready to get involved, working for better schools, better health care, more Indian doctors and teachers and finally the elimination of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We're not children anymore. It's time we stopped jiving." He will work with several other Indians in the Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga areas to form the Brotherhood of Southern Indians.

In his opposition to the TVA Tellico Dam project, Hawk LittleJohn gained the active support of Governor Winfield Dunn and Doctor Arthur Morgan, the first Director of TVA. Morgan has recommended to TVA the return of all Tellico Dam Project lands to the Cherokee Nation. The project is now delayed while a suit by environmentalist groups is under appeal.

Hawk and Rose Littlejohn

Hawk Littlejohn and Dr. Arthur Morgan talk about the Tellico Dam Project.



THIS IS

OUR LAND

OUR PURPOSE

A SINGLE TWIG BREAKS, BUT THE BUNDLE OF TWIGS IS STRONG

We, the Brotherhood of Southern Indians, unite to reclaim our heritage. We unite to regain our birthright, our civil rights, our right to live in dignity and rest in our mother earth in peace.

BROTHERHOOD OF

SOUTHERN INDIANS

P.O. Box 393
Nashville, Tennessee
37202

Any person who is ¼ Indian or more and who is in agreement with the purpose of the Brotherhood may become a member. If you are interested, please complete and return the form below.

****

Name_____ Tribe_____ Date_____

Address_____ City_____ Zip_____

Membership dues of $1.00 a year (single or family)

Check enclosed_____ Cash enclosed_____

New member_____ Renewal_____

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

818 17th Avenue South/Nashville, Tennessee 37203/Telephone: Code (615) 256-5691

The TCHR is a private, non-profit organization supported by contributions from its members, foundations, and other interested individuals and groups.

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Tennessee an action/education process in order to identify with the poor, the black, minorities and the alienated, saying and doing with them today what justice and decency demands be said and done; towards the improvement of human rights and the betterment of civic, social and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the state; to stimulate the creative use of intergroup tensions; to promote interracial and intergroup understanding and community; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Any resident of Tennessee who is in agreement with the purpose of the Council may become a member. If you are interested, please complete and return any or all of the forms below.

****

Name_____ Date_____

Address_____ City_____ Zip Code_____

Interest_____ Phone_____
(Housing, Welfare, Health, Jobs, Youth, etc.)

There are four categories of membership. Please indicate which of the four your payment is to cover.

____Single $5. ____Couple $7. ____Student $2. Check enclosed____
____Associated Organizations (Check here for further information.) Cash enclosed____
____New Member or ____Renewal.

Out-of-state residents may receive the newsletter for contributions of $5. or more.

****

Pledge If you wish to contribute further to the Council, please supply us with the following information:

Recognizing the value and importance of the work of the TCHR and signifying my desire to support its principles and aims to the extent my circumstances allow, I propose to give to the Council the amount indicated below during the coming year. I understand that I may reduce or cancel this commitment, if my circumstances change, by notifying the state office in writing.

Date_____ Signed_____

____Contributor $24. ____Underwriter $36. ____Sponsor $60. ____Patron $120.

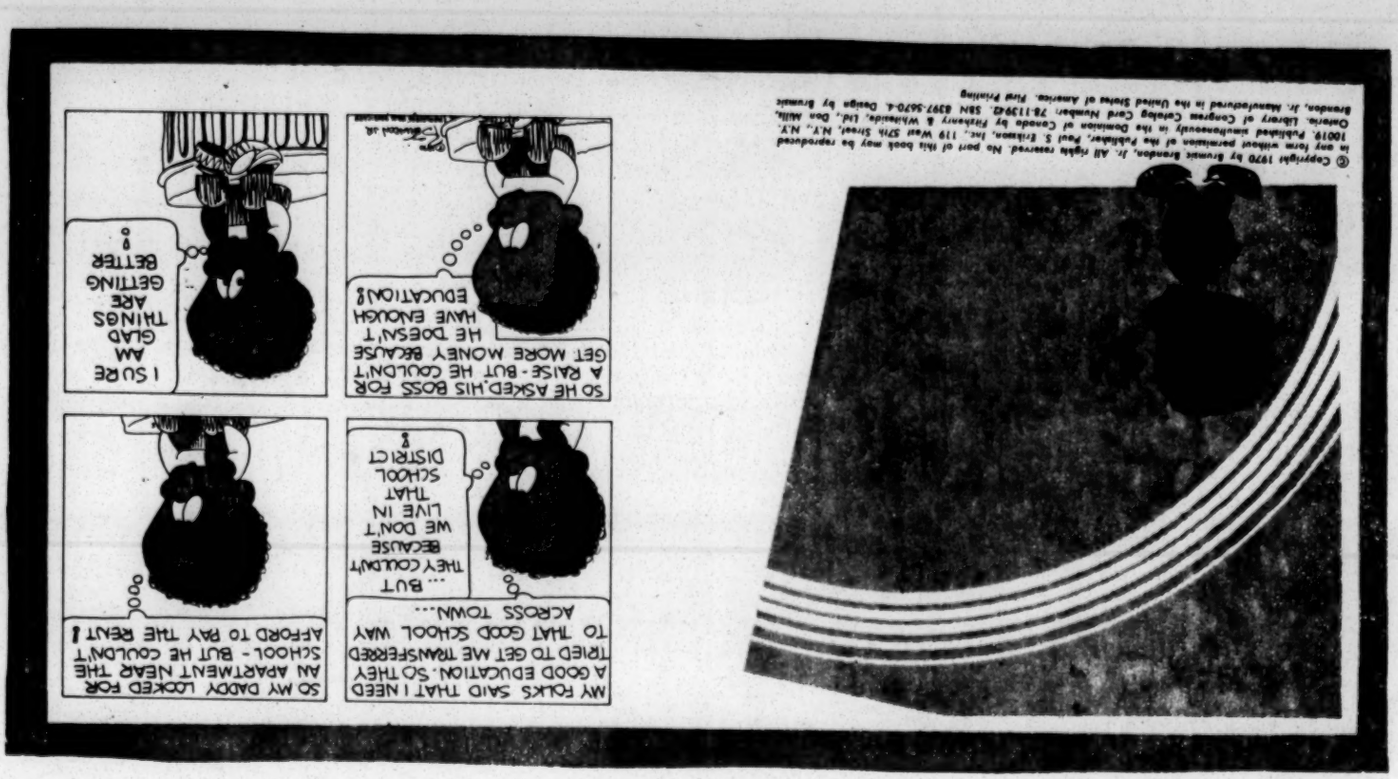
____Founder $480. _____ $_____ Bill Me_____
(quarterly, monthly, etc.)

All memberships and contributions to TCHR are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

****

Please send information about the Council to the following persons:

Name_____ Address_____ Zip_____
Name_____ Address_____ Zip_____



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TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818 C 17th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

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Southern Regional Council
52 Fairlie St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

File Tennessee Council

After consultation with my attorney, I am sending you this telegram. I am an ordained United Methodist minister. All my days I have been devoted to the dignity of every man as taught by the Bible and to my counctry as defined in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Your Kelley-for-Congress five minutes ad as shown on WSIX October 28 is a libelous insult. I demand a public apology. Furthermore, I demand that the ad be retracted.

KELLEY [illegible] CONGRESS
5-[illegible]
WED. [illegible]
FRI. [illegible]
SUN. [illegible] 1ST

OPEN WITH FILM-FOOTAGE,
[illegible]
CA[illegible]
TO [illegible]
HA[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

HOLD [illegible] SHOULDER SHOT

KELLEY JINGLE UP AND UNDER THROUGHOUT FILM OPENING

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

...[illegible]

HARD-WORKING CITIZENS [illegible] AND MIGHT [illegible]

TUESDAY TO VOTE [illegible]

I HOPE YOU'VE CONSIDERED [illegible] CARE-FULLY.

THERE ARE MANY ISSUES...

BUT, LET ME TELL YOU THIS: THERE IS [illegible] BASIC DIFFERENCE IN PHILOSOPHY, SO GREAT, SO ALL-ENCOMPASSING - THAT IT MUST TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER MOST ISSUES -- AND [illegible] PARTY AFFILIATIONS.

I HAVE QUESTIONED MY OPPONENT, CONGRESSMAN FULTON, ON THIS PHILOSOPHY. NOW, I EXPLORE IT WITH YOU.

THINK BACK. REMEMBER WHEN OUR NATION WORRIED ONLY ABOUT DANGERS BEYOND ITS GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES?

CAN YOU ALSO RECALL WHEN AMERICA STARTED TO

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

SCRIPT A

SWING...AND ADOPTED A "DO [illegible]

PHILOSOPHY?

LET'S SEE WHAT HAPPENED. [illegible] IN

TENNESSEE:

ANNOUNCER: OUR STATE CAPITOL...[illegible]

BEAUTY..WHERE [illegible]

MORAL STRUCTURE, BELIEVES [illegible]

AS WE, OURSELVES, [illegible]

[illegible]

AND [illegible] WHAT.

CONVERGING ON OUR CI[illegible]

[illegible]

PAID RESULTS [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE COFFIN [illegible]

EVIDENCE OF THEIR [illegible]

AND ALL SHE STANDS FOR: GEORGE [illegible]

CONGRESSMAN FULTON, TED KENNEDY AND HUBERT

HUMPHREY ABOUT THESE YOUNG KIDS...WHO WERE

JUST "DOING THEIR OWN THING"

CUT TO FILM ROLL
DRUGS - NEEDLE INTO ARM

WHILE OTHERS, GETTING THEIR KICKS IN DARKER AND MORE SHADOWED CORNERS OF OUR CITY - WOULD WALK AS LIVING GHOSTS...FOREVER. RAW PRODUCTS OF AN EXTREME-LIBERAL, VERY AFFLUENT, HIGHLY PERMISSIVE SOCIETY, THAT KNEW HOW TO "SWING"...

SHOWING PREPARATION OF INJECTION

CONTINUE WITH FILM FOOTAGE, ROLL_____ MONEY & PILLS, ETC.

AND PASSED A "DO YOUR OWN THING" PHILOSOPHY RIGHT ON DOWN TO THE DEPTHS, OF HELL. MARIJUANA, L.S.D. HEROIN. PUSHERS...PUSHING OUR YOUTH TO THE EDGE OF DOOM.

CONTINUE WITH FILM FOOTAGE ROLL_____ CLOSE UP OF FACE

GROTESQUE FACES.

ROCK FESTIVAL FOOTAGE. ROLL_____

OUTLANDISH ATTIRE. SYMBOLS FOR THE "WHO GIVES A HANG ABOUT YOUR PROPRIETY?" "WE DO OUR OWN THING - WHETHER YOU LIKE IT OR NOT!"

ROCK FESTIVAL FOOTAGE CONTINUES

AND SO...OUR CITY CONTINUES TO SHOW THIS ELEMENT - MANY BROUGHT HERE BY THE MUSIC INDUSTRY WE LOVE AND RESPECT - YET, MAY HAVE TO WORK TO PROTECT - IF WE ARE TO KEEP A VALUABLE INDUSTRY VALUABLE TO THIS COMMUNITY.

DISSOLVE TO STUDIO - MEDIUM SHOT ON KELLEY TURNING SLIGHTLY IN CHAIR TO FACE CAMERA

KELLEY: QUESTION FOR CONGRESSMAN FULTON. HAVE YOU BEEN SO BUSY, CONGRESSMAN, "DOING YOUR OWN THING" THAT YOU'VE HAD LITTLE OR NO TIME TO SEE THESE RAW PRODUCTS OF THIS NEW, AND ULTRA-LIBERAL SOCIETY? WELL, IT WOULD SEEM THAT OUR CONGRESSMAN'S "THING" IS ISSUING POLITICAL FAVORITISM - WELL IT MIGHT BE - FOR HE IS HEAVILY OBLIGATED TO JOHN JAY HOOKER FOR A NUMBER OF RICHLY REWARDING INVESTMENTS.

CAMERA MOVES IN SLOWLY ON KELLEY

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

KELLEY PICKS UP BOOK FROM DESK

HERE, JAMES KIRBY, CHARGES "CONFLICTS OF INTEREST" WHEN ANY PUBLIC OFFICIAL ENGAGES IN PRIVATE.

PROFIT-MAKING BUSINESS, WHILE HOLDING A POLITICAL OFFICE WITH FACILITIES FOR PROMOTING THAT BUSINESS!

HOW HEAVILY ARE YOU OBLIGATED TO MR. HOOKER, CONGRESSMAN? [illegible] - AT WHAT TOTAL PROFIT? [illegible] FOR YOUR CRY OF "HARD TIMES" TO [illegible] THE BASIC ISSUE OF PROMOTERS HERE, AND IN WASHINGTON - THAT NOW HAVE MEN, SCANDALOUS WINDS BLOWING UP WALL STREET!

KELLEY PLACES BOOK BACK ON DESK

CAMERA MOVES IN ON KELLEY

NEVER IN OUR HISTORY HAVE WE SEEN SUCH A SEVERE AFTER-MATH OF EXTREME LIBERAL REPRESENTATION IN WASHINGTON: FEAR OF THE UNDERGROUND PRESS: THE ACID-ROCK MOVEMENT: AND, YOU ASK IF WE SHOULD PUT THE BIBLE BACK IN OUR SCHOOLS?

I SAY THE BIBLE...[illegible] PRAYER...FAITH OR CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL. BUT, IT IS ONLY THE FEAR OF GOD THAT CAN DELIVER US FROM THE FEAR OF MAN.. AS WE HAVE JUST SEEN IT!

CUT TO FILM FOOTAGE, ROLL KELLEY CAMPAIGN FOOTAGE

ANNOUNCER: SUPPORT GEORGE KELLEY WITH CONTRIBUTIONS, PERMITTING THIS FILM TO BE SHOWN TO OTHERS! SUPPORT GEORGE KELLEY IN HIS FIGHT AGAINST THE EXTREME LIBERALS...AND, ON TUESDAY - VOTE FOR THE MAN...WHO TAKES A STAND...FOR WHAT YOU BELIEVE!

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DISSOLVE INTO "KELLEY FOR CONGRESS" SUPER ON COLOR BACKGROUND

SANE, CONSERVATIVE REPRESENTATION FROM YOUR 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT! IT'S A CLEAR CHOICE... KELLEY'S YOUR MAN!

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File
Tennessee Council

NASHVILLE'S RICH ROB THE ROOST...

The law locks up both man and woman
Who steals the goose from off the common,
But lets the greater felon loose
Who steals the common from the goose.
-ancient proverb

Nashville is a microcosm of America. Owned and operated by a small powerful economic elite, this tiny minority at the top controls the city's major industries and institutions which decide the working and living conditions of every citizen in the area. This rich few, through colossal campaign contributions, determine which politicians will be elected to the important politicical positions. The ruling rich of Nashville pressure the people's representatives into passing legislation which will protect their wealth and insure continued profits. By controlling federal, state and local government agencies which administer urban renewal and model cities programs, the ruling rich have reaped enormous profits from land wrested from residents of the inner city. Nashville's powerful serve on the boards of our most sacred institutions - our universities, hospitals, health and welfare agencies and serve as elders and deacons of our churches.

THE GRAND OLE LAND GRAB - For many years now, Nashville residents have waged a relentless struggle against the forces of Urban renewal, a federally funded program, which designates a neighborhood "blighted" and then buys land at nowhere near fair market value for resale at a substantial discount to redevelopers. Today more than ever before, the small group of power brokers in Nashville are confronted by a convergence of angry opinion that is growing in size and power from all political directions - left, right and center. As you read this article, community rage revolves around the Music Row Urban Renewal Project.

MUSIC ROW MOW DOWN - The University Center Urban Renewal project involves 527 acres of Southwest Nashville. Phase 1 of the project embraces 317 acres of land which will provide for the expansion of Vanderbilt University. The remaining 210 acres of Phase II will provide prime land for the expansion of the music industry - at down home prices.

The Music Row Urban Renewal Project (referred to by the Nashville Housing Authority as a "Neighborhood Development Program") has been in the planning stages since 1965, when the NHA stated in its annual report, "The various segments of that industry (music) and the Authority have been working cooperatively to provide the proper setting for the industry's expansion". The land which the music industry covets is bound on the East by 16th Avenue South, West to 21st Avenue South and West End Avenue Southward to Capers Avenue.

The commercial part of the area, though it is interspersed with residential dwellings, extends primarily from Division Street to Grand Avenue, and is composed of recording studios, music publishing firms and talent agencies. According to files in the Metro tax assessor's office, large portions of the land in this area are owned by notoriously unscrupulous real estate speculators, together with such music industry notables as Owen Bradley, Aubrey Mayhew, Jack Clement, Chet Atkins, Jack Stapp and Teddy Bart.

That part of the area which is residential extends southward from Grand Avenue to Capers Avenue and is composed of two groups of residents - homeowners and tenants.

As this area is not a "slum area", the music industry, like Vanderbilt University, has had to devise unethical procedures for eating into neighborhoods. These procedures were aptly described in the October 11, 1971 issue of Newsweek magazine, in an article entitled "New Sound in Nashville". Although

the article refers to Vanderbilt University, it is relevant to the music industry for the following reasons: (1) Music Row Renewal Project is part of the University Center Project, (2) The music industry is controlled by the same men and institutions which control Vanderbilt and (3) the methods of securing land for the music industry are basically the same as those used by Vanderbilt.

"The center's residents are largely white, elderly and middle-class and the area's rambling Victorian homes have long been deemed among the better ones in Nashville. This clearly presented a problem to Vanderbilt expansionists, because healthy communities hardly qualify for condemnation and demolition under standard urban-renewal guidelines. But the university pressed on and now critics charge that the school has turned the area into a slum and is picking up the spoils.

"Vanderbilts assault on the center actually began as early as 1958, when the university decided it needed space for new facilities...The problem, as the planners saw it, was that if the school had to buy out center homeowners at market value, it would have little money left over for construction. A much better way to get the 110 acres Vanderbilt needed would be for the school to join with the Nashville Housing Authority and have the entire area - some 317 acres in all - declared an urban renewal area.

"To have the area designated eligible for urban renewal, at least 51% of its houses had to be declared unfit for habitation. Accordingly, Vanderbilt and the Authority set out to do just that. First off, the two insittutions bruited it about that the center was going to be cleared for urban renewal, a rumor that made residents understandably nervous about the future of their community. Next, the university began systematically buying houses on different blocks, then tearing them down or allowing them to stand there and simply deteriorate. Known among urban-renewal specialists as "spotting", the technique not only drove down values in the area but scared away all other potential buyers except, of course, Vanderbilt and the Authority.

"After thus setting the citizenry's nerves on edge, the Authority hired an engineering firm to go about making "windshield surveys" on the extent of deterioration. To get the needed 51%, inspectors were sent inside the houses to rummage about for technical violations. One 94-year-old man who had lived in his house for 35 years was told it was a blighting influence. One of the reasons given: insufficient closet space.

"Predictably enough, Vanderbilt finally got what it wanted. In 1968, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development declared the area sufficiently deteriorated for urban renewal status. And by the time the residents became effectively organized last year, they faced a long uphill battle. For Vanderbilt had already picked up some three-quarters of the needed land, and to complete its plan, the school presumably could rely on a degree of influence among business leaders and government officials that was truly awesome. Members of the housing authority sit on the board of banks that could gain from the project. The assistant regional manager from HUD is a Vanderbilt graduate. The engineers hired by the authority to make the housing survey were the same engineers employed by the univeristy to plan its future growth."

CHAMBER MUSIC - It is imperative that we understand Vanderbilt's Board of Trust to be the same persons who control the music industry and who stand to gain a profit from its expansion. Most of the following persons graduated from Vanderbilt and are associated with business institutions which also control the city's Chamber of Commerce, the most influential supporter of urban renewal projects:

Sam Fleming - President of Third National Bank and serves on the Board of Directors of NLT (the holding company which owns National Life and Accident Insurance Company).

Lipscomb Davis - President of Davis Cabinet Company. Also on board of directors of Third National Bank.

Andrew Benedict - chairman of the board of First American National Bank.

Reber Boult - attorney for National Life and serves on its board of directors.

Eldon Stevenson - board of directors of National Life.

Jesse E. Wills - board of directors of National Life.

Mrs. Albert Werthan - Owner of Werthan Bag Company, Bernard and Albert also serve on the board of directors of Commerce Union Bank.

David K. Wilson - Cherokee Equity Company, the third largest Insurance company in Nashville: also serves on the board of directors of 3rd National and Commerce Union Banks.

Parkes Armistead - Board of Directors of First American National Bank.

Harvey Branscomb - Chancellor Emeritus of Vanderbilt, serves on numerous Chamber of Commerce committees.

E. Bronson Ingram - Ingram Company.

Dan May - President of May's Hosiery Mill.

Ralph Owen - President of Equitable Securities.

Charles S. Ragland - President of C. B. Ragland Company and on Board of directors of Third National Bank.

Vernon Sharp - Sr. Vice-President, Ingram Armistead, Wallace; also on board of directors of First American National Bank.

John E. Sloan - President of Cain-Sloan Company and Board of Directors of First American National Bank.

James G. Stahlman - President and publisher of THE NASHVILLE BANNER, recently retired.

Charles Trabue, Jr. - attorney and board of directors of Commerce Union Bank.

SAME OLD SONG AND DANCE - In reaction to public opposition toward urban renewal, the Nashville Housing Authority and the Chamber of Commerce are calling the music row project a Neighborhood Development Program (NDP). This approach to urban renewal is different only in that the program has to be approved each year by the Metro council. The NHA will continue to use its powers of "eminent domain" to condemn private property for resale to large developers. According to law, "eminent domain" is only to be used for public use such as parks, highways, et cetera. However, the land in the music row area will be sold to those men who own and control the music industry. The most insidious aspect of this "plan" is that this privately owned industry is being financed by over-taxed working people!

A FRANKENSTEIN'S MONSTER

For an in depth analysis of who owns and controls the music industry in Nashville, we focus on National Life & Accident Insurance Company...

In 1901 Robert H. Hutchinson, then president of a small "fraternal society" called the National Sick and Accident Association, died after a horse and buggy accident.

In his will, Hutchinson left his property "of whatever kind or description" to his wife and five children with Miss Lena Haralson as executrix of the estate.

On December 17, 1901, the newspaper ran the notice of an auction to be held on Dec. 27 in which Hutchinson's 115 shares of stock in the National Sick and Accident Association were to be sold.

On hand for the auction held two days after Christmas was one C. A. Craig of Bristol who, when he had learned that the National Sick and Accident Association was "up for grabs", persuaded both his brother Edward B. (who was Deputy Insurance Commissioner for the State of Tennessee) and W. Ridley Wills, who had

also served as Deputy Commissioner, "that unlimited success could be attained by... offering insurance to the lower classes, many of them with little or nc formal education". Craig himself was a former Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, and through his experience and observations in that strategic position he became convinced of the opportunity for success that awaited a well-managed company in the insurance field. The $20,000 cash the Craigs and Wills were scrambling to raise in ten days was provided by Newton H. White of Pulaski, a local land owner and fellow bargain hunter whose farm on Richland Creek near Wales included 900 acres of the richest farmland in Tennessee.

The stock was purshased for $150 per share by this group which, by the time of the bid, also included investors C. J. Herbert and T. J. Tyne.

THE COMPANY was reorganized as the National Life and Accident Insurance Company in 1902 selling insurance to poor working people living in rural areas of the South. The "First Families" and Board of Directors included the following people: C.A. Craig, who served as President of the Company for 35 years; Edward Craig and Ridley Wills (secretary-treasurer), both of whom were former owners of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company; Charles Runcie Clements, who was the former president of the National Sick and Accident Association; T. J. Tyne, a graduate of Vanderbilt Law School who served as general counsel for the Dupont Engineering Company and later as Attorney General during WWI (investigating insurance companies); Dr. Rufus Fort, a graduate of the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, superintendant of Nashville city Hospital and chief surgeon of the Tennessee Central Railroad; Newton White, who also served as Tennessee Railroad Commissioner, Tennessee House of Representatives and State Senate and finally as speaker of the Senate. These seven founders owned all of the stock of National Life from 1902 until 1929 when each of the founding families sold 25% of their stock.

As the firm grew National Life, bent upon pursuing a policy by which they could expand their properties, branched out into many other areas of finance. In 1927, C. A. Craig joined the group of men who organized the Third National Bank of Nashville and when they opened their doors for business, Craig was chairman of its board of directors. Clement and Fort were also members of the board.

In the year 1925, National Life launched WSM. The radio station call letters, WSM, reportedly referred to We Shield Millions.

HIDDEN PERSUADERS - Getting into the radio world was the brain-child of Edward W. Craig. Craig reasoned that the station would benefit the company by selling its identity, strengthening public relations and support company field men in their relations with prospects and policyholders.

In October of 1925, WSM began as a 1,000 watt station - one of only two in the entire South. Among the original staff was John DeWitt Jr., a student at Vanderbilt who later became president of the station.

From its beginning, country music was the most popular feature on the station. The most popular show was the Saturday night program listed as the WSM BARN DANCE, which later became the Grand Old Opry. It was through the exploitation of country music that National Life became one of the country's largest insurance companies.

In January of 1945, WSM was incorporated with National Life owning <u>all</u> the stock. The first group of officers included E. W. Craig, Eldon Stevenson Jr., a Vanderbilt graduate, Harry Stone (who, together with Jack Stapp, bought " Chattanooga Shoe Shine Boy" for fifty dollars), J. W. Wills, John H. DeWitt Jr., C. A. Craig, C. R. Clements, Douglas Henry and J. M. Peebles (both Vanderbilt Law School graduates).

WSM AND OPRY UNUSUAL ASSETS - According to National Life's Corporate Factbook, pp. 10-11, "Perhaps the Company's best-known assets are its pioneer radio and television stations, WSM and WSM-TV, and the world famous Grand Old Opry.

"The Company founded the radio station in 1925, started the Opry later that year, and brought the first television to its home office city of Nashville in 1950. Through the years the Opry has been the focal point for the development of Nashville's famed country music industry, and is still the international leader in that field.

"WSM, INC., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, operates these enterprises, which have grown rapidly in recent years as the popularity of country and western music has spread throughout the world.

"The Opry is probably the most unconventional sales promotion tool ever used by any Insurance Comapny. WSM radio's combination of low frequency (650 KC) and 50,000 watts of clear channel power enable it to beam the Opry and the National Life and Accident name every Saturday night into more than 30 states comprising the American heartland. The following week National Life and Accident agents are out knocking on doors, identifying their Company as "The one that puts on the Grand Ole Opry", and seeking interviews. Company officials regard it as a tremendously valuable sales tool..."

NLT (National Life and Third National Bank) The Family Holding Company - NLT is holding company with affilliates active in life insurance, communications, entertainment and recreation (WSM AM, FM and TV. The Grand Ole Opry and Opryland - a 28 million dollar "Theme Park") real estate development (Intereal Company, which is developing an 8 million dollar convention center near Opryland) and data processing (NLT Computer Services Corporation).

PROFITS GO SKYWARD - NLT was listed on the New York Stock Exchange on April 24th, 1972. The Company listed 17,535,594 shares of common stock, National Life is the fourth largest "combination life insurance company in the country and ranks 22nd among companies in terms of assets and first in terms of mercenary motives. As of June 6, 1972, its life insurance in force stood at $12 billion. NLT's total assets as of the end of 1971 were more than 1.96 billion. According to the NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN, "With the listing (NYSE) NLT joins a select group of 1500 of the nations 1.5 million corporate business enterprises. In the aggregate, these 1500 companies listed on the NYSE employ about one fifth of the nations work force. Their assets amount to 30% of the total assets of all U. S. corporations and account for almost 40% of all U. S. corporate sales and revenues and this information alone should give cause for pause."

NO BUSINESS LIKE SHOW BUSINESS - On March 16, 1972 the NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN reported "In a unique product sampling of one of the holding company's most important properties, the Grand Ole Opry shareholders in their annual session heard the stirring country music of Opry Star Roy Acuff and were "further stirred" by reports on the growth of their company. In commenting on Opryland, G. Daniel Brooks admitted that he anticipates from 8000,000 to 1.2 million persons during the first season, even though the new Opry House is not scheduled for completion until late 1973.

"This will not only produce a positive cash flow for WSM and NLT, "Brooks remarked as a side observation, "But we think it will also help us sell more life insurance."

Among those re-elected to NLT's Board of Directors were G. Daniel Brooks, Sam Fleming, C. Runcie Clements Jr., C. A. Craig II, W. Lipscomb Davis Sr., Eldon Stevenson Jr., and William C. Weaver.

ALL IN THE FAMILY - National Life has a Board of "Trust" composed of the following members:

William C. Weaver, Jr. - elected chairman and chief executive officer in May 1972 to succeed G. Daniel Brooks (Chairman of NLT's Board). Weaver was a student at Vanderbilt from 1930-32 and has been with National Life since 1940. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and served on the Board of Governors from 1953-55; co-chairman of the central development committee and is a member of the executive committee and vice-chairman of the Board of WSM. Inc.

G. Daniel Brooks - Vanderbilt. With National Life for 40 years. Before casting his lot with National Life he was with Third National Bank. He has served as Vice-President, treasurer of WSM. Past president of the Vanderbilt Alumni association; 1971 Chamber of Commerce Steering Committee. 1971 Chairman of the Board of National Life and chief executive officer. Chairman of the Board of NLT.

Russell L. Wagner - President of National Life and a director. Member of executive committee and new vice-president of NLT. In 1971 was member of the Chamber of Commerce Steering Committee.

Clarence H. Berson - senior vice-president and secretary of National Life. He also attended Vanderbilt University.

Reber Boult - attorney. Boult has fingers in too many pies to mention. Graduated from Vanderbilt University. Past trustee of George Peabody College. Served on St. Thomas Hospital board of directors (until recently St. Thomas had planned to build new facilities in the University Center Renewal Project). St Thomas still owns a slew of property in the area. Boult also serves on the Vanderbilt Board of Trust.

Charles Runcie Clements Jr. - son of one of the founders of National Life. Graduated Vanderbilt and has been with National Life since 1932. He became president in 1967 and director. Also served on Board of WSM and member of advisory board at St. Thomas Hospital.

C. A. Craig II - Grandson of National Life founder Cornelius A. Craig. Vanderbilt graduate. Vice-president and Chief Agency officer. Also on Board of Directors of NLT.

Edwin W. Craig - son of C. A. Craig, National Life founder. Vanderbilt graduate. Serves as Honorary Chairman of the Corporation and chairman of the executive committee. He was chief architect of the WSM idea and served on the board of directors of WSM.

Garth E. Fort M. D. - son of National Life founder Rufus Fort. Vanderbilt graduate and served on executive committee and as senior vice-president.

Douglas Henry - one of the original board of directors of WSM. Became vice-president of WSM in 1953. Vanderbilt Law School graduate and a member of the firm of Tyne, Peebles, Henry, Tyne (all Vanderbilt Law School graduates affiliated with National Life.)

Mrs. Mamie Craig Howell - daughter of E. B. Craig.

Walter M. Robinson Jr. - lawyer. Attended Vanderbilt and Harvard. In 1968 was a member of an executive committee of the mid-Cumberland Comprehensive Planning Council.

Eldon Stevenson Jr. - Honorary Vice-Chairman of the Corporation and Honorary vice-chairman of the Executive Committee. Graduate Vanderbilt. Serves on Vanderbilt's Board of Trust, Chairman of the Vanderbilt Development Committee in the 1950's. 1965 vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of WSM radio and TV.

G. Henry Tyne - lawyer and son of the founder Vanderbilt graduate and member of the Tyne, Peebles, Henry, Tyne firm.

Jesse E. Wills - son of the founder William Ridley Wills. Vanderbilt graduate. Has been with National Life since 1925. Served as executive vice-president, chairman of the Board, president and director of the company.

Robert C. Webster - executive V. P. in 1968.

NHA (Music City's Federal Bulldozer) - "Move over, little dog, or I'll move on over you!" - popular C&W song. - The Nashville Housing Authority is a federally funded agency which functions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It is the local public agency in Nashville which operates 19 public housing projects with 20,000 tenants, five urban renewal projects ($160,000,000 - the largest in the south-east) and certain aspects of the Model City Program.

The Nashville Housing Authority is controlled by a five member board of commissioners who are appointed by the local Mayor (rather than elected by the people) and these appointments are confirmed by the metropolitan council. The commissioners, who serve for a five year period, meet regularly to study bids, award contracts, and oversee an investment in public funds exceeding $150 million dollars.

Traditionally, NHA commissioners have been businessmen, i.e. bankers and insurance executives, along with a scarcely measurable sprinkling of establishment blacks, labor reps and clergy who function as "window dressing" for an agency which is totally undemocratic and totally unrepresentative of the people it is touted to serve.

In 1971, the Board of Commissioners was composed of the following: (1) Dr. Hurbert B. Crouch, Chairman of the Board and Dean of Graduate School of Tennessee State University. (Recently, Dr. Crouch became president of the new Third National Corporation - a bank holding company that owns the stock of Third National Bank.) For many years, Third National Bank has been represented on the NHA Board, and the bank has financed a rich hunk of the redevelopment phase of urban renewal land. (2) F. Murray Acker - retired executive of the Dupont Company and Advisory Director of First American National Bank. Acker replaced T. Scott Fillebrown, president of First American National, who was formerly Chairman of the Board of NHA. Like Third National Bank, First American has financed a big chunk of redevelopment of renewal land. (3) J. E. Malone - president of Lovell and Malone, Inc. (4) Donald E. Nichols - Secretary-Treasurer, I. C. Thomason and Associates. (5) Charles W. Hawkins, a Vanderbilt graduate, Director of Urban Renewal and has been with the NHA since its inception in 1938.

Jack Herrington, of Ft. Worth, Texas, became the authority's Executive Director in 1970, replacing Gerald Gimre, the Authority's former executive director for 35 years.

The relationship of the NHA to the people and areas under its administrative jurisdiction is of a dictatorial nature. The commissioners who decide policies for the NHA are as different from the local majority culturally, economically and socially as apples are to oranges. Not one of the NHA commissioners and administrative personnel live in an urban renewal area, low-income housing project or model cities area. The people living under NHA's jurisdiction are largely low-income working blacks and whites, women with children, the elderly and disabled, all of whom have been systematically excluded from policy making positions.

The chief reason for cutting community people off from positions of power is simply that the NHA is an economic axe of the power brokers. Under the guise of acting "in the public interest" by providing, "decent safe and sanitary" housing for Nashville's poor the NHA has become one of the city's biggest money making businesses. In a 1964 NHA annual report, the benefits of public housing projects (not to mention urban renewal) to local businesses was spelled out: "Besides its other contributions to the community, low-rent public housing contributes noticably to the financial activity of Nashville, both in its day-to-day operations with local banks, savings and loan companies and in its sale of millions of dollars of notes and bonds. The picture is clear, regardless of whatever its other contributions are - low rent public housing is an important

financial asset..."

IN CAHOOTS: THE NHA AND THE NASHVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - The Nashville Chamber of Commerce is an exclusive club of the most powerful economic leaders in Nashville, Like the Nashville Housing Authority, it is simply a tool used by the powerful to take what they want. A close look at the Chamber of Commerce Board of Governors, its President, Executive Board and Red Carpet Award Committee reveals that the Chamber is controlled by National Life, Life and Casualty, Third National Bank, First American National Bank and the Commerce Union Bank.

HIDDEN DEALS - Given the interlocking corporate relationships which control the chamber, it is not surprising that the C of C is the strongest supporter of Urban Renewal, providing the necessary impetus to speed their projects on their way. In fact, the NHA is proud of its collusion with the Chamber of Commerce:

"The plan (Capitol Hill Redevelopment Project) developed by the NHA at the request of Mayor West, had the support of...the Urban Renewal Committee of the Chamber of Commerce...the East Nashville Industrial Improvement Association backed with Chamber of Commerce support, was organized October 19, 1960. It is an association of businessmen dedicated to the rehabilitation and upgrading of the 500-acre tract lying between the Interstate expressway and the river. The NHA will purchase about 100 acres there, and all residential use will be eliminated." NHA Annual Report (1960)

The NHA's Annual Report of 1962 featured MEN AT WORK who serve on the Chamber's Downtown Improvement Council, as well as the University and Hospital Center Committees.

Again, in 1964, in an NHA report referring to the Central Business Renewal Project: "The Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce, which originally urged the launching of this project adopted a resolution on August 27, 1964 which called upon the Authority to undertake the next step and extend this area southward toward Demonbreun Street."

In 1970, the Chamber of Commerce formed the Music Industry Development Committee and its stated purpose was that of the Nashville Housing Authority's: "To develop short and long term plans for the orderly growth and development of the Metropolitan Nashville music industry." The 1970 chairman of the music industry committee was James A. Webb, Jr., who is with Third National Bank; co-chairmen were John Ress (now 1972 chairman) who is with First American National Bank and Gayle Gupton of Third National who served for many years on the NHA's Board of Commissioners.

The Chamber's involvement in the Music Row area was spelled out even more succintly in an April 12 article written by Tom Ingram which appeared in THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN: "The Nashville Housing Authority drafted the ordinance the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce is using in its all-out effort to reverse the Metro Council's decision last month to kill a Music Row Urban Renewal proposal.

Meanwhile, chamber officials hosted the third of four private luncheons with councilmen at First American National Bank in an effort to line up enough votes to pass the substitute measure. Chamber officials described the meeting as "nothing secret" but excluded newsmen.

In addition to closed-door conferences with councilmen to clinch various deals, the Chamber has a Metro Government Relations Committee, the purpose of which is "to communicate to the elected leadership of Metropolitan Nashville, Chamber positions on the operation of our local government." Chairman of this partiular committee is none other than William C. Weaver, Jr. of National Life and the committee members are the same power people: Andrew Benedict Jr. of First American; Guilford Dudley Jr. of Life and Casualty; William F. Earthman of Commerce Union Bank and Sam Fleming of Third National Bank.

From all indications the Chambers efforts on behalf of the ruling rich and the music industry have paid off: the Metro Council passed the Chambers Music Row Bill, in spite of community opposition.

A BLUE PRINT FOR CORPORATE TAKEOVER - We have taken apart, piece by piece, with concrete examples, both the means of action at the hands of the rich and the plan of action. We request our readers to ask their congressmen, senators, or any other representatives for a copy of the 342-page PLLRC (Public Land Law Review Commission) report. The PLLRC report, which details past and future progress of the government's land grab program, was made after 5 years of work and the expenditure of $7 million. The January 1971 report is titled "One Third of the Nation's Land", but it should be titled "A Blueprint for Corporate Takeover of 724.4 Million Acres of Land Which Now Belongs to All the People of the United States." The plan is to turn over public lands to lumber, mining, and oil interests, to the power elite. What they don't want will be turned over to states, counties and cities, which are largely controlled by real estate interests. And whatever these interests don't want will be turned over to land speculators, who will build new cities and towns and extned urban sprawl.

This is the biggest land-grab proposal in history.

We offer the PPLRC report as further proof of our assertion that this country is run for the rich, by the rich, and that people are struggling for survival in a society which does not allow them to share the American Dream.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
818 17th Ave. So.
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
BOARD MEMBERS
AND OFFICERS

Class	Member	Phone
1974	*Rev. James M. Lawson 653 Alston Ave. Memphis, 38112 PRESIDENT	948-6994
1972	*Frances Silver 107 Lehigh Lane Oak Ridge, 37830 SECRETARY	483-4284
1972	*Mr. James Gadsden The Methodist Pub. House 201 8th Ave. So. Nashville, 37203 TREASURER	749-6246
1973	*Mr. Daniel Powell 5298 Revere Road Memphis, 38117 VICE-PRESIDENT	683-2522
1972	*Rev. William Barnes 1503 16th Ave. South Nashville, 37212 VICE-PRESIDENT	269-0129
1973	*Frances Spaulding Box 191 Sewanee, 37375 VICE-PRESIDENT	598-0101
1973	Rev. Beverly Asbury 2410 Vanderbilt Place Box 3044 - B Nashville, 37235	322-2456
1974	Elsie Bailey 1019 Idlewild St. N. Memphis, 38107	278-2250
	Mr. Roy W. Bailey Rt. 2, Box 77A Hermitage, 37076	758-2193
1972	Dr. Donald Beisswenger 235 Lauderdale Road Nashville, 37205	297-6809

*Executive Committee members

Class	Member	Phone
1974	Mr. James F. Blumstein 112 Acklen Park Drive Nashville, 37203	292-8770
1973	Mrs. Nola Bond 810 Jefferson Brownsville, 38012	772-2737
1974	Mr. Raymond Brantley 3401 Arrow Dr. Knoxville, 37914	546-6459
1974	Willie Pearl Butler 939 Neptune Memphis, Tenn. 38126	774-9503
1972	Mr. William Campbell P.O. Box 12044 Nashville, 37212	292-3311
1973	Mr. David Caywood 100 North Main Building Memphis, 38103	527-6336
1972	Mr. Roger Cloutier 168 Cumberland View Drive Oak Ridge, 37830	483-3124
1972	Joanne Cooke 1917-A Sweetbriar Ave. Nashville, 37212	292-2157
1974	Rev. William Daniels 1539 Laurel Ave. Knoxville, 37916	546-4424
1972	Mr. Jesse Epps Marianna, Ark.	
1972	Dr. Gideon W. Fryer 3312 Bunker Hill Road Knoxville, 37920	577-2272
1974	Rita Geier 3200 Blair Blvd. Nashville, 37212	383-6792
1974	Dr. Jack Gessell Univ. of the South Sewanee, 37375	598-5748

Class	Member	Phone
1973	Dr. LeRoy Graf 127 Westover Dr. Knoxville, 37919	577-6459
1973	Gus Hadorn 1539 Laurel Avenue Knoxville, 37916	525-6070
19	Rev. William Harris 514 Biltmore Dr. Chattanooga, 37411	267-8435
1974	Rev. Benjamin Hooks 1860 South Parkway East Memphis, 38114	275-5051
1974	Shirley Jackson 5124 Lantana Chattanooga, 37406	894-4992
1974	Mr. Sam Jenkins 436 St. Nick Drive Memphis, ~~38126~~ 38117	682-9351
1972	Frances Kilgore 1505 West Watauga Ave. Johnson City, 37601	928-6066
1973	Mr. Thomas Mason Rt. 1, Box 229 Mason, 38049	no listing
	Viola McFerrin Route 4, Somerville, 38068	465-3659
	Mr. Levi Moore 163 East End Ripley, 38063	635-1375
1972	Mr. Norman Moore 1104 Clifton Ave. Nashville, 37204	292-0689
1974	Mr. Michael O'Brien 701 Sherwood Athens, 37303	745-1672
	Delton Pickering 3625 Midland Memphis, 38111	323-4790

Class	Member	Phone
1974	Leonard Russell 36 Louis St. Kingsport, 37660	247-9300
1973	J. R. Rutter 3512 Plumwood Road Knoxville, 37921	525-0929
1973	*Mr. Lewis Sinclair 1721 Saxton Street Knoxville, 37915	523-8430
1973	Mr. Joe Sir 115 North Elk Avenue Fayetteville, ~~37915~~ 37334	433-6771
1972	*Rev. Kelly Miller Smith 1229 Caldwell Avenue Nashville, 37212	298-3771
1973	Rev. Renfro Sproul Epworth United Methodist Church 1539 Laurel Ave. Knoxville, 37916	546-7811
1972	Rev. Gale B. Stahl St. Ann's Church 5101 Charlotte Avenue Nashville, 37209	298-1782
1972	Dr. Roscoe Strickland, Jr. 219 East Clark Blvd. Murfreesboro, 37130	928-0224
1973	Molly Todd 1489 Clairmont Place Nashville, 37212	292-0270
1972	*Dr. Tom Van Dervort 1407 Parklawn Murfreesboro, 37130	893-0333
1972	Dr. Fred P. Vendetti 1913 Wintergreen Road Knoxville, 37912	688-3003
1974	Rev. Walt Willis 1st United Methodist Church Oak Ridge, 37830	483-3913
1973	Rev. Dogan Williams 2332 Herman Street Nashville, 37208	256-9884

* Executive Committee members

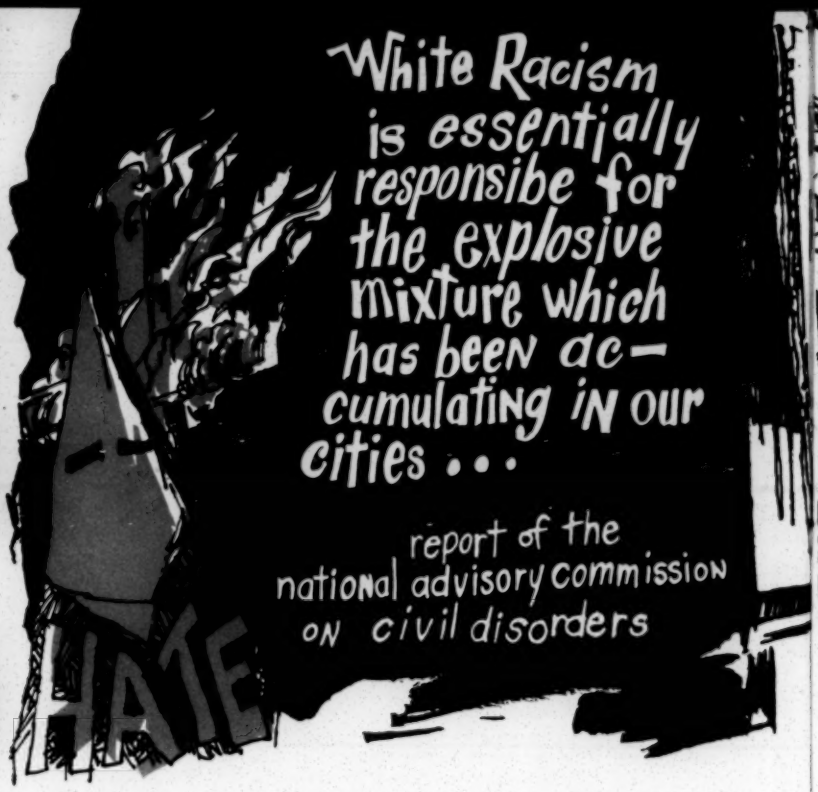
Names without a class year to the left are local chapter presidents.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WHITE RACISM

Communication and Confrontation

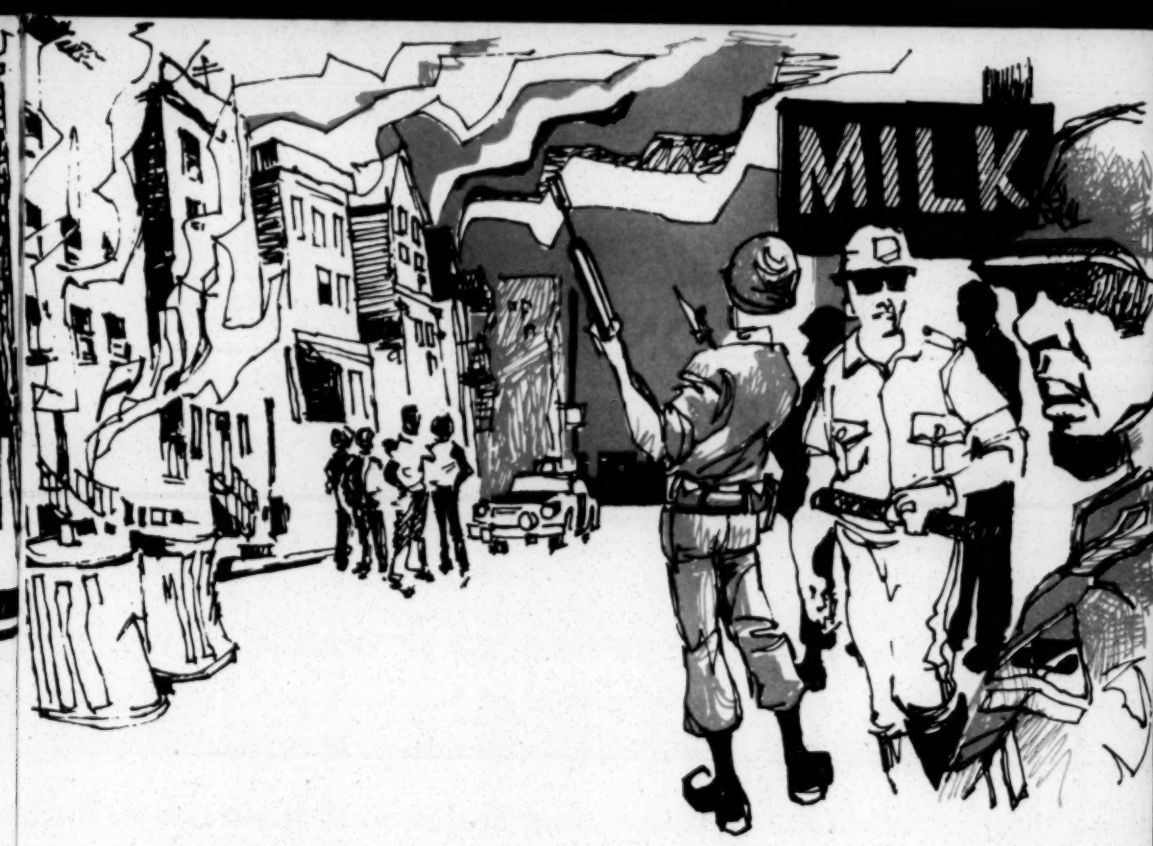
NEGRO



The Tennessee Council on Human Relations commends the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders for its report and accepts its findings on white racism. We have long believed that **white racism is our most destructive national and social problem.** This often implicit attitude causes much of the foot-dragging response to swift improvement of black-white relations. Before we can make progress in the fields of police-community relations, education, employment or housing, we must deal first with the crippling force of white racism.

Part of the problem is **lack of real communication.** The Negro and white communities relate only surface attitudes to each other. Community leaders attempt to improve the superficial exchange, but the ordinary person has not had the opportunity for real contact. In fact, most information whites have received about the attitudes of the Negro community was extracted from maids, yard hands, and other employees. The Negroes' first priority was and is to keep their jobs. Fear of dismissal stifles real communication.

The Negro's resourcefulness has helped him to survive in a white racist system. He has developed an intuitive capacity to echo back to 'whitey' what 'whitey' thinks and feels in sensitive and controversial areas. The white who realizes this



'echo' situation knows that he is ignorant of the attitudes of the Negro community. More commonly, the positively sympathetic white is unaware and continues to extract information that reinforces his paternalistic or prejudiced views.

The tragedy today is the lack of **means** for real communication. The positive elements in both communities cannot reach out to the ordinary person on the other side. There is no common premise to begin discussion. Both communities have different reference points and definitions. They speak out for widely differing goals and priorities.

A sympathetic, but frustrated, ill-informed white believes the Negro demands too much too soon: "Law and order will be disrupted to meet the Negro's call for justice. Confusion and chaos can only result if the changes are too swift." On the other hand, a long-suffering, patient Negro rebels at the white man's old story,' 'It's going to take time': "The Negro's rebellion comes from the belief that simple justice—to be just—must be current and up-to-date, a **present** relationship. Justice is not a vague, misty 'something' that people of good will move toward in their relationships. **Justice is a continual, living exchange that affects common, ordinary lives."**

FAMILY CONFRONTATION
OF WHITE RACISM

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations issues a call to all **white** families who agree with the findings in the report of the Commission on Civil Disorders to join the Family Confrontation of White Racism. We also appeal to churches, civic clubs, business organizations and schools for their involvement and support.

How does a confrontation happen? A family invites ten other persons into its home to hear two or three members of the Negro community 'tell it like it is.' **The object of the family confrontation is to generate real communication** and to overcome the false preconceptions that have prevented a clear and open view of the real issues.

The atmosphere of the meeting is important. The situation should be informal and unstructured. **A deep desire to understand will increase the chances of a successful confrontation.** Emotional outbursts or hostility can only distort the situation and prevent further communication. Free, honest and sincere exchange will begin to outline the problems more precisely.

The meeting must be seen as a manifestation of **family concern** for the present polarized racial situation. It is not an academic exercise. Thus quoting statistics or authors' opinions 'to score a point' in the manner of a debate would be inappropriate. The aim is **personal** communication among those present.

Naturally, the group will be varied in approach and outlook. In fact, the more variation within the group, the better the confrontation will be. These differences will make the confrontation more difficult, but this can be overcome by searching and groping for understanding. It will not be easy. Certainly, the meeting will not solve any of our pressing local or national problems. **Only action can do this.**

The confrontation is not an end but a beginning. Together, the group can begin to dispel the clouds of ignorance between the Negro and white communities. Dedicated individuals can then act for a more decent society and a place of justice, equality and freedom. A Family Confrontation begins **real** communication at the grass-roots level.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

After a Family Confrontation, many questions will arise. How do we continue the fight against the constant influence of white racism? What can a concerned white person do now? **The best answers should come from the group itself.** The discusssion during the meeting will have suggested approaches to help generate more honest communication.

Some persons may be interested in sponsoring further Family Confrontation meetings. The group might decide to meet again to search for actions that would help in the local community. Police-community relations, employment, housing and education are prime areas for investigation and action. A further avenue is open through the local community or county Council on Human Relations. If no local chapter exists, this meeting could be the nucleus for a new chapter.

There are no automatic answers. Certainly, dedicated individuals must work to change the climate in each of the communities of our state. Constant effort alone can break the cycle of apathy. **The call is for action, involvement and experimentation.**

The need is for: ACTION,

Are you willing to sponsor a Family Confrontation in your home? The Tennessee Council on Human Relations will supply material and names of resource persons for those interested in a Family Confrontation. **Please contact the State Office of the Council for further information.**

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations considers its **first priority to identify** with the poor, minorities and the alienated. A **second priority is positive communication** with structured society to alleviate the plight of the oppressed members of that society.

Since 1954, the Tennessee Council has been a voluntary, non-political, statewide organization. We have worked for intelligence in race relations to foster an environment of dignity and decency without discrimination.

We have listed below some guidelines. They are not **rules** for confrontation, but suggestions from pilot attempts at communication. They can serve to make the session meaningful and successful, if they are coupled with a deep desire to understand.

FOR BLACK

We recommend that the Negro participants address themselves to the following problems, topics, and issues:

1. What does **black consciousness** and **black power** mean to you and to contemporary Negro people?
2. How is the slogan, **"I am a man,"** to be interpreted?
3. What are the common terms and acts by which even well-meaning whites offend black people? How can they be avoided? For example, how do whites determine what different groups of Negroes would like to be called?
4. How do Negroes determine whether or not a white person may be 'trusted'?
5. How do black people regard 'nice' whites who look after their welfare? What is wrong with a little paternalism? How does this relate to welfare workers, church people, teachers, etc.?
6. What are your views, as a Negro, on the question of **law and order vs. justice?** What about civil disobedience, demonstrations, rioting, police brutality and harrassment?
7. What prospects do you see to reform existing institutions (schools, employment services and welfare programs) so they will be relevant to the Negro people for education and jobs?
8. What effect has the 'token' hiring of Negroes had on the trust that black people may have had in the job structure? How does a Negro view a white who only hires Negroes in a token fashion? Do black people see the 'token' Negro as an Uncle Tom?
9. How do you think most black people view their participation in the Viet-Nam war?

INVOLVEMENT, and EXPERIMENT

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
818 Seventeenth Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
Phone: (615) 256-5691
Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Alan A. Andolsen, Administrative Assistant

AND WHITE

We recommend that the white families listen during the first part of the meeting. A chance for discussion and questioning should come later in the confrontation. The following considerations can help to remove many false preconceptions on what the real issues are:

1. You are being addressed from a different perspective. What is the difference? What does it make clearer about your own perspective? What does being **white** mean now?

2. What difference does the explanation of the slogan, **"I am a man,"** make in your idea of man?

3. Why do whites insist on using offensive terms and committing offensive acts towards black people? Why should you want to call different groups of Negroes by different names?

4. Why do you want the Negro to trust **you?**

5. Do you see yourself as paternalistic? Why or why not? What is at the core of paternalistic actions?

6. Why do whites normally side with **law and order** in any threatening situation? What makes whites uneasy about justice as a **present** relationship?

7. What actions are necessary on your part and from whites in general to change the structures from which whites gain a disproportionate benefit? Would it be better to start this change from the grass-roots level? Why or why not?

8. What approach is necessary toward white employers who only hire 'token' Negroes? Would **reverse prejudice** in hiring policies be desirable now? Why the opposition to 'too many' Negro employees?

RESOURCE MATERIAL

The following materials will provide background information on the problem of white racism in America. They are **not** meant to be presentation materials for the confrontation itself. Those preceded by an asterisk are especially recommended.

***Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders**
New York. Bantam Books, 1968. $1.25 paperback
A summary of the above report is available from the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. 15¢ each $10.00 per hundred.

Crisis in America: Hope Through Action. Friendship Press, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027 25¢ each.

The Present Dilemma of the Negro. Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 30¢ each.

***Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community?** Martin Luther King, Jr. Boston. Beacon Press, 1968. $1.95 paperback.

Why Black Power? Friendship Press, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027. 95¢ each.

***The Algiers Motel Incident.** John Hersey. New York. Bantam Books, 1968. $1.25 paperback.

Special Report: Memphis 1968. Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

***In Memphis: More Than a Garbage Strike** (22 March 1968) 30¢

***In Memphis: Tragedy Unaverted** (supplement 3 April 1968) 10¢

***In Memphis: Mirror to America?** (supplement 28 April 1968) 20¢

Layout Design - Tom Foster

Price 10c

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1968

KING IS SLAIN BY SNIPE

National Guard
Are Recalled

Police Press Intensive
Young White M

'Operation Green Power' O

Juveniles Spark Violence, Looting
As King Leads Strike March

RFK, King Calling Shots
On Civil Rights: Quillen

Kennedy Dies

Poor Open Drive With

FBI to Probe
Beating Case

State Relations Council
Receives $40,000 Gift

Mediation Talks Stall
As Union Walks Out,
Puts Blame On Loeb

Seeking Out, Training City's Poor
Is Held 'Tremendously Important'

The Sanh Is 'Worth Our
Says New Marine Boss in

Flaming
'Resurrection City'
Jackson

Atlanta Fo
King's R

SANITATION STRIKE FUNDS

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

communication

confrontation

The best educational tool we have today is the tool of action. The **Tennessee Council on Human Relations** is an organization dedicated to action and willing to be in the midst of controversy. All of our work emphasizes the need for the individual's participation in the determination of his own and our society's destiny.

The Council works for the dedication of individuals to change the climate in each of the communities throughout the state. Our aim is a more decent society and a place of justice, equality and freedom.

For the Council to be accepted as **real**, we must be involved, active and positive. A **real** Council on Human Relations can progress and accomplish much through positive confrontation of and active cooperation with elected officials. However, our committment to justice will not allow us to ignore issues which may be controversial to others. We must pay this price to get the job done.

In the year of assassinations and war, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations considers its first priority **to identify with the poor, minorities, and the alienated.** We will do and say with them what justice demands to be said and done now. Our goal is communication, confrontation and action.

Our second priority is positive communication between structured society and the dispossessed. Our goal is to alleviate the plight of those alientated and oppressed by that society. **The call is for justice—a continual, living exchange that affects common, ordinary lives.**

action

the council

The **Tennessee Council on Human Relations,** a voluntary, non-political, state-wide organization, invites you to become a member. With fourteen local chapters, including the major metropolitan areas, the Council welcomes active new members. The present membership is about 2,000 persons throughout the state.

The Council is a broadly based organization involved at all levels of activity to keep lines of communication open among all segments of the community. Our members fall into several categories. Some who are busily engaged in allied fields indicate by membership and financial support their sympathy with our goals. Others become active in local council or ad hoc committees to work on positive programs of communication and education. Still another group joins in vigorous non-violent programs and protest in the most sensitive areas.

The membership's common cause is a dedication to justice, human dignity and the implementation of all Civil Rights laws and aids to the poor in the areas of police-community relations, employment, education, housing and health.

From its beginning in 1954, the Council has been open to all persons who subscribe to its objectives:

1. To serve as a rallying point for persons who strive for intelligence, tolerance and fair play in race relations.

2. To encourage and support individual and agencies that seek to carry out laws and court orders in an orderly manner.

3. To foster an environment in which citizens may live together in decency and dignity without discrimination.

programs

A Family Confrontation Program has been initiated to begin an understanding of the crippling force of white racism. These sessions, designed to 'tell it like it is,' should improve communications along racial lines at the grass-roots level. **In Memphis, the Texas-McLemore Tenant Association was formed to deal with specific problems in slum housing.**

A conference on multi-ethnic textbooks in relation to education in Tennessee was sponsored by the Council in April. Also in the spring of this year, the Council was instrumental in the formation of **Operation Green Power** in the Nashville area. Early this year, Council members and staff were deeply involved with the Memphis sanitation workers during their strike and continue to be involved with the opportunities and problems that arose from the strike.

The Council continues to work closely with the **West Tennessee Self-Help Corporation** and the **First Tennessee-Virginia Economic Development Corporation.**

SRC

The **Southern Regional Council,** our parent organization, is dedicated to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all people in the South.

Basic to all that the **SRC** does is its program of research and information. Through this function the **SRC** gives valuable and necessary assistance to the Tennessee Council. Although we are an indepedent agency, we work closely with the **SRC,** especially in developing programs like the West Tennessee Self-Help Corporation.

offices

state office

818 seventeenth avenue south
nashville, tennessee 37203
phone: (615) 256-5691

baxton bryant, executive director
alan andolsen, administrative assistant

west tennessee office

280 hernando street room 201
memphis, tennessee 38126
phone: (901) 527-3339

gerald fanion, associate director

name_____

address_____

city_____

phone_____ zip_____

memberships

( ) single $5.00
( ) family $7.00
( ) student $2.00

pledges

( ) contributor $24
( ) underwriter $36
( ) sponsor $60
( ) patron $120
( ) founder $480

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is an incorporated, non-profit, non-political, tax exempt organization deriving its financial support from individual and organization membership dues, contributions and grants. All memberships and contributions are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

tennessee council on human relations

officers

president
Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville

secretary
Mrs. Lee Spaulding, Sewanee

treasurer
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville

vice-president
William L. Barnes, Nashville

vice-president
Daniel A. Powell, Memphis

vice-president
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga

board of directors

Roy W. Bailey
Hermitage

Mrs. Walter Bishop
Knoxville

Mrs. Nola Bond
Brownsville

Robert Booker
Knoxville

Will Campbell
Nashville

David Caywood
Memphis

Roger Cloutier
Oak Ridge

John Compton
Nashville

W. T. Crutcher
Knoxville

Gideon W. Fryer
Knoxville

James S. Gilliland
Memphis

James D. Glasse
Nashville

LeRoy Graf
Knoxville

Mrs. Henry Harrell
Murfreesboro

J. E. Harris
Manchester

Benjamin Hooks
Memphis

Clifton H. Johnson
Nashville

Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore
Johnson City

Mrs. William Knox
Nashville

James T. Laney
Nashville

Hunter Lane, Jr.
Memphis

Mrs. John McFerren
Somerville

James M. Lawson
Memphis

Thomas Mason
Mason

Gilbert Merritt, Jr.
Nashville

John Mickle
Memphis

Mrs. Bernice Miller
Bolivar

Levi Moore
Ripley

Norman Moore
Nashville

Mrs. Hugh Morgan
Nashville

Mrs. Fred Muhleman
Chattanooga

Michael O'Brien
Hixson

William G. Pollard
Oak Ridge

John Price
Kingsport

Richard Ramsey
Chattanooga

Mrs. Marvin Ratner
Memphis

J. R. Rutter
Knoxville

Mrs. Earl Sasser
Nashville

Leo C. Siener
Nashville

Mrs. Ernest Silver
Oak Ridge

Joe Sir
Fayetteville

Kelly Miller Smith
Nashville

Phillip Sottong
Chattanooga

Renfro Sproul
Nashville

Whitworth Stokes
Nashville

Roscoe Strickland, Jr.
Murfreesboro

G. J. Tarleton
Nashville

Landon Thomas
Ripley

Mrs. James M. Todd
Nashville

Tom Vandervort
Murfreesboro

Fred P. Vendetti
Knoxville

C. J. Walker
Nashville

Dogan Williams
Nashville

Charles Winters
Sewanee

Miss Louise Young
Nashville

PERSONS WHO MIGHT BE CONTACTED IN THE NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE AREA WITH REFERENCE TO THE SCHOOLS AND THE COMMUNITY

Mr. Dan May
3329 Dairmont Drive

Mrs. Henry Harap
1210 Grandview Drive

Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Place

Mrs. Matthew Walker
208 McMillan Avenue

Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
1713 18th Avenue, North

Dr. William Van Til
900 Tower Place

Dr. Herman Long
1611 Phillips Street

Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
1618 22nd Avenue, North

Dr. Carr A. Treherne
333 Arena Avenue

Rev. H. D. Bollinger
200 Lauderdale Road

List of names suggested for consideration in S.R.C. work by Mrs.Todd,Mrs.Valien and Mrs. Harap

Business

Alfred C. Galloway...2200 Albion Ave...Contractor
Community leader,Teasures South St.Center Board

Gray,Albert.....2904 Brick Church Pike ..Small business man,Farmer

N.T.Lowry...1721 Linden Ave....Business Executive Nashville Products Co.
Active in many liberal and forward looking movements, Organizational chairman Citizens' Committee fir the Public Schools

Otey,Flem B.,Jr....2223 Morena St..Owner and Manager Super Market 1803 Jefferson
Excellent influence in the community

Ray,J.J....2903 Westmoreland Drive....Director Personnel Training Program, General Shoe Corporation
Government Personnel work during the war, former member Psychology Dept. Peabody College

Ferguson,A.G...1728 Heiman....Banker..Sec.-Treas. Citizens' Bank 345-4th Ave.N.

Lawyers

X Branstetter,Cecil D...3102 Overlook Drive..Ofc.Stahlman Bldg
Young attorney,wide interests, liberal outlook

Hawkins,W.D.Jr.....1713-18th Ave. N.
Also serves as Comptroller Fisk University..Ran for Legislature 1952

X Stokes,Whitworth..Courtland Apts...Ofc.3rd National Bank Bldg.
Long established Nashville connections,serves on many community organizations

Warfield,Charles H..Lynwood Blvd.Ofc.3rd National Bank Bldg.
Young lawyer,liberal outlook

Ministers

Harper,George E....1510 Sigler St. Rector Trinity Church..Episcopal
Pres.Negro Pastors Association; serves on community boards,wide influence

McGlothen,Gaye L. 2508 Sunset Place Pastor Emmanuel Baptist Church 1701 W.End

Shaw,Robert M. 6011 Jocelyn Hollow Rd. Rector St.George's Chapel Harding Rd.

Newspaper

Kingsbury,William ...212 Woodmont Circle Editor Sunday Tennessean
President South St.Community Center Board (Negro Center,bi-racial board)

Political World

Mrs. Jeanne S. Bodfish..Office..State Capitol. State Comptroller (will probably resign Jan. 1.)
Native Tennessean, hard worker, fine mind. Could be extremely helful if interested. Formerly member of Political Science Faculty Vanderbilt

Social Worker

Mrs. Sara Fisher..Council of Community Agencies
Former Executive Director Nashville Girl Scouts

University and College Faculty

Fryer, Gideon W...1922 Kimbark Drive U. of T. School of Social Work
Interested in S.R.C. work and all moves for better race relations.
Mrs. Fryer serves on South St. Community Center Board

Dr. Elsie M. Lewis..1724-14th Ave N. History Department A.&I. Univ.
Recent recipient of an A.A.U.W. Travel Fellowship, person of understanding and bread outlook

Pierce, Truman M. 2318 Crestmoor Road Peabody College, liason man for Kellogg Foundation connections. Has special knowledge of the state of Negro education in the South

Redd, George N. ..911-18th Ave N...Dean and Chrmn Dept. of Education Fisk

Mrs. Herbert Weaver..3718 Brighton Road..Dept. History Vanderbilt and Coordinator of Education for Ford Foundation Scholars at Vanderbilt and Peabody. Former Pres. A.A.U.W. Native Southernre broad liberal views.

Unclassified

Cheek, John H. Jr. Clonmel Road Represents an established well-to-do Nashville family. Yakes no active part in the social life of the community but has wide interests and liberal views. Mrs. Cheek serves on the Board and South St. Community Center, a Negro agency.

Sharp, Walter...Cheekwood.....Leader in the intellectual, musical and artistic life of Nashville. Forward-looking views.

Mrs. John T. McCall 3828 West End Avenue...Native Nashvillian, knows everybody serves on innumerable Boards. At present President Nashville Council of Church Women

7R.

Executive Board ******* Tennessee Council on Human Relations

East Tennessee

1.	Mr F.Woods Beckman	5908 Magazine Road, Knoxville,Tennessee
2.	Dr Bertis Capehart	Acting Superintendent of Schools, Oak,Ridge,Tennessee
3.	Dr. James A.Colston	President, Knoxville College; 1605 Exeter Street, N.W., Knoxville,Tennessee
4.	Mr Herman Daves	1805 Brandau Street, Knoxville,Tennessee
5.	Mr Haskell Miller	University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee
6.	Mr Clarence B. Robinson	414 N. Greenwood Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee
7.	Mr Stanton E. Smith	540 Vine Street,Chattanooga, Tennessee

Middle Tennessee

8.	Mr Alfred Galloway	508 Lyle Avenue, Nashville,Tennessee
9.	Mr W. D. Hawkins	1713-18th Avenue North, Nashville,Tennessee
10.	Dr. Elsie Lewis	1724-14th Avenue North, Nashville,Tennessee
11.	Mr Matthew Lynch	121-3rd Avenue North, Nashville,Tennessee
12.	Mr Dan May	425 Chestnut Street, Nashville,Tennessee
13.	Dr. Joseph J. Ray	2903 Westmoreland Drive, Nashville,Tennessee
14.	Mr Walter Sharp	Vanderbilt University, Nashville,Tennessee
15.	Rev. Kelly Miller Smith	328-22nd Avenue North, Nashville,Tennessee
16.	Mrs Molly Todd(Mrs James M)	1489 Clairmont Place, Nashville,Tennessee

West Tennessee

17.	Mrs Alberta Boartfield (Mrs C. D.)	4835 Avondale Road, Memphis,Tennessee
18.	Mr Lucius E. Burch, Jr.	128 North Court Avenue, Court Square Building, Memphis,Tennessee
19.	Mr Earl A. Crowder	3538 Shielwood, Memphis,Tennessee
20.	Rev. J.A. McDaniel	546 Beale Street, Memphis,Tennessee
21.	Mrs Ann H. Rickey (Mrs Albert)	822 Charles Place, Memphis,Tennessee

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

420 Jackson Building, Chattanooga 2, Tennessee. Phone 7-9761.

A MEMORANDUM FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE:

Greetings from our new central office for Tennessee. We feel that excellent progress has been made in setting up our central office and equipping ourselves for full-time operation. We hope that all members of the TeCoHR will familiarize themselves with our address, visit us whenever possible, and feel free to call upon us for service, or to advise us at any time.

The Atlanta office of the SRC furnished us with $500. to help get our office in operation. While this is not a large amount, we have been able by careful purchasing of mostly used but good equipment to furnish our office with most of the essentials for operation. At the present time we now have in our office the following items of equipment:

1 Walnut drop-head (typewriter) desk and swivel chair.
1 Walnut side chair.
1 Desk lamp.
1 Heavy library (work) table.
1 Conference table and 6 chairs.
1 Royal KMM typewriter.
1 A. B. Dick "90" mimeograph machine, with attachments and stand.
1 4-drawer, legal size, steel filing cabinet.

We have made arrangements for letterheads and stationery which will be available to us in a few days. We have also subscribed to 10 copies of the Southern School News which will be delivered in block subscription to our office beginning in July. With the help of the Atlanta Office, Mr. Miller, Mr. Beckman, and Mrs. Lewis, we are compiling a list of key persons in the state, as well as a list to be contacted for prospective membership. A membership drive is being planned as our first major operation in the state.

At the present time we have on hand quite a bit of material which may be of help to members or consultants throughout the state. This material consists of books, pamphlets, reprints, and memoranda, as well as the by-laws and program of the TeCoHR itself. In the future we will undoubtedly have much more material. We want each member to feel free to request use of any of this material at any time. Also, if additional material or information of a factual nature is needed, especially by workers in more remote areas of the state, the services of the central office are available at all times. The facilities of the libraries of the City of Chattanooga, The University of Chattanooga, as well as those of the State University in Knoxville and elsewhere, and also the services of many public and private agencies and individuals will be available for use.

In the way of printed matter, the central office has on hand at the present time the following:

(1.) 10 copies of The Negro and the Schools by Ashmore.
(2.) 5 copies of Schools in Transition by Williams & Ryan.
(3.) 16 back & current copies of the Southern School News.
(4.) Reprints of articles from the Saturday Evening Post, Redbook, the New York Times, Business Week, The Christian Science Monitor, House and Home, Time, and the Chattanooga Times.
(5.) Pamphlets published by many organizations, including the American Association of Social Workers, the League of Women Voters, the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, the National Council of Catholic Women, the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, the American Friends Service Committee, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, The President's Committee on Government Contracts, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Catholic Interracial Council, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.
(6.) Material published by the Southern Regional Council, including 45 back copies of the New South, and the following pamphlets and publications of the SRC:
Your Community Looks at Itself.
Singers in the Dawn, a Brief Anthology of American Negro Poetry.
Greenville's Big Idea.
Changing Patterns in the New South.
Race and Law Enforcement.
Answers for Action, Schools in the South.
The South of the Future
58 copies of the folder on the Southern Regional Council itself.

COMMUNITY REPORT SHEET

(Please attach additional information or extension of remarks, as necessary)

COMMUNITY _____

I GENERAL SCHOOL INFORMATION:

1. County School District

Name of District _____

General population: White _____ Negro _____

School Census: White _____ Negro _____

		Total	Elem.	H. S.
School Enrollment:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Teachers:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Schools:	White			
	Negro			

2. Independent School District

Name _____

General population: White _____ Negro _____

School Census: White _____ Negro _____

		Total	Elem.	H. S.
School Enrollment:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Teachers:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Schools:	White			
	Negro			

3. Are any Negro pupils transported out of the district? _____ (Yes or No) Number _____ Where to _____

4. Are any Negro pupils transported into the district? _____ (Yes or No) Number _____ Where from _____

5. Are any Negro pupils enrolled as boarding pupils at Lincoln Institute? _____ (Yes or No) Number _____

6. Pertinent comments _____

_____

II APPRAISAL OF COMMUNITY ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS:

1. Persons interviewed as a basis for appraisal.

Name	Race	Sex	Position Held	Interview Date

(Persons interviewed continued)

Name	Race	Sex	Position Held	Interview Date

2. Interviewer's judgment on community attitudes.

3. Activities leading toward integration.

4. Activities opposed to integration or leading to circumvention.

III RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER ACTION BY K.C.H.R.

Reported by _____

Date _____

Mr. Routh

Telephone calls made to the following people:

Mr.John Cheek ...Clonmel Road.....willl attend meeting

Mrs.Sara Fisher...Council,of Community Agencies..will attend if possible..deeply interested and will help

Mrs.Homer Jonas...Tyne Boulevard...could not attend meeting but would like to know more about the work of the organization

Mr.Truman Pierce..Peabody College...out of town

Dr.J.J.Ray..General Shoe Corp...previous commitments prevent attendance this Saturday but is deeply interested,feels there is need of just such work and will be glad to be of service

Mrs.Herbert Weaver..out of town..
Vanderbilt University

Joan C. Harap

List of names suggested by Mrs.Todd,Mrs.Valien and Mrs.Harap for S.R.C.

Business..
Alfred Galloway..contractor BV. -
Albert Gray..small business man,farmer
Flem B. Otey,Jr...owner and manager Supermarkets BV -
Alvin C.Ferguson..Sec.-Treas. Citizen's Savings Bank
N.T. Lowry..Nashville Products Co.
J.J.Ray...Director Training Program General Shoe Joan

Lawyers
FR Cecil D. Branstetter Stokelman Alley.
W.D.Hawkins,Jr. BV
Whitworth Stokes
Charles M.Warfield

A. - Criswell, Fisk Compto

Ministers
Rev. Rustin -
George E.Harper...Trinity Episcopal
Gaye L. McGlothlen,,Emmanuel Baptist
FR Robert M.Shaw..St.George's Chapel..Episcopal
Molly Meller Smith - Baptist - BV

Rabbi Lou Silberman Vandy FR
FR Fr. Tom Duffy - Christ the King

Newspaper
Wayne Whitt - Tennessean -
FR William Kingsbury....Editor Sunday Tennessean

Political World

Jeanne S. Bodfish..(probably retire Jan.1.) state Comptroller

Social Worker

Mrs.Sara Fisher...Council of Community Agencies..Former Head Nashville Girl Scouts Joan

University and College Faculty

Gideon W.Fryer..U.of T.School of Social Work.. formerly of Knoxville Joan
Dr.Elsie M.Lewis...History Dept. A.& I. Molly BV -
Truman M.Pierce...Peabody..Co-ordinator Kellogg Foundation work Joan
George N.Redd ..Fisk
Mrs.Herbert Weaver..Vanderbilt,Co-ordinator Ford Scolars in Education Vandebilt and Peabody United Church Women - Joan

Unclassified ..Tennesseans or people with standing in the community who might further the work of S.R.C.
John H.Cheek,Jr.- wealth, intellectual - Joan
FR Walter Sharp Vandy - fine arts. -
Mrs.John T.McCall send New South 66 -

Mrs. Homer Jonas - Molly -

Dr. Fred Colston, Knoxville College, is head of consultant selection. Will you please write him telling him what you said about my consulting now. — Broad later?
Lindsay says I can do 5 of his days before 9/15. Ask him to add me to work in East Central Tenn. ALG

Lee L. Campbell
Knoxville College
Knoxville 16, Tenn.

Books to add to "Kit."

Negro and the Schools — Schools in Transition
Now is the Time.

Dr. Gibson - could I please have your address so I can send you a consultant "kit"?

W. H. Gibson
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tenn

Dr. Wasson - N.Y. City

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE
Nashville, Tennessee

I subscribe to the purposes of the Nashville Community Relations Conference, as stated on the reverse side hereof, and want to become a member of the organization.

This _____ day of _____, 19 _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel. No.: _____

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

The purpose of this organization is to retain the friendly relations our community has achieved in many fields, and to help resolve, in a lawful manner, unresolved problems of prejudice, discrimination, and group tension, upon a friendly, firm, and lasting basis.

The organization shall study, and participate in activities for additional improvement in good community relations, and - by planning for the future, with lawful agencies in the community - by education and the use of public communication - attempt to forestall and eliminate possible causes of unrest.

The organization is dedicated to equal justice under the law, and a true brotherhood of man.

Tony

Fred

Sample of the membership card of the Nashville (independent) outfit.

Sep 3 GSM

BY-LAWS

of the

TENNESSEE DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

This organization shall endeavor to promote in the State of Tennessee the aims and purposes following, that is to say: to exist and function as an eleemosymary organization, and more particularly to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust, to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, State, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Members. Voting members of this organization shall consist of members of the Southern Regional Council who live in the State of Tennessee.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues of members shall be the dues required for membership in the Southern Regional Council, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. Annual Meetings. The Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council shall hold annually a meeting of the members for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Committee, at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. The presence of not less than twenty-five of the members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

Section 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these by-laws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or to pass any measure.

ARTICLE V

Executive Committee

Section 1. Election and Powers. The members shall elect an Executive Committee of not more than six members, in addition to the Chairman, three Vice Chairmen, and a Secretary-Treasurer, each of whom shall be an ex-officio member of the Committee. The members of the first Executive Committee elected under these by-laws sahll be divided by lot so that the terms of two expire in one year, two in two years, and two in three years. At each subsequent meeting, two members shall be elected to the Executive Committee to serve a term of three years. They shall be eligible for re-election except that they may not serve more than two consecutive full terms. The Chairman of the State Division shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee. During the intervals between meetings of members the Executive Committee may exercise all of the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. It shall keep a full and fair account of its transactions, and its actions shall be reported to the members at their meetings and shall be subject to revision and alteration by the members.

Section 2. Meetings. The Executive Committee shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the Tennessee Division, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman or of any five members of a committee.

Section 3. Quorum. The presence of three members, including ex-officio members, shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

Section 4. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Executive Committee the remaining members of the Committee may select a successor to fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

Section 1. The officers of this organization shall be a Chairman, three vice-chairman, and a secretary-treasurer. These officers shall be elected annually by members and shall perform duties usually performed by such officers. Any vacancy in any of these offices may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Executive Committee. The officers of the Division shall also be the officers of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII

Finances

Section 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the Division shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Section 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting and shall send a copy of the report to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE VIII

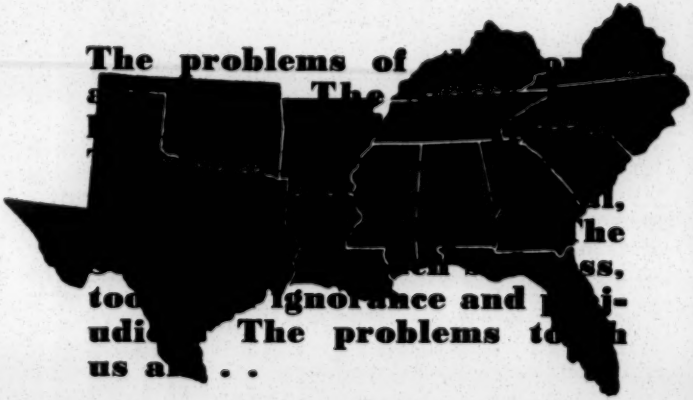
Amendments

These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of members, or at any special meeting called for that stated purpose, by a majority of the members present.

(NOTE: $1.50 of the dues of each SRC member in Tennessee will be returned to the Treasurer of the Tennessee Division. Likewise, any contributions earmarked by Tennessee members for use in Tennessee will be returned.)

Problem and Promise . . .

The South Is Yours!



The problems of [illegible] The [illegible] al, [illegible] the [illegible] ss, too [illegible] ignorance and [illegible]j-udi[illegible] The problems to[illegible]h us a[illegible] . .

The future promise of the South is real, too. The problems must be faced and fought if the promise is to come true. Dixieland cannot afford to "look away" any longer. . . .

What Can Be Done About It?

The South Today lags far behind the rest of the Nation in wealth, education, health and political democracy. In 1940 the Southeast was home for 21.5 percent of the population of the United States, living within 17.4 percent of the Nation's area, and trying to live *on* only 11.5 percent of the Nation's accumulated wealth. That tells us why half of the people of the South have less than seven-and-one-half years of schooling; why infant mortality, pneumonia, tuberculosis and syphilis take a greater toll of life in the South than in the rest of the Nation. And in a way it tells us, too, why we are burdened with race prejudice and why we deny full citizenship rights to many of our people. The South. . .

needs a chance to develop its human and natural resources, so that our people may work at good jobs, live in good homes; so that our children may grow up strong and healthy and get a modern education; so that we may rise above the shadows of ignorance, poverty and prejudice and build a better life for all. To do this the South . . .

needs a change toward greater industrialization and the jobs and purchasing power that go with it; toward improved farming methods so that the farmer may get a decent living from his toil; toward higher education standards and greater opportunity and freedom for all our citizens.

Southern Region

And Tomorrow the South can take its rightful place in the Nation. The South has plentiful natural resources upon which to build a sound economy. Per capita annual income in the Southeast in 1940 averaged only $317, while the Nation as a whole averaged $546. The Southeast's industrial wages in 1939 averaged only $760 a year, less than two-thirds of the average for the Nation. These basic causes of ignorance, sickness and conflict can be removed and . . .

the promise can come true, our standard of living, our health, our education can be raised to the level of the rest of the Nation, can be pushed to even higher standards as the United States moves forward. We can build a future in which all men and all races shall find opportunity and live together in mutual respect and trust. We can create a better South, a new South . . .

if Southerners will join hands and minds and hearts, if they will face frankly the unpleasant facts about the South, study the problems, and work together to solve those problems. The only way to do this is . . .

in organized effort on the part of all Southern people of good will, people who know that the greatest good for the greatest number is also the greatest good for the individual.

nal Council, Inc.

What Is the Southern Regional Council?

There is room for every man and woman of good will in the Southern Regional Council's broad activities: white, black, brown or yellow; Protestant, Catholic, Jewish—any faith or no faith at all so long as you have faith in mankind; businessman, farmer, laborer, professional worker, student or housewife; Democrat, Republican, Socialist or Independent—all are welcome and all can help.

SRC is a non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization set up in February, 1944 to study the many problems of the South and to mobilize the people of the South to solve those problems. It is pro-democracy and pro-humanity. It is an outgrowth of the needs of the South, it is Southern in its make-up and its work. It is *not*, however, an "isolationist" movement to separate the South's problems from the Nation's. It welcomes support and understanding from all sincere people.

SRC believes, however, that the South faces many problems peculiar to the region. It believes that the people of the South must take the lead in solving their own problems. SRC believes in the future of the South. It believes that the South can be prosperous and healthy, purged of poverty, hatred and fear. It believes in the ideals of Democracy for which this Nation was founded. It believes that the South needs to broaden the narrow base of Democracy on which it stands if it is to go forward. SRC believes that the Negro has not been given his full rights in the South. It believes that—in the name of Democracy or of Christianity—the Negro must be given equal opportunity in the schoolroom, on the job, and at the polls. SRC believes that the South, by holding back the Negro, is holding back its own development.

SRC does everything it can to promote these beliefs. It works through its state divisions and affiliated state and local committees to take its aims and activities into all communities of the South. It cooperates with other agencies devoted to Southern progress. It studies the problems of the South and seeks solutions to them. It conducts surveys to get at the roots of the South's economic and social ailments. It seeks to mobilize the people of the South for intelligent, democratic cooperation. It works to create better understanding between races. As part of all this, SRC publishes a monthly magazine to bring you brief, timely articles and news about Southern problems and Southern progress. Each quarterly number of the magazine is a special issue, containing a detailed study of some phase of Southern development. Besides these, SRC publishes short, simple illustrated leaflets on the same subjects to lay the facts before all groups of Southerners.

SRC members include people from all "classes," all faiths, all races, from all parts of the South. Its officers, executive committee and board of directors include church leaders of many denominations, businessmen, educators, labor leaders, outstanding men and women in the professions. All SRC officers, except members of the administrative staff, serve without pay. They are elected annually.

SRC officers for 1946 are Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Va., president; P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va., first vice-president; Frank W. Spencer, Savannah, Ga., second vice-president; Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas, third vice-president; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, chairman, executive committee; Guy B. Johnson, executive director; Harold L. Trigg, associate executive director; Emily H. Clay, secretary-treasurer.

SRC support comes from many different organizations, including the American Missionary Association, the Catholic Committee of the South, the Committee on Woman's Work of the Presbyterian Church (U. S.), the General Education Board, the Home Mission Board of the Methodist Church, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the Woman's Division of the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Church. Many individuals contribute to the support of SRC. The average Southern citizen, through his membership dues, also contributes; and it is hoped that as membership grows SRC will draw most of its support from active members who join and pay their dues because they believe in the South and believe in the work SRC has set itself to do.

That's where you come in. There are three ways you can help this movement to build a better South: by joining the Southern Regional Council as an active member, with a voice in SRC policies and an opportunity to take part in SRC activities on the local, state and South-wide levels; by subscribing to SRC publications, if you prefer not to become a member; by contributing to SRC's operation funds as many other Southerners, members and non-members, do already.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia

I believe in the principles and aims of the Southern Regional Council and I want to help in its task as (check appropriate squares):

[ ] A Member. I understand that I am to receive full membership rights and that I will receive all publications and reports issued by SRC.

I enclose dues for one year.....$ 2.00

I enclose an additional contribution of...$.....

Total enclosed .....$.....

(NOTE: persons living outside the South are enrolled as Associate [non-voting] Members).

[ ] A Subscriber. I enclose:

$1.00 [ ] for one year's subscription to *New South.*

$2.00 [ ] for a year's subscription to both *New South* and all other SRC publications.

[ ] As a Contributor to SRC's operation funds.

I enclose $..... as a donation to the Council's work.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State.....

Occupation .....

(*Over*)

Some of my friends would like to know more about the Southern Regional Council. Please send information to the following:

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Rites for Dr. Patton To Be Tomorrow at 2

DR. L. L. PATTON

Funeral services for Dr. Louie Llwellyn Patton, Negro medical and civic leader of Chattanooga who died Sunday, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the First Baptist Church with the Rev. Percy Williams officiating.

Interment will be in Highland Cemetery.

Dr. Patton, who was educated at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Howard Medical College in Washington and Meharry Medical College in Nashville, came to Chattanooga in 1913.

He twice was president of the Mountain City Medical Society, three times president of the Volunteer State Medical Society and was a member of the staff of Carver Memorial Hospital.

He was a deacon of the First Baptist Church and teacher of the Men's Bible Class. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Irene Patton, principal of the James A. Henry School; a sister and two brothers of St. Louis, Mo.

Tenn Aug

Mr. Edwin Mims 3.00
2811 Blair Blvd
Nashville, Tenn

Mr & Mrs Chas. McD Puckett 3.00
216 Fairy Trail
Lookout Mt - Tenn

Mr Frances M - Walker 1.50
Jefferson City, Tenn

J E Robinson
338 Stonewall St 1.50
Jackson, Tenn

8.00

August

~~Fla~~

1.50

L. W. Armwood
Jax Urban League -
610 W. Duval St - Jax

Dr + Mrs John A Simpson 4.00
621 8th St. W Palm Bch -

Crawford Solomon 1.50
218 N. Church St -
Jax vl -

Marshall Clark 1.50
1280 Park Ave, Winter Park

~~Fla~~ 6.50

La

Vernon J. Parenton 1.50
101 Himes Hall
Soc. Dept - L.S.U.
Baton Rouge, La

Dr Kara V Jackson 1.50
Box 24, Crowley La
3.00

Miss

Mr + Mrs JE Melch 5.00
1636 Monroe
Vicksburg, Miss

Rev. Phil E. Price 1.50
Rt 2, Summit, Miss

3.50

N. C

Mrs Dabney White 1.50
506 Buchanan Blvd, Durham

Mr + Mrs. C. S. Yates 2.00
Rt 3 Box 507
Ahoskie, N.C.

Mrs. Cleopatra A. Joyner 1.50
Box 622, Williamston

L. S. Inscoe 1.50
Mohrille, N.C.

H. M. Michaux
408 Formosa Ave 1.50
Durham, NC

8.00

SC

august

E.C. Wall, 1.50
Conway SC.

Robt. L. Morrison 3.00
179 Cooper St.
Charleston

L. M. Green
Box 11, Lake City SC 1.50

Mrs Alice Spearman 15.00
Newberry SC.

Miss Elz. H. Davidson
Coker College Hartsville 3.00

$4.00

Benn

Jr 14.50

Dy 3.00

Dry. 8.00

25.50

315

7 Lumber
Min Man [illegible]
Furnish [illegible] etc.

Bunny Wood –
To Rec'd
Lab'r.

315

(11)

[illegible]

1/2

36.90
1.50
35.40

July

alabama

Mr + Mrs. David E Mitchell 2.00
2519-D Park Lane Ct, Bham

Rev. Carolyn P. Nelson - 1.50
Shelby, Ala -

Mr + Mrs. H. D. Le Baron 2.00
10 Plowman, Montevallo 5.50

ark

Dee Lee Smith - $1.00
1500 ~~Bishop St~~ - L. Rock

~~fla~~

Mr + Mrs. E. C. Francis 2.00
112 S. Orange St.
Port Orange, Fla.

~~5.00~~ 2.00

Mrs. J. M. Walker - 1.50
705 12th St - W. Palm Beach

Mrs Matilda O Donald -
13112 Willow Branch Ave 1.50
Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr & Mrs Fred A Dixon 2.00
1902 Venus St -
Jacksonville, Fla

Mrs T. Haden
Mt Dora, Fla - 1.50

8.50

Ky

Miss Rebecca Miller 1.50
Box 2013, Berea Ky -

La

Miss

Dr + Mrs Chas E. Holmes 4.00
352 N. Hinds St.
Greenville, Miss

N.O. Com 1.50

H. W. Gilmore
Tulane Univ, NO.

Nellie Sue Bailey 1.50
3643 Delachaise St 3.00
N. Orleans

N.C

Miss Lillian P. Wallace 1.50
Meredith Coll, Raleigh

Hubert A Elliott 1.50
PO Box 2645, Asheville, N.C.

Mother M. Hildegarde 1.50
Box 352, Lumberton, N.C.

4.50

July

SC

Allen D Edwards 1.50
Winthrop Coll, Rock Hill

Mrs Brooks Thompson 1.50
Box 480, Columbia, SC.

Mrs. Harriet Keysling 1.50
Box 682, Beaufort, SC

SC

Mrs. Claire Brown 1.50
436 Academy St - Laurens 6.00

July

Tenn

Mr John G Schisler 1.50
Box 871, Nashville

Miss Lillian Rice $1.50
161 8th ave, Nashville.

STATE DUES

ALABAMA

Martha Jane Gibson, Talladega College Talladega, Ala.	1.50
Dr. D. V? Jemison 1605 Lapsley St., Selma	3.00
Mr. A. G. Gaston Box 2621, Birmingham	3.00
Mrs. Emily M. Danton B'ham Public Library, B'ham (new member)	1.50
Mr. & Mrs. Julian Adler 4313 Overlook Rd., B'ham	3.00
Mrs. Richard H. Pearson 1112 North 26th St. B'ham (new)	1.50
Newton C. Ward 2501 8th Ave. South, B'ham (new)	3.00
Stanley Rosenbaum Florence, Ala	1.50
Dr. E. T. Belsaw 500 Dauphin St., Mobile	3.00
Mr. E. L. Colebeck, Bliss Bldg., Florence	1.50
Dr. Hallie Farmer Ala. Coll. Montevallo, Ala.	3.00
Emory O. Jackson 312 N. 17th St., B'ham	1.50
Rev. Charles W. Kelly Box 305, Tuskeegee	1.50
Mrs. Odessa McKinney 61 S. 17th Ct. B'Ham	1.50

Mr. Ernest E. Neal 2.50 —
Box 67, Tuskeegee

Mr. & Mrs. Tom S. Pippin 2.00 —
Box 371, Shades Mt. B'ham

Eugene M. Wells 1.50 —
28½ S. 20th St., B'ham

Miss Joanne Hixon 1.50 —
Perote, Alab.

Dr. &Mrs. P.W. Goode 2.00 —
1158 Caroline, Mobile

39.50

---

ark - Robert W. Mosley - 1.50
Normal Station
Conway. $ 1.50

Fla - J. Luther Thomas
Fla. A&M - Tallahassee 1.50

J. V. Anderson 1.50
Fla A&M - Tallahassee

Coyle E. Moore
~~Fla~~ State Univ. 1.50
Tallahassee

Kentucky

Mrs. Lewis E. Schneberger $ 1.50
924 Greenleaf Rd -
Louisville, Ky

~~Louisiana~~

Mississippi
Rev. R O Berow DD - 3.00
P.O. Box - 2130, Jackson

N.O. Comm - Mother M Agatha - 1.50
Xavier U - N.O.
Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger 1.50
The Orleans, apt - 809 - N.O.

Rabbi Julian Feibelman 3.00
St. Chas Ave. N.O. 6.00

N.C
L.A. Harper 1.50
P.O. Box 103, Weaverville

Marvin + Pepsy Shore
Pilot Mt. N.C. 3.00

John T. Wayland 1.50
N. Wilkesboro - 6.00

Robert Lawrence Joyce 7.50
516 N. Delaware
Deland - Fla - (new)

Rabbi - Julius A. Leibert 3.00
1900 Wharley St - Pensacola.

Mrs. E. W. Fouts 1.50
4165 McCurtis Blvd - Jacksonville

Mr & Mrs F. E. Broughton 2.00
2912 26th St - Tampa -

Mrs. Arthur Schwartz 1.50
200 S. Ridgewood
Daytona Beach -

$14.00

S.C.

June

Miss Caroline L. Gillespie 3.00
Rt 3. Hartsville

J. Kenneth Marrs - 1.50
2827 Wheat St Columbia

Mr & Mrs - Hyman Rubin 3.00
306 Saluda, Columbia

Columbus Andrews 1.50
Furman U - Greenville

J.C. Williams
327 N. Dean St. Spartanbg. 1.50

Rev. H.C. Young
122 Chaspanden St. Sptnbg 1.50

Miss Dorothy Sears - 1.50
755 Crest St. Rock Hill SC

Mrs Harrett S. Holley 3.00
Aiken SC.

Mrs. Spearman
Fed. Women's Clubs - $20.00
Columbia -

36.50

Zeron. June

William Dorsey 3.00
216 Flat iron Bldg - Knxvl.

Rev Mrs R. J. McGregor
102 Dixie Lane 4.00
Oak Ridge

Myles Horton
Highlander - 3.00

Rev. Christopher P. Murray 1.50
413 Commerce St.
Knoxville.

Chas M. Gray 3.00
Y.M.C.A. Nashville

14.50

BY-LAWS

of the

TENNESSEE DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Article I

Name

The name of this organization is the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

This organization shall endeavor to promote in the State of Tennessee the aims and purposes following, that is to say: to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust, to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, State, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Members. Voting members of this organization shall consist of members of the Southern Regional Council who live in the State of Tennessee.

Section 2. Dues. Annual dues of members shall be the dues required for membership in the Southern Regional Council, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council. ~~Annual dues of Associates shall be $1.00 a year, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Tennessee Division.~~

ARTICLE IV
Meetings

Section 1. Annual Meetings. The Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council shall hold annually a meeting of the members for the transaction of business at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each member in writing not less than 30 days before the meeting.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Committee, at any time. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of such meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Quorum. The presence of not less than twenty-five of the members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

Section 4. Voting. Each member shall have one vote, and unless otherwise provided in these by-laws, a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or to pass any measure.

ARTICLE V

Executive Committee

Section 1. Election and Powers. The members shall elect an Executive Committee of not more than 6 members, in addition to the Chairman, ~~three~~ Vice Chairmen, and ~~the~~ Secretary-Treasurer, each of whom ~~who~~ shall be ex-officio members of the Committee. The members of the first Executive Committee elected under these by-laws shall be divided by lot so that the terms of two expire in one year, two in two years, and two in three years. At each subsequent meeting, two members shall be elected to the Executive Committee to serve a term of three years. They shall be eligible for re-election except that they may not serve more than two consecutive full terms. The Chairman of the state division shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee. During the intervals between meetings of members the Executive Committee may exercise all of the powers of the members unless otherwise instructed. It shall keep a full and fair account of its transactions, and its actions shall be reported to the members at their meetings and shall be subject to revision and alteration by the members.

Section 2. Meetings. The Executive Committee shall hold regular meetings as provided by its own rules or as instructed by a resolution of the members of the Tennessee Division, and it may hold special meetings at the call of the Chairman or of any five members of a committee.

Section 3. Quorum. The presence of three members, including ex-officio members, shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

Section 4. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Executive Committee the remaining members of the Committee may select a successor to fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

Section 1. The officers of this organization shall be a Chairman, ~~one~~ 3 vice chairmen, and a secretary-treasurer. These officers shall be elected annually by members and shall perform duties usually performed by such officers. Any vacancy in any of these offices may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Executive Committee. ~~The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall serve as Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively of the Executive Committee.~~ The officers of the Division shall also be the officers of the Exec. Com.

ARTICLE VII

Finances

Section 1. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money in the name of the Division shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Section 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer shall submit a financial report to the members at each annual meeting and shall send a copy of the report to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments

These by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of members, or at any special meeting called for that stated purpose, by a majority of the members present.

(NOTE: $1.00 of the dues of each SRC member in Tennessee will be returned to the treasurer of the Tennessee Division. Likewise, any contributions earmarked by Tennessee members for use in Tennessee will be returned.)

DRAFT

A POSITION PAPER ON FUTURE ROLES AND RELATIONSHIPS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND THE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The suggestions which are to follow are made on the basis of certain assumptions and observations.

First, it is assumed that the movement toward human rights and wholesome community in the South must be biracial in nature. It may comprehend what is basically organization of Negro communities, but in the last analysis "black and white together" is the end and "black and white together" must be the means.

Second, it is observed that the Southern Regional Council, having no membership base, cannot be as effective an agent of such a movement alone as it can be in conjunction with the councils on human relations, which do have a membership base. The roles of the regional and state-local organizations are different, but they are mutually vital.

Third, it is assumed that fact-finding, research, and information are both the primary functions of the SRC and basic to everything else that it and the councils on human relations may do. The fundamental program of the SRC is production of ideas: insights into the region's needs and suggestions or guidance for programs to meet those needs. State and local councils are often better situated to carry out programs. They too, however, appear to be finding the functions of research and information to be of increasing importance to them. For this reason, a program of first-rate research and information must continue to be the first concern of the Southern Regional Council.

Fourth, it is assumed that the enlistment of both Negroes and white people, either directly into their membership or indirectly through affiliation of other organizations, for support of and partici-

pation in such a "movement" is fundamental to the role of the human relations councils. On this assumption, the policies and structure of the SRC's relationship to the councils should be always such as to encourage fulfillment of that role.

Rethinking of the roles and relationships of the SRC and the councils on human relations is made necessary by a number of considerations. One is the increasing complexity of the South's problems and concommitant sophistication and precision needed in dealing with them. Another is a disappointing rate of growth and level of local support of the human relations councils--a disappointment which may be blamed altogether on circumstances, but might also be due in part to lack of emphasis on these goals. A third is the blunt fact that, by all indications, foundations are growing reluctant to maintain the general operations of both the human relations councils and the Southern Regional Council.

We feel it only realistic, especially in view of the last-mentioned consideration in the preceding paragraph, to suggest that direct grants-in-aid to human relations councils from the SRC be discontinued, effective December 31, 1968. Alternative forms of mutual assistance will be outlined below, but this policy has some virtues in itself which should be elaborated upon.

Such a policy would be calculated to bring about an alignment of support policy with the autonomous structure of the human relations councils. The establishment of human relations councils was initially a program of the Southern Regional Council. They were set up to be

autonomous, however, having their own policy boards and, as a desirable result, widely varying programs. Direct support through the existing grant-in-aid program has tended all too often to treat human relations councils as continuing program responsibilities of the SRC--which they clearly and by design are not. This leads to a number of awkward administrative problems. How can the SRC responsibly administer funds for the general operation of separate agencies over which the SRC intentionally has no policy control? The councils on human relations are separate, autonomous agencies; the SRC should relate to them as such, and vice versa. We would hope for continued cooperative program development. Indeed, as is made clear in our statement of assumptions, we consider such cooperation vital both to the SRC and the councils. But we believe that cooperation will be both more fruitful and more helpful to the agencies involved if the relationship is structured as between equal, allied agencies.

Such a policy is also frankly designed to press the issue of membership enlistment and involvement as of primary importance to the role of human relations councils. This is viewed as a vital part of the education process which must take place--particularly with regard to the white people of the South. The instincts of the foundations at this point are quite good: a human relations council should not exist and function only because outside agents wish it to; it is meaningful only to the extent to which it is the will of citizens within the community it serves.

Initiation of human relations councils can reasonably continue as a program of the SRC. Councils in some Deep South states will have to be considered as still in the beginning stages. There may be need,

in the future, to begin some metropolitan area councils. In such cases, the intensive cultivation needed to organize local councils and provide technical assistance to policy boards in fund raising and membership enlistment could and should be provided by the SRC's department of field activities in liaison with the policy board of the nascent organization. A suggestion for provision of this service will be outlined below. What is important is that a distinction be made between provision of assistance in formative stages and provision of continuing general support which might tend to become a crutch on which the developing council depends for a more-than-reasonable period.

A second suggestion is that, from time to time, programs mutually helpful to the SRC and human relations councils, and generally needed in the South or a large portion of the South, be arranged by agreement between the SRC and the several councils. By substituting such programs for grants-in-aid for general support we would be providing both a continuing motivation for the growth and indigenous support of the human relations councils (important programs around which to rally support, plus incentive for a strong, working organization) and a measure of substantive assistance. Toward the latter end the funding of such programs should include as generous an overhead allowance as possible.

As the first such mutually helpful program, which we shall use as an example or prototype, we propose that funds be sought to establish an "information network" by placing information officers on the staffs of the state human relations councils. Many state council staffs and board members have indicated a need and desire for research and writing

skills within their organizations. Provision of this need would tie in very well with a need to strengthen the research facilities of the SRC.

On the staffs of the participating councils the information officers would collect and compile precise data relevant to a wide variety of problems and issues, such as employment, public assistance, housing, school desegregation, etc. He would write special reports on state or local problems. He would respond to requests for information from journalists, government agencies, and scholars both inside and outside the state. He would provide information needed by other members of the councils staff for speeches, conferences, etc. He could assist local councils to find needed data. As a part of the agreement and as a natural outgrowth of the functions already mentioned he would respond to requests for information from the SRC Research Director for publications of regional scope.

Job descriptions and qualifications for the information officers would be agreed upon by the SRC and the officers and staffs of the state councils participating. In general, the information officers should be persons with a master's degree in economics, political science, sociology or journalism--or equivalent background in research and information techniques. They should have demonstrated skill in writing. Personnel would be recruited and retained with the stipulation that persons employed and their performance on the job be acceptable to both the state council concerned and the SRC.

Budget requirements, to be funded through the SRC, would be determined in the agreement in the light of the particular situation and the portion of support services which could be absorbed by the office of the council.

The SRC would need to hire a highly qualified research director to coordinate and provide advice and assistance for the efforts of this network of information officers, as well as to supervise the research department of the SRC.

The arrangement should include a provision that an information officer will be placed on a state council staff where at least an adequate office is maintained by the state council and one full-time employee is otherwise provided. As a standard, this would be an executive director, together with at least a part-time secretary. Minimally, it could be a full-time administrative secretary. Where this minimum requirement cannot be met an information officer might still be placed in the state, but would be employed directly by the Southern Regional Council under the supervision of SRC's research director in consultation with such state council leadership as does exist.

If the arrangement for this "information network" with the state councils works well, it might become the prototype for similar arrangements for other programs. It is our view that SRC programs should be planned so as to utilize the human relations councils to the fullest extent practical. A relationship to a constituency is important to the SRC as the growth of an interracial constituency is important to the South. By the same token, involvement in programs vital to the region is vital to the development of the human relations councils.

To the purpose just mentioned, a third suggestion is that all SRC field programs be coordinated under the departments of field activities

Future special projects should be placed, administratively, within the field department. Liaison with human relations councils would thus be enhanced. The administrative load of the executive director of SRC would be lightened.

A fourth suggestion, related to the third, is that at least one assistant to the field director be employed as soon as possible. Two might eventually be needed.

One obvious reason for this is that the administrative change proposed in suggestion three would require at least one assistant to the director of field activities for the general work with human relations councils which is now his chief responsibility.

A second reason, already mentioned, is that under the new arrangement some of the councils might not qualify for the "information network" arrangement or other programs which might be negotiated in the future--or might qualify only minimally, by maintaining an office and administrative secretary--and would need intensive cultivation from some source to organize and serve local councils, provide technical assistance for fund raising and membership enlistment, etc. Such functions could not be assumed by the proposed information officers. Yet the availability of a person to work in the state for extended periods of time might make the difference between continued weakness and eventual strength. One, two, or more persons, preferably without heavy family obligations, should be employed to work out of the SRC office specifically on these organizational tasks. The goal, of course, would be to build the strength of the human relations council to the point at which it could employ an executive director of its own, who would assume these functions.

A reorganization such as these suggestions comprise would give the SRC and the councils on human relations a closer, better-defined working relationship, which both it and they need. At the same time, it would both respect and encourage autonomy of the state councils. It would make for more responsible and, hopefully, more efficient administration of funds and programs by the SRC. It would make SRC's concern for the growth and strength of the human relations councils, if anything, more manifest and more effective--yet deal realistically with the reluctance of foundations to support continuously the general operations of organizations.

See ~~State Commissions (Jan 1977)~~ Gatlinburg meeting

Resolution

Adopted unanimously by state council directors:*

"We reject the proposed position paper on SRC-SHRC relations for the following reasons:

(1) It fails to provide for the critical and fundamental need for a position of integrity and equality between SRC and the SHRCs.

(2) It fails to provide financial independence for an executive director. This independence has been demonstrated to be vital if the executive director is to be engaged in the tasks at hand.

(3) It fails to examine either a structural or functional relationship between SRC and the SHRCs in the light of today's realities. Essentially it is based on notions of a past today."

* South Carolina director abstaining.

MEMORANDUM

TO: KS
FROM: GSM

RE: Money for Tennessee Council on Human Relations, in the Current Fiscal Year.

Of course what has been spent by Tennessee this year is theirs, over and above anticipated expenditures.

The assumption is made that Tennessee will begin to use paid staff on or about June 1. The further assumption is made that they will use paid staff in each of three major areas of the State, beginning, again, on or about June 1. In the event that paid staff is not used in any particular area on or about June 1, or is used in less than the authorized amounts, our allocation to the State should be correspondingly reduced.

Subject to that proviso, I would be in favor of our agreeing that shall be authorized to receive from the State allocation for the remainder of this fiscal year

four months of the full salary of an Executive Director,

four months of the full salary (rate of $5,000 p.a.) of an Associate Director,

four months of the salary of a clerk, at the $2,500 rate,

four months of "operating money," at the annual rate of $3,200.

The state should be required to raise four months of the usual $1,800 or a total of $750.

The special arrangement on full assistance to the salary of an Associate is made in order to help the State get going, thus belatedly, and on the best basis.

Naturally we are not in position at this time to promise Tennessee for the coming fiscal year anything more than the normal assistance outlined in Memorandum #1, but I continue hopeful that we will be authorized to help them in the coming fiscal year with the normal aid, plus an extra $2,500 for the salary of an associate, plus some extra aid to their needs next year for operating money.

These figures, made up into sub-amounts for each of three areas, recapitulate as follows:

Per Area $2,299 for four months

Salary	1,944
Operation	355

2,299 per area for four months
250 to raise per area by October 1
2,549

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Fred and I have gone through your letter of March 23 and its budget.

I make some general observations which per force apply (so-so l, ~~so, solely~~) to Tennessee:

Total we are making available to any State ~~of~~ is up to $~~1800~~ 13,00 in this fiscal year. ~~Also~~ that ~~xxxx~~ only an effective $250 reaches this State for meeting other than salaries. There is another $250 but that gets used for ~~salaries~~ and so on.

We can ~~Use this~~ only ~~to~~ put into salaries of State employed personnel on a scale of up to $5000 for a Director of Assistant Director and up to $2500 for clerks. We bless the name of any State which will pay its personnel at better figures. The only thing we say is that we can only put in up to that much. (We have a special arrangement for help with writing a single salary check ~~if~~ a State organization wishes to run its supplement through us.)

By your reports to us you will have raised through March 31 $877.75. Leaves you 2122.25 to go by September 30, 1956.

It seems to us that the sums allocated to you in our letter of March 7 are adequate for any needs shown in your letter of March 23. (Salary supplement accepted as per force). We could be argued into increasing ~~monthly~~ (?) your item for salary of consultants put down at the number we the need of it.

So in summary we will ~~have~~ for the time being hold to the terms of my letter to you of March 7.

We have no concern to direct the terms of your budget - if it may concern expenditure of money you raise. Would like to know but don't try to govern.

DIRECTORS

MISS LULU DANIEL AMES, Austin
W. R. BANKS, Prairie View
DR. F. RIVERS BARNWELL, Ft. Worth
MRS. C. H. CHRISTIAN, Austin
DR. THOMAS W. CURRIE, Austin
MRS. A. B. DeMENT, Mineral Wells
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DR. R. T. HAMILTON, Dallas
MRS. JOHN M. HANNA, Dallas
MRS. W. H. HOGUE, Houston
MRS. A. E. S. JOHNSON, Marlin
DANIEL RUSSELL, College Station

TEXAS
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

MRS. J. L. BROCK, Chairman
BRYAN, TEXAS

February 5, 1944

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DR. M. W. DOGAN, Marshall
Group Chairmen
DR. C. H. BYNUM, Tyler
Secretary
MRS. B. A. HODGES, Waxahachie
Treasurer

Rec'd Feb. 8 or 9

Dr. Guy Johnson
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Johnson:

It has been pleasant to receive information from the Atlanta Office saying that you were to direct the activities of the Southern Regional Council.

We have mutual friends in Texas and they predict a great future for the organization under your leadership. The Texas Inter-Racial Commission is to meet in Fort Worth on February 18 and 19, and I wish that your plans would allow the time to come and assist us in the program which is in the making, as well as direct it, in order to have as close a tie with the Southern Council as is possible to secure.

My kindest regards and best of wishes are with you.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth M. Brock

Mrs. J. L. Brock.

Wired regrets, meeting at Texas Commission, F.W.

2-18-44

Report to General Harry Knox, Member, State Board of Control on the 24th Annual Meeting of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Saint James Babtist Church, Fort Worth, February 18 and 19, 1944.

The three reports of the Committee on Legislation, copies of which I handed to you in early December 1943, were presented at the business session of the meeting on Saturday morning, February 19th.

The report on the increased Prairie View appropriation for the current biennium and the $50,000 Out-of-State Aid Fund, which carried no recommendations, was adopted without discussion. Mr. Banks, principal of Prairie View, was present and made no comment from which I infer that the additional money is being used as the report indicated. This report is a part of the News Letter which I prepared for the Commission last June at the close of the legislative session.

The fact that, for the first time this year, the Commission took no formal action on the $50,000 appropriation should not in any way suggest a lessening of interest on its part in that appropriation. Because the item was included in the budget presented two years ago to the State Board of Control by the president of A. & M. College for Prairie View and was also included in both House and Senate education bills, we assumed that this may happen a second time. As a matter of routine, however, the Committee on Legislation will keep an eye on this item.

The report on the combination of the Gilmer Orphange with the Deaf, Dumb & Blind Institute for Colored Youth brought much wonderment. Discussion revealed great hesitation on the part of both white and Negro Commission members to accept the attitude that the experiment is working successfully. When the possibility of placing some of the orphans in homes for adoption was mentioned from the floor, I told somewhat of the sociology division of the State Board of Control, Mr. Lackey's plans, and the job to which Mr. Rowe has been assigned.

Recommendations closing this report included the one that the Commission put as its first legislative objective the securing of an industrial building which Mr. Martin said last December is an urgent and immediate need at DD&B. The second recommendation was that the Committee on Legislation meet with the State Board of Control and Mr. Martin to work out a long-range program which would increase and extend the service of the institution to the State. Both recommendations were adopted.

The same report closed with the suggestion that

the Committee on Legislation examine with care the uses to which any new building or buildings at DD&B might be put lest the State Board of Control, encouraged by the success of this first combination of institutions for Negroes, consider locating the Training School for Delinquent Negro Girls on the same campus. This indirect warning was not unnoted by Commission members; the Training School has long been a trial because so little progress has been made on the project since the enabling legislation was passed 16 years ago. A Commission member from Dallas said that Dallas County judges have been committing Negro girls to Gatesville; I was asked to check the accuracy of this story.

Recommendations that the Committee on Legislation look further into the possibility of locating the School in Crockett, the only place I know that has asked for it; that further correspondence be had with the superintendents of the Virginia and Alabama Training Schools; and that the Committee meet with the State Board of Control to find out what, if any, plans they may have for the School were passed. My request that I be relieved of the chairmanship of the Training School committee was granted.

During the report on Health and Recreation made at the opening session on Friday afternoon, various and vague charges were made against Kerrville. I spoke briefly to this report, basing my remarks largely on a visit I made to the hospital soon after it was opened and on reports on recent visits by Board Members. I asked that definite complaints, complete with names and dates, be furnished me in writing so that I might have something to go on in this connection. I think it may be well for me to visit both Kerrville and Gatesville before the next annual meeting.

Subject to the approval of the chairman, Dr. Fred Brooks of Austin was named co-chairman of the Committee on Legislation.

A youth panel on "The Student's View of This Changing World" in which students from Prairie View and T.C.U. participated completed the Friday afternoon meeting. Dr. R. N. Brooks, Negro editor of The Christian Advocate of the Methodist Church, New Orleans, spoke on Friday evening on "A Just and Durable Peace". Adoption of an ambitious and far-reaching program closed the meeting on Saturday.

Lulu Daniel Ames, Co-Chairman
Committee on Legislation
Texas Commission on
Interracial Cooperation

cc: Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan
Dr. Fred Brooks, Austin
Dr. A. L. Porterfield, Ft Worth
Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Tryon, N. C.

2ex4a5

June 20, 1944

Mr. J. L. Clark
Division of Social Science
Sam Houston State Teachers College
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Mr. Clark:

We are taking the liberty of replying to your letter of June 14 addressed to Dr. Howard W. Odum. We are, of course, sending your communication together with a copy of this letter on to Dr. Odum at Chapel Hill. He may wish to write you further.

The Southern Regional Council wants to maintain the same close relationship with the state and local interracial groups as existed between these groups and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. There is only one point of exception, and that is that as far as we can see at present, we can not undertake to continue the financial subsidy, or matching of funds, which was done by the Commission. This may work some temporary hardship on the few states which had such an arrangement with the Commission, but I believe that in the long run it will be better for each state commission to be self-supporting. Virginia is raising a sizeable amount and has employed an executive secretary. North Carolina seems to be having no great difficulty in raising from $1500 to $2000 without help from Atlanta.

Membership in the Southern Regional Council is on an individual basis just as it was in the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, but whereas the Commission had only about 125 members, the Council plans to expand its membership indefinitely. We have voted to invite to membership all officers of the state interracial commissions. They would become the official representatives of their commissions on the Southern Regional Council. Of course we would take as many other individual members as might want to join the Council.

The Council would undertake to give the following services to cooperating organizations: (1) consultation and advice in working out programs and strategies; (2) speakers at annual meetings; (3) the SOUTHERN FRONTIER (which is included in the dues of those who join the Council, and which costs 25 cents a year for those who are not members of the Council); (4) pamphlet literature at special quantity rates; and (5) possible occasional strategy conferences of representatives from cooperating organizations.

I hope that this information will be of use to you in connection with the meeting of your Finance Committee on June 24.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

CC: Dr. Howard W. Odum

C O P Y

SAM HOUSTON STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
Harmon Lowman, President
Huntsville, Texas

June 14, 1944

Division of Social Science

Dr. Howard W. Odum
President, Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Odum:

The members of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation have noticed with great satisfaction the forward steps that have been taken by you and your associates in the reorganization of the forces in the work of racial adjustment. The bases have been laid for the writing of another constructive chapter in the South's efforts to meet the problems confronting us.

As you are aware, during the life of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation of Atlanta, there was a close relation between ghat organization and the Texas Commission. We are especially hopeful that this amicable and helpful relationship may continue. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas Commission, this matter was considered and I was asked to ascertain from you what plans the Regional Council may have in mind to continue cooperative activities with state organizations. We were informed of the action taken recently by your Board and are wondering whether details have been worked out by the Executive Directors looking toward the continuation of cooperative effort.

Also, you will recall that there was a working agreement between the Texas Commission and the Atlanta organization whereby the Texas Commission cleared its finances through the Atlanta office and received 25 cents on each dollar so cleared. We should be pleased, of course, if some such arrangement could be continued.

I have read with much interest the May issue of the Southern Frontier and note with a high degree of approval the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council on April 28 with respect to the race issue in politics and the Supreme Court decision in the Lonnie Smith case. We are having a most interesting and exciting political squabble in Texas. The opposition to the decision of the Court, in my judgment, springs not so much from opposition to the Negro's participation in politics, as from a fear that at the present time he will vote a pro-Roosevelt ticket. The anti-Roosevelt faction in Texas is a coalition of Democrats and Republicans of the vested interest groups.

The Finance Committee of the Texas Commission will meet June 24. May I have the favor of a reply by that time?

Very cordially yours,

J. L. Clark

JLC/jd

July 25, 1944

Mrs. J. L. Brock
609 North Washington Avenue
Bryan, Texas

Dear Mrs. Brock:

Thank you for your letter of July 17 and for the list of people who are working with local interracial committees in Texas.

We have been in correspondence with a number of people in Texas, but I am afraid that no one has told us who is the present chairman of the Texas Commission. It seems to me that I have heard that Dr. Porterfield is chairman. Is this correct?

I know that you have been busy, this being the open political season. If you have time to send me any inside dope on what went on in the primary last week, I should certainly appreciate it.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

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MISS LULU DANIEL AMES, Austin
W. R. BANKS, Prairie View
DR. F. RIVERS BARNWELL, Ft. Worth
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TEXAS
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL
COOPERATION

~~MRS. J. L. BROCK, Chairman~~

BRYAN, TEXAS

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MRS. B. A. HODGES, Waxahachie
Treasurer

July 19 - 44

Dr. Guy Johnson, Chairman
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Johnson,

Your letter of June 7, has been on my desk for weeks hoping that I might be home long enough to send a reply. My time has been given to the State Democratic Executive Committee, as we have had some strenuous work to do.

I am not able to get to the files and they need not record late addresses - but am enclosing a list of those who have served on the local committees.

There has never been a widespread effort to form local committees, but have felt they were essential to real activity, if we were to be ready to render service in a time of need -

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs J. L.) Elizabeth W. Brock

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MISS LULU DANIEL AMES, Austin
W. R. BANKS, Prairie View
DR. F. RIVERS BARNWELL, Ft. Worth
MRS. C. H. CHRISTIAN, Austin
DR. THOMAS W. CURRIE, Austin
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COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

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DR. C. H. BYNUM, Tyler
Secretary
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Treasurer

Miss Lulu Daniel Ames, 2807, Longview, Austin - 5 -
Mrs. C. C. Stone, Meat 29th St, Bryan, Chairman,
Exec. Comp Com - Community Education of Churches -
Miss Gaynell Hawkins, Civic Education, Dallas,
2419 Maple Ave,
Dr. John C. Granberry, Editor, The Emancipator,
San Antonio, Texas.
Dr. A. L. Porterfield, T. C. U. Ft. Worth, Texas
Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Lanford Drive, Houston,
Mrs. B. A. Hodges - & Mrs J. M. Hanna.
Waxahachie, Texas -
Waco - No address.
Beaumont - no address,
Tyler, no address.

September 1, 1944

Miss A. Bowden
Chairman, Interracial Council
St. Phillip's Junior College
2120 Dakota
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Miss Bowden:

Congratulations upon the organization of the Interracial Council of San Antonio. We are eager to cooperate with you in every possible way.

We are at present trying to develop a sort of manual on organization and action for state and local groups, and we shall make this available as soon as possible. I shall also be writing you concerning affiliation with the Southern Regional Council.

Our Committee on Membership has voted to invite the officers of all interracial committees in the South to become members of our Council. I therefore take pleasure in extending to you and to the other officers of the San Antonio Interracial Council an invitation to membership. Dues are at present only one dollar a year, and members receive copies of all of our pamphlets as well as our monthly paper, the SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

Under separate cover I am sending you some Council literature and a number of membership application cards. If there are persons other than your officers who wish to apply for membership, we shall be glad to submit their names to our Membership Committee.

I hope that before the year is out, one of our staff members can visit your Council. We are looking forward to working with you for the realization of our common aims.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover
#1, #2, CG, INN, WP, applic. cards (12)

Lost and found

Returned 8/29/44

St. Phillip's Junior College
2120 Dakota
San Antonio, Texas

Dr. G. B. Johnson
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

A group of local citizens of San Antonio, Texas, have been meeting together for six months now for the sole purpose of aiding in bringing about a deeper understanding between races within their city. They have organized an Interracial Council so that they may carry on an active interracial program. The group includes Negroes, Latin Americans, and Anglo-Americans.

With an appreciation for your leadership in interracial relations, we desire to express to you our eagerness to cooperate with you in your program of action.

Sincerely,

A. Bowden (Miss)

Chairman, Interracial Council

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER	X	NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1206

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

May 9, 1945

NIGHT LETTER

TO: Mr. A. L. Porterfield
Texas Christian University
Fort Werth, Texas

REGRET THAT REID AND I MUST BE HERE FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MAY 25. COULD COME ANY TIME BETWEEN MAY 27 and JUNE 14.

GUY B. JOHNSON

PAID

Charge to:
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE. N. E.
ATLANTA 3. GEORGIA

May 3, 1945

Dr. A. L. Porterfield
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Porterfield:

Dr. Reid will be in Houston, Texas on May 20, and could get up to Fort Worth just afterward if you can make use of him at that time.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Could he be here on May 25? Could you come also for May 25, (over) 26? We can hear

The expenses of one man. Texas is much in need right now of some help. We need one from each race badly. We are trying to get a man full time in the field.

Sincerely

A. L. Fauerpich

May 24, 1945

Miss Eunice Adams
Y. W. C. A.
660 Calder Avenue
Beaumont, Texas

Dear Miss Adams:

Your letter addressed to Mrs. Ames requesting information on organizing a local interracial committee has been referred to me for reply.

The leaflet, "How to Organize" may be helpful to you in setting up your committee. However, we might suggest the following procedure which has been used successfully by several local groups:

1. Compile a list of people of both races who might be interested.

2. Have someone of influence in the community issue the call to a meeting.

3. At the meeting, elect a temporary chairman and secretary until there has been a thorough discussion of the need for a committee, the issues that need to be faced and met in the community, and the set-up desired for the organization--officers, committees, dues, meetings, etc.

4. Elect permanent officers before the close of this initial meeting, or appoint a nominating committee for the purpose.

The questionnaires in the folder, "What About It" may give you suggestions for discussions, surveys, or a program of action that would hold the interest of the committee.

The following three suggestions now are also being passed on to local and state committees:

1. Become familiar with the GI Bill so that they may know the provisions made by the government for all veterans regardless of race, creed, or color.

2. Become acquainted with the personnel of the Veterans' Assistance Committee in the local community and if the committee is composed only of white people to direct their influence toward the appointment of Negro members, such as Negro school principals.

3. Take the initiative, if the Veterans' Assistance Committee is not already set up, in bringing together representatives of the schools, churches, and wel-

fare agencies to work with government agencies to form a clearing committee for assisting returning service personnel and their families.

Now for some specific accomplishments:

The interracial committee of Griffin, Georgia, a small middle Georgia town, sponsored the opening of a swimming pool for its Negro children.

Another local committee, Monroe, Georgia, succeeded in building and opening a community house for Negroes.

In Atlanta, the Mayor appointed a committee for post-war planning. Their study revealed that what Atlanta had been doing to its Negro citizens was its greatest evil. With the help of the Urban League the enclosed leaflet was printed and it has been distributed by the Chamber of Commerce, most of the civic clubs, and the churches. Now the local Board of Education is working to change the school situation of its Negro communities.

Dr. Austin L. Porterfield, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, is Chairman of the Texas Committee. I feel sure he can be of help in organizing your committee in Beaumont.

I do hope that I have been of some assistance. If there are other questions that occur to you, please feel free to call on me. I should appreciate your letting me know the results of your efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
JESSIE DANIEL AMES.

17 May, 1945

My dear Dr. Johnson:

I have acknowledged receipt of this letter and referred Miss Adams to you. By now you may have a field secretary. If you have, I suggest that Beaumont be a place for his attention. There has been, as you know, one riot there growing out of the labor situation in the shipyards. You know Beaumont, Jefferson County and that part of Texas as well as I do and so you know that it, Like Mobile, is a place that needs careful attention. It is not at all impossible to think that much valuable experience could be gained if this place is well handled.

There are spendid white and Negro people there and on the whole, the city Fathers have been inclined to be somewhat liberal.

I gave no advice to Miss Adams nor did I impart any wisdom. I am leaving that up to you so there will be no crossed wires.

With every g od wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jessie Daniel Ames

The Young Women's Christian Association

660 CALDER AVENUE
Beaumont, Texas

MRS. R. C. BLACK, PRESIDENT
~~MISS MARY CHURCHILL, PRESIDENT~~
MISS EUNICE ADAMS, GEN. SECRETARY

May 11, 1945

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Ames:

We're still plugging away in our efforts to get a community interracial committee! You see I am a die-hard! The Council of Social Agencies has asked the Interracial Committee of the Y.W.C.A. to give them facts about Mayors committees or any effective work done by representative interracial committees throughout the country -- particularly the South. As usual, I turn to you for help.

We want specific facts about real accomplishments; we shall have to convince people that it can work. None of us is interested, of course, in a committee that only theorizes.

We have written Dr. Johnson of Fiske University, the Mayors of Dallas, Houston, Detroit, New York in an effort to get information. A member of the Houston committee will attend our next Y.W.C.A. Interracial meeting.

I know that you have many suggestions for us. Won't you send us any facts which we could use? Include some warnings, too. Have you any printed material on this?

We shall greatly appreciate your help.

Sincerely yours,

Eunice Adams

Eunice Adams
General Secretary

EA/avb

c Austin L. Porterfield
Texas Christian Univ
H. Woods

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Texas

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Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville

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Prof. H. J. Mason, Marshall

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Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive, Houston 6

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

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Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

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Charles A. Shaw, Houston
Dean T. A. Shelby, Austin
Prof. T. W. Pratt, Austin
Mrs. John M. Hannah, Dallas
Dr. Daniel Russell, College Station

5-29-45

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your kind letter of May 3 relative to our mutual acquaintance, Mr. L.R. Reynolds.

Our plans have not progressed far enough to enable us to offer Mr. Reynolds remunerative connection with the Texas Commission. He has become a member of the organization and has worked on the Legislative Committee, the chairman of which group resides in Austin. Mr. Reynolds has been rendering valuable service in dealing with Legislative appropriations for Negro education. It is our hope that a way may be found by which Mr. Reynolds may be given full time connection with the Texas organization.

I note your reference to the short-handed situation in the Atlanta office. I regret that I cannot refer you to an available individual who could help you with the administrative and editorial work. I will keep the matter in mind, and write you later if anything develops.

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. Clark

J. L. Clark

JLC/el

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

AT

FORT WORTH

ON

JUNE 8, 9, 1945

IN THE

LONE STAR GAS CO. AUDITORIUM

908-12 MONROE STREET

Under the Auspices of

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

AND

The Fort Worth Committee On Interracial Cooperation and the Council of Community Agencies

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 4:00 P. M.

Roundtable: Some Basic Social and Economic Problems in the South

Chairman, Dr. Edwin A. Elliott

Director, The National Labor Relations Board

Music, Mrs. Dorothy Sims Winston, Directress

Duett.....Majesty of the Deep
Mrs. Flemmings and Mrs. Burth

Solo—Somebody's Knocking at Your Door.....Dett
Mrs. Edna Wortham

Nocturne ..... Grieg
Annie Lee Greenwood

Treble Clif Trio

MEMBERS

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council and Professor of Sociology, The University of North Carolina.

Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Dean, The Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. J. L. Clark, Chairman, The Division of Social Science, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas.

Carter Wesley, Editor, Houston Informer, and a Vice-Chairman, The Southern Regional Council.

L. R. Reynolds, Member Legislative Committee, Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and an Austin, Texas, Business Man.

W. B. Beatty, Secretary, Moorland Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, Dallas, Texas.

C. A. Shaw, Watchtower Life Insurance Company, Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Corina Johnson

Harry E. Moore, Univ. of Texas

Macco Smith

EVENING PROGRAM

8:00 o'Clock

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH

Chairman, Dr. Daniel Russell,
Professor of Sociology, Texas A. & M. College

Special Music.....Mrs. Dorothy Sims Winston

Music.....Mt.Zion Baptist Choir No. 2

Address—What is the Southern Regional Council?
By Carter Wesley, Vice-Chairman of the Council.

Solo—To Every One That Thirsteth.....Mrs. Vaughn Pyle

Address—What the Negro Really Wants: The Part the Negro Can Take in the Building of the South
By Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Dean, Gammon Theological Seminary

Solo—Open the Gates to the Temple.....W. F. Bledsoe

Address—The Future of the South
By Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director, The Southern Regional Council

Chorus..... Mt. Zion Baptist Church Choir No. 2

SATURDAY MORNING, 9:30

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas Commission On Interracial Cooperation With the Representatives of the Southern Regional Council

COOPERATING AGENCIES

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Dr. Howard W. Odum, Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, President; P. B. Young, First Vice-President; Dr. Homer P. Rainey, Second Vice-President; Carter Wesley, Third Vice-President; Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Associate Executive Director; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Chairman, Executive Committee; Emily H. Clay, Executive Secretary.

THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Chairman, Austin L. Porterfield, Professor of Sociology, Texas Christian University; First Vice-Chairman, Professor J. H. Clark, Chairman, Division of Social Sciences, Sam Houston State Teachers College; other Vice-Chairmen, Principal W. R. Banks, Prairie View University; Mrs. A. B. DeMent, Mineral Wells, and Mrs. John M. Hannah, Dallas, Texas; Secretary, Prof. H. J. Mason, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; Research Secretary, Prof. C. Stanley Clifton; Treasurer, Mrs. James S. Crate. Directors: Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan; Mrs. C. T. Schaedel, Bay City; Dr. M. W. Dogan, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Fort Worth; Mrs. B. A. Hodges, Waxahachie; Mrs. C. H. Christian, Austin; Prof. Charles R. Sherer, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth; Prof. I. Q. Hurdle, Samuel Huston College, Austin; Mrs. J. B. Covington, Houston; Charles A. Shaw, Houston; Dean T. A. Shelby, University of Texas, Austin; Prof. T. W. Pratt, Samuel Huston College, Austin; Dr. Daniel Russell, Prof. of Sociology, Texas A. & M. College; Mrs. P. D. Johnson, Marshall; Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson, Marlin; Dr. C. R. Yerwood-Odom, Austin, Texas.

TARRANT COUNTY LOCAL BRANCH OF INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION OF OFFICERS

Dr. Jos. I. Patterson.....Chairman
Dr. F. R. Barnwell.....Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Geo. Nelson.....Recording Secretary
Mrs. Mildred Kirkpatrick.....Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Mary L. Evans.....Treasurer
Mrs. Dorothy Sims Winston.....Pianist

COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY AGENCIES

Dr. G. D. Flemmings.....Chairman

MEMBER AGENCIES:

Baptist Ministers' Union; Classroom Teacher Group; Inter-Denominational Alliance; Interracial Commission; Methodist Ministers' Alliance; N. A. A. C. P.; TCU Youth Group; Urban League; Voters' League; Y. M. C. A.; Y. W. C. A.; City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

G Mitchell - Harold C. Fleming Janes Simpson
Agnes McKox
~~Death~~ Miss - Pa - fla - Roshville va Tex NC NY

MEMO

2/50 Aug/48

6/49

Mitchill Harlod Fleming & Agnes McKox

ala
NY - DC - Tenn - NC

Inter-Racial Study Groups Meet Today

Representatives of three inter-racial study groups were to convene at 4 p. m. today in Lone Star Gas Co. auditorium for a round-table discussion of social and economic problems common to whites and Negroes in the South.

Sponsors of the conference are the Southern Regional Council, the Texas Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation and the Fort Worth Council for Co-ordinating Inter-racial Agencies.

Afternoon session chairman is Edwin A. Elliott, regional Natl. Labor Relations Board director. Chairman of an 8 p. m. conference will be Daniel Russell, sociology professor at Texas A&M College.

Co-operation In Interracial Affairs Studied

Equality of educational and economic opportunities for Negroes was stated as the objective of the Institute of Interracial Co-Operation which held afternoon and evening sessions Friday in the auditorium of the Lone Star Gas Company under the auspices of four organizations.

Social equality was not listed "because nobody knows what it means anyway" according to Dr. A. L. Porterfield, TCU sociology professor, who is chairman of the Texas Commission on Interracial Co-Operation, one of the sponsoring organizations.

"We want to discuss specific problems about which we can be specific," Porterfield declared.

Other sponsoring organizations were the Southern Regional Council, the Fort Worth Committee on Interracial Co-Operation, headed by Rev. Joseph I. Patterson as chairman, and the Council of Community Agencies, of which Dr. G. D. Flemmings, Negro, is chairman.

Panel Discussion.

A panel discussion during the afternoon was featured by demands for adequate educational, housing and health facilities for Negroes and attacks on newspapers in Fort Worth and elsewhere for alleged unfair treatment in news of that race.

"The only time a Negro gets his name in the newspapers is when he is caught stealing chickens," Cernovia Johnson, Negro, executive secretary of the Urban League, declared.

She said "hundreds and thousands" of Southern Negroes are daily performing acts of bravery in the armed services which go unmentioned.

Issue was taken with her statements by Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Southern Regional Council director and sociology professor at the University of North Carolina. He declared "the tone of the press has changed in the past 15 years."

Newspapers Studied.

Johnson stated his organization is making a study of newspapers and that 75 to 100 Southern papers are regularly publishing news and pictures of Negro service men.

Almeda Robinson, speaking from the floor, also decried the treatment local newspapers have given Negro news.

Speakers on the panel in addition to the Urban League secretary, and Johnson were J. W. Nicholson, Negro, faculty member of the Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Clark, chairman of the division of social sciences at Sam Houston State Teachers College; L. R. Reynolds, Austin, member of the legislative committee of the Texas commission; W. B. Beatty, Negro, YMCA, Dallas; Harry E. Moore, University of Texas sociology professor; and Maceo Smith, Negro, who is connected with the FHA in Dallas.

Sense of Dignity Sought.

The Negro wants "what every American wants, a sense of dignity," Nicholson declared at the night session. He said they also wanted their achievements recognized in the press and elsewhere and to share the total responsibilities of the country.

"To make a university and not give it any money is not recognizing a man's dignity," he declared, obviously referring to the recent Texas Legislature action raising Prairie View College to university status but not voting an accompanying appropriation.

Negroes should be encouraged to vote and "feel they have a stake in good government," Johnson declared at night. He also declared he favored equalization of public facilities such as schools, hospitals and playgrounds.

Friday Afternoon — Forum

Ft. Worth Meeting June, 1945

Education

Health

Housing

Employment
- Industrialization
- Mechanization of Agric.
- Unionization
- F.E.P.C.

My Theme: Basic approach is Economic — i.e., full employment, living wages, balanced agric-indust'l economy, which will (1) give the average person a reasonable chance of looking out for himself, (2) increase the tax income of Southern States so that they can do a better job of education, ~~[illegible]~~ public health, etc., (3) relieve the nation of the necessity of "subsidizing" the South.

Texas Commission

Members of the special committee appointed by the Texas Interracial Commission June 9, 1945 to work out plan for consolidating Texas Commission with SRC:

(1) Carter Wesley
(2) C. A. Shaw
(3) Mrs. Crate
(4) Dr. Clark
(5) Dr. Melton
(6) Dr. Banks

GBJ is to meet with the committee at Prairie View College, Saturday morning, July 14, 1945.

SUGGESTED RULES.

Membership: State membership shall be divided into four groups, Direct, Delegate, Contributing, and Supporting.

Direct Membership shall be limited to one hundred persons whose travelling expenses may be paid to the annual meeting each fall, and who lives in counties where the Negro population is at least 10% of the total. These members shall be elected at the annual meeting only upon recommendation by the Executive Committee, a rational balance being maintained between the races. The membership fee shall be $5.00 a year.

Organizations, fraternal, civic, social and religious which endorse the purposes of the Commission and pay a membership fee of $25.00 shall be called CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Individuals endorsing the work of the Commission and desiring to be affiliated with it, but unable to take active part in the program, may become SUPPORTING MEMBERS upon the payment of an annual fee of five dollars and shall be entitled to attend the annual meeting.

Delegate Members are those persons selected by organizations which are contributing members, and by community commissions to represent them at the annual meeting. No contributing organization shall have more than one delegate and no community Commission more than two.

A program of work shall be recommended to the Executive Committee at the annual meeting. All parts of a program of work recommended at an annual meeting shall be continued each year until it shall be accomplished or unless it shall be withdrawn at an annual meeting.

An Executive Committee of sixteen, eight of whom shall be women shall be elected each year the members of which to be divided equally among both races.

The Executive Committee shall meet immediately upon adjournment of the annual meeting, organize itself, adopt rules, and make plans for carrying out the program of work outlined by the annual meeting in consultation with the Director of Work who shall be ex-officio member of the Committee. The officers of the Executive Committee shall be the officers of the State Commission. The Executive Committee shall meet quarterly and shall be empowered to conduct all the work of the Commission between annual meetings.

Advisory Committee: There shall be an advisory committee composed of the women members of the Executive Committee which shall meet the day preceding the regular meeting of the Executive Committee and upon call. The Advisory Committee shall meet and organize itself, adopt its own governing rules and make plans for carrying out the program of work in accord with the recommendations of the Executive Committee and the State Commission.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee next preceding the Annual Meeting, a nominating Committee of four shall be appointed to recommend to the annual meeting, those members who shall compose the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. The Director shall be a member of this Committee.

Recommendations for Re-Organization of the
TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

1. There shall be a President, one Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

There shall be a Board of Directors numbering 21, which shall include the four officers.

There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the officers.

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2. Election of officers and directors shall be held at the annual meeting.

Members of the Board of Directors shall be elected for two years, one half of the Board retiring every year. Names shall be arranged alphabetically, those members with odd numbers retiring in 1943.

Members may be re-elected to the Board for a second term of two years. No member shall serve for longer than two consecutive terms.

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3. There shall be an annual meeting the first Saturday in December;

The Board of Directors shall meet two times a year, once at the annual meeting and once in midyear;

The Executive Committee shall meet midway between Board meetings and on call of the President.

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4. Names for membership shall be submitted at annual meetings and at Board meetings and, upon immediate notification by the Secretary and receipt of dues, they shall be enrolled as members of the Commission;

All members shall receive the Southern Frontier and the quarterly news letter from the State office.

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5. Dues shall be $5 a year;

Contributions of any amount will be acceptable and, if in the amount of $1 or more, shall entitle the person to The Southern Frontier and the quarterly news letter.

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6. Expenses of Board members and members of the Exetive Committee shall be paid to all regular and called meetings;

The custom of paying expenses of all members to the annual meeting shall be discontinued for the duration.

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7. The Executive Committee shall have full power to act in the name of the Commission in emergency and carry on the program approved at the annual meeting;

It shall have discretionary power in the expenditure of funds, provided the sums authorized do not exceed the money collected;

Any work ordered by the annual meeting and the Board of Directors shall automatically carry authorization of sufficient funds;

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8. There shall be a Finance Committee, appointed by the President, composed of five members: a chairman and a representative from each of the four groups.

Art. — Name & Purpose

Sec. 1. Name The name of this organization shall be
- The Texas Division of the S.R.C.
- The .. Com. .. ..
- The Texas Council — a division of the S.R.C.

Sec. 2. Purpose ~~The purpose of~~ This organization shall ~~be~~ endeavor to promote in the state of Texas the aims & purposes of the S.R.C. which are stated in the charter of the Council as follows.

Texas has Bd. of Dir. 16

Art. — Affiliation with SRC
Relation to S.R.C.

I. Name & Purpose
II. Members
III. Officers
IV. Exec & Board
? V. Committees
VI. Amendments

Texas agrees —
- officers to become members of SRC
- urge all members to become mem of SRC
- To promote program of SRC to best of its ability
- To indicate affiliation ~~by~~ in title or sub-title.

SRC agrees :-
- to urge all of its Texas members to join Tex. Com.
- to assist Texas Com. with advice, speakers, literature, etc.
- to

Article — To be voted on by mem. of Tex. Com. & of S.R.C. SRC SRC

Texas

1. Members

The original Members of this organ. shall consist of the members of the Texas Com. on J. C. and the member of the S.R.C., Inc., residing in the State of Texas. after the adoption of these by-laws, members shall consist of the original members and such other persons [as may be elected to membership, provided that

(a) all persons in Texas becoming members of SRC shall automatically become members of this organization, and

(b) ~~Members of SRC shall at all times be a not less than~~ at least 51% of the total membership ~~shall~~ at all times shall be SRC members.]

OC → [living in Texas as may become members of the S.R.C.]

2. ~~Dues~~. Members shall pay such dues to the SRC and to the Texas Com. as may be prescribed and agreed upon by the two organizations, and may be dropped for non-payment of dues ~~under such condition~~ according to the by-laws & regulations of the SRC

(cont)

I Name
II Purpose
III Members
IV Meetings
V Exec. Com. (or Committees.)
VI. Officers
VII. Amendments
VIII. Miscellaneous

?

S.C.

Const.

I Name
II Purpose
III Officers
IV Membership
V Meetings
VI Amendments

By-Laws

I. Elections
II. Committees.
III Finances
IV. Amendments

SPC

I. Name & Area
II. Members (meetings)
III. Fellows & Affiliates
IV. Bd. of Directors
V. Committees
VI. Officers
VII. Finance
VIII. Sundry — (S.4 amendments)

5. shall also meet ~~at~~ the call of the chairman or of any X members of the Board.

3. Quorum. ~~A majority of the Ex. Bd.~~ ~~X~~ members including ex officio mem. ~~shall be~~ shall constitute a quorum of the Ex. Bd.

4. Vacancies. In case of any vacancy on the Ex. Board, the remaining members of the Board may select a successor to serve until the next annual meeting of members.

Article - — Committees - (Depends on size of Ex. Bd. as to whether they are Coms. of Bd. or from general membership. If large Board, then use S.R.C. art. V, sec. 4.

1. The ~~members Ex. Bd. may~~

4

shall ~~hold office for~~ be elected for a term of two years and shall be eligible for reelection.

~~Unless the~~

The Exec. Bd. shall select a chairman from its own number. During the intervals between meetings of members the Exec. Board ~~shall pos~~ may exercise all of the powers of the members of the Texas ——unless otherwise ~~directed~~ instructed. It shall keep a full & fair account of its transactions. All of its action shall be reported to the members ~~at this~~ meeting ~~next meeting~~ ~~next~~ and shall be subject to revision and alteration by the members.

2.- Meetings The Ex. Bd. shall meet as provided by its own rules or as ~~fix its own~~ ~~Rules~~ instructed by ~~the~~ a resolution of the members of the Tex——, and it (over)

1 . . . article — . Amendments -

Sec. 1. These by-laws may be altered or repealed at any annual meeting of members, or at any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority vote of ~~those~~ the members present.

Article — . Officers.

1. The officers of the Town — shall be a Chairman, one or more vice-chairman, ~~and~~ a secretary, and a treasurer. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be held by the same person. These officers shall be elected annually by ~~the~~ members and shall perform the duties usually performed by such officers. Any vacancy in any of these offices may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Exec. Board.

Art. — . Finance.

Sec. 1. All checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, issued in the name of the — — shall be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the ,

Sec. 2. Fiscal year. —

Sec. 3 — audit. —

(over)

5. **Quorum** The presence of X — members or X % of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of members.

6. **Voting.** Each member shall have one vote, and, unless otherwise provided in these by-laws, a majority of the votes cast shall be sufficient to elect or to pass any measure.

Article — . Executive Board

1. Elec. & Powers The members shall elect an Ex. Bd. of not more than 15 members in addition to the (Pres. and V-P / Chrm. - V-ch.), who shall be ex-officio members of the Board. The ~~members who are~~ elected members of the first Board under these by-laws shall be divided by lot so that the terms of ½ expire in one year and the terms of the remainder expire in two years. Each Ex. Bd. member elected at subsequent annual meetings

3. - Annual Meeting of Members. The Corp shall hold annually a meeting of its members for the transaction of business, at such place as may be designated by the Exec. Board, on the ___ ___ of ___, ~~or at such~~ or at such other time as may be design- by the Ex. Bd, provided notice of the time & place of such meeting shall be given each member in writing at least 30 days in advance.

4. Special meetings. Special meetings may be called by the [President / Chairman] or by the Exec. Bd. at any time. Notice of any special meeting shall state the time and place of such meeting and the nature of the business to be transacted and shall be delivered to each member at least 10 days before such meeting.

(over)

Texas

October 18, 1945

Dr. J. L. Clark
Sam Houston State Teachers College
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Dr. Clark:

I have not heard much from down your way lately and I have been wondering what progress the Texas Commission has made on putting a man in the field to develop the membership, revision of its by-laws, etc.

In some ways our meeting at Prairie View College on July 14 did not get very far, but I hope it was not all in vain. I do not believe that the difficulties of working out a cooperative arrangement between the Texas Commission and the Southern Regional Council are as great as Mr. Wesley tried to lead us to believe. His idea of making all SRC membership local with a minor portion of the dues going to SRC Headquarters, is pretty far afield in my opinion. This would in effect commit us to the building up of a great machine of local units throughout the South. I doubt if this is the best way for the Council to operate.

At the meeting of our Board of Directors on November 15 there will be some discussion of our relation to the state committees. It may be that there will be some changes in our structure which will make it a little easier to work out affiliations with the state organizations.

I am afraid I have neglected to send you a copy of the type of affiliation agreement which we have been using. I am enclosing a copy herewith and I am sending one to Dr. Porterfield. South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky have become affiliates under this plan, and we expect two or three others to sign up soon. As you will see on reading this document, it is a loose agreement which does not merge the Texas Commission with SRC, but simply commits them to a program of mutual aid. I think the Texas Commission could adopt it under its present by-laws which permit various types of membership. Under this agreement all membership in SRC remains on an individual basis.

I hope that I can arrange to spend about a week in Texas early in 1946. I want to help in any way I can toward strengthening the Texas Commission.

Very best wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

Encl.
Copy to Dr. A. L. Porterfield.

November 1, 1945

Dr. J. L. Clark
Sam Houston State Teachers College
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Dr. Clark:

Thank you for your good letter of October 26. I have just returned from the Annual Meeting of the Florida Interracial Council and I am feeling very much encouraged by the fact that Florida voted to become a state division of SRC.

This means that the Florida Council will revise its by-laws and structure so that it becomes an organization composed of SRC members living in that state. One dues payment will make a person a member of SRC, the state division, and any local committee that might be set up in his town. Dues will be collected through the Atlanta office, duplicate membership cards will be sent to the Secretary of the Florida division, and a part of the dues will be allocated to the Florida treasurer. I expect our annual meeting on November 14 to raise SRC dues to $3.00 a year. We shall probably return to Florida $1.00 for each Florida member. Their dues have been $1.00 a year, of which 25 cents has been coming here for The Southern Frontier, so they will be 25 cents to the good per member under the new arrangement. Membership and contribution blanks will be worked out so that anyone who wants to earmark a special contribution for the state organization in Florida can do so. There are various little problems to be ironed out, but they won't bother us very much.

Now, I am wondering if there is any great obstacle to Texas adopting a similar arrangement rather than the "half way" plan which I sent you some time ago. Of course, I know the Texas Commission has had dues of $5.00 a year. However, if we put on a membership drive and got a thousand members in Texas, the state division would probably be better off financially than it is now, even if its share of dues is only $1.00 per member. If we can get the SRC dues raised to $5.00 and then allocate $2.00 or $2.50 to the state work, I am sure that the whole program would be strengthened.

Well, it is something to think about. When the details are worked out with Florida, I shall let you know about them. All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Sam Houston State Teachers College

Huntsville, Texas

DIVISION OF
SOCIAL SCIENCE
BIBLE
ECONOMICS
GEOGRAPHY
HISTORY
SOCIOLOGY

10-26-45

RECEIVED
OCT 29 1945
Southern Regional Council

DIVISION STAFF
J. L. CLARK
FRANCES BALDWIN
R. EARL MC CLENDON
L. A. MC GEE
FRANCES MC MINN
M. B. MEASAMER
R. B. MELTON
D. W. MITCHELL
JESSIE NEWELL
T. B. PRESCOTT

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for your kind letter of the 18th with enclosure. I have looked over the agreement of affiliation and am personally of the opinion that it should be entered into officially and that Texas should make early efforts ~~to~~ not to only formally affiliate with the Southern Regional Council but should cooperate actively in promotion of the Council's objectives. So far as I know, it will in no way conflict with the purposes of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

I agree that little was accomplished at the July 14th meeting at Prairie View. A subsequent effort was made to have a meeting of the Board at Prairie View during the Deans' Conference. Dr. Porterfield was unable to be present. There was not a quorom, so nothing was done. After this last Prairie View meeting I wrote Mr. Reynolds that the committee had made no definite plans and that he should feel free to make any connections he might be inclined to consider. A more recent letter from Dr. W. W. Alexander confirms the wisdom of our delay in this matter.

We shall always welcome a visit from you. I hope nothing prevents your coming early in the new year, as you indicated. I am very much disappointed that our committee has accomplished so little. We appreciate very sincerely your good wishes. Perhaps we can yet work something out. I have had no word from Dr. Porterfield concerning the date or program of the annual meeting which is usually held in November.

Very cordially yours,

J. L. Clark

J. L. Clark

JLC/el

2145

November 27, 1945

Dear Porterfield:

Thank you for your good letter of November 19. I certainly hate to see you resign as Chairman of the Texas Commission, but I know how terribly busy you are.

I hope that if a new Chairman has not been selected by the time we call the state representatives together, you will be willing to represent the Texas Commission again.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

Dr. Austin L. Porterfield
Department of Sociology
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

GBJ:m

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

November 19, 1945

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Director Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

You will remember that I urged upon the Texas Commission at our Institute last spring the necessity for accepting my resignation as its chairman. I was not "spoofing" when I said I did not have the time to carry on that work.

The fact that they did not accept my resignation has left us in a mess. I am asking a committee to take over and promote a meeting of the Commission soon to elect a new chairman and to get the ball to rolling again.

I believe that we should be able to get under way once more before long and to show our appreciation of your holding on to us in spite of the fact that we have been taking a long nap.

I am glad to know that you plan to call the state representatives together again in Atlanta in the next few months. I hope we can have from Texas a wide-awake representative at that meeting.

Most cordially,

Austin L. Porterfield
Department of Sociology

ALP:mbs

mediate sanatorium care. The reversal of the old ratio will shorten and simplify therapy for the larger proportion of tuberculous patients, will assure quicker and more complete treatment, and greatly increase the chance of vocational rehabilitation.

A better distribution and greater expansion of clinic, X-ray field services, and laboratory facilities will bring modern diagnostic aids within the reach of every general practitioner in urban or rural areas. New, well-equipped sanatoria, more accessible to population centers, and accredited for residency training, will provide convenient consultation service. Such institutions can be developed to provide postgraduate training of great value to the general practitioner.

Research laboratories and demonstrations devoted to the evaluation of old and new therapeutic methods and clinical concepts about tuberculosis have already been established and will be increased in number. From these efforts it is hoped additional aids will be forthcoming for the physician, not only to control but to eradicate the White Plague within a measurable time.

Fort Worth, Texas, Negro Health Center

By Cernoria D. Johnson, *Executive Secretary*, Fort Worth Urban League

The establishment of the Carver Health Center for Negroes in Fort Worth, Texas, in January of this year perhaps had its beginning in the health work begun in this community shortly after World War I.

Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell was the first Negro lay health worker employed by a State health agency to organize and direct a Negro health program. He started the Volunteer Health League movement which became a State-wide influence in the promotion of a sound health education program. In 1923 he wrote the first health sermon, and each year, as a member of the National Negro Health Week Committee, prepares a sermon as one of the materials issued by the United States Public Health Service.

During World War I, a branch of the American Red Cross was organized and named for Booker T. Washington. Funds from this project were used to employ the first Negro nurse, who later was employed by the State Health Department. Today the City and several County Health Departments, and the Public Schools employ several Negro nurses.

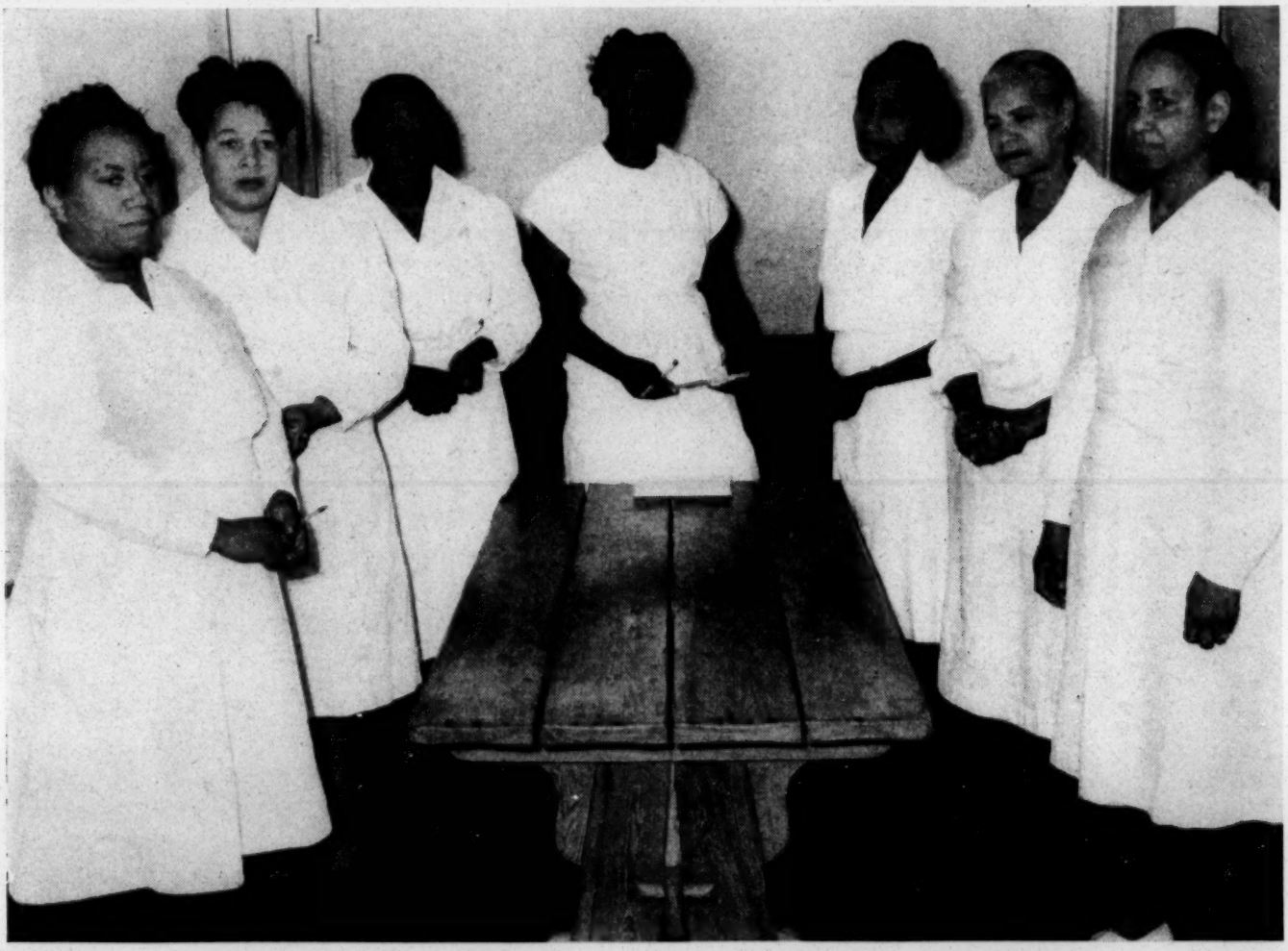
Children's Hour

Baby's Milk

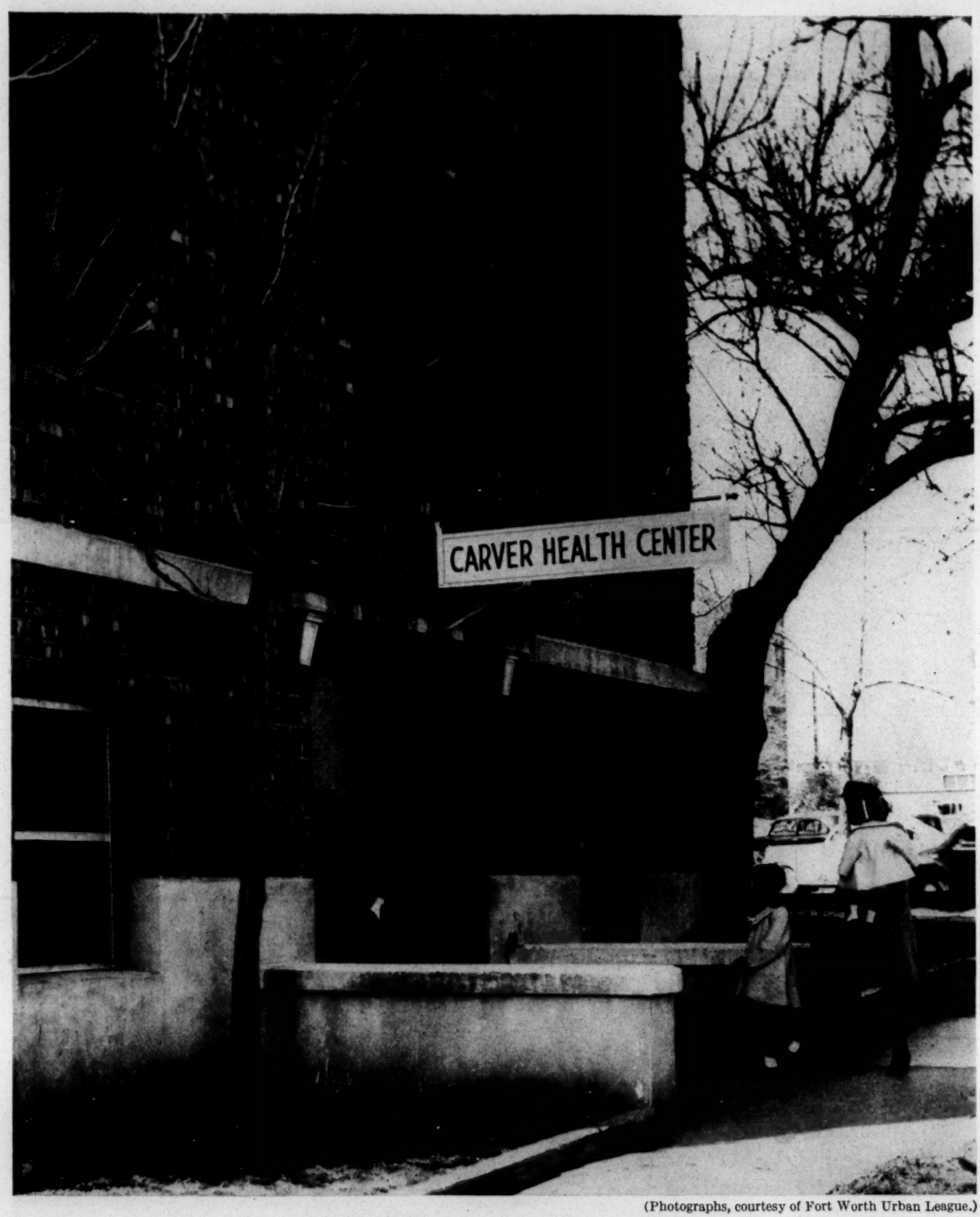
The Volunteer Health League in Fort Worth continued its efforts in the area of health until the organization of the Fort Worth Urban League. There were other agencies at work in the community, too. It was decided the Health League activities be discontinued and its program assumed by the Committee on Health and Welfare of the Urban League. The Tuberculosis Society of Fort Worth and Tarrant County had been conducting a general health education program through the Volunteer Health League, but now directs its activities more specifically toward the prevention and control of tuberculosis. It was at this time that the Volunteer Health League discontinued its activities.

The Fort Worth Urban League Committee on Health and Welfare established contacts with all agencies engaged in a health program, including the City Department of Health and Welfare. The first program developed with the cooperation of the City Health Department was the annual observance of the National Negro Health Week in March 1945. After this demonstration, the Urban League committee was consulted regularly on various health conditions among Negroes in the city and county.

The Negro citizens frequently had expressed concern over the lack of adequate facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients. When the League's Committee on Health and Welfare investigated the deplorable conditions under which Negro tuberculosis patients lived, it immediately brought its findings to the attention of the Board of Directors of the Elmwood Sanitarium and the City and County Health Departments. Today plans are under way for the construction of cottages on the grounds at Elmwood Sanitarium (white), which will house 14 patients—7 male and



Volunteers, Ruth Charity Club—trained by City Health Department Nurse



(Photographs, courtesy of Fort Worth Urban League.)

Carver Health Center, Fort Worth, Texas

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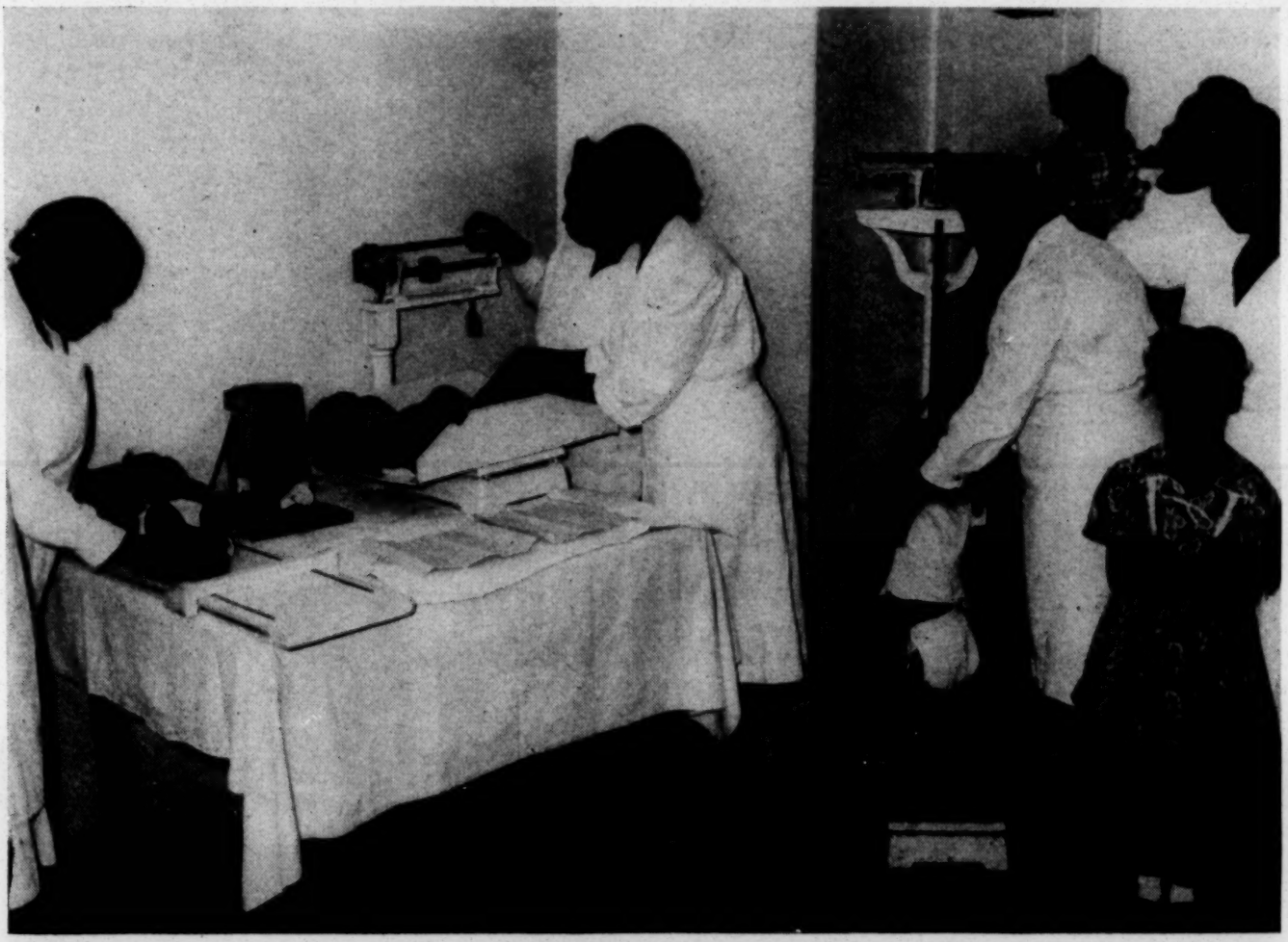
7 female. This addition is being made possible through city and county sponsorship.

The advisory relationship maintained between the Urban League and the City Health Department resulted in the proposed establishment of an immunization clinic for pre-school children. However, recognizing the possibilities for a broader program, the League suggested a health center to include the immunization clinic as one of the services to be provided.

A small group meeting was held with representatives from the City Health Department, Local Negro Nurses Association, Ruth Charity Club, and the Urban League. Plans were made for the renovation of a portion of the former City-County Hospital which was not then in use. This property, owned jointly by the City and County, was available without cost.

The cooperating organizations agreed to supply volunteer workers and to furnish the center. The Fort Worth Urban League assumed the responsibility for raising the funds needed to renovate the building. Churches and other organizations, and interested citizens responded immediately to the League's appeal. In less than five weeks after the first planning meeting, the first Well-Child Conference was held in the new Health Center.

This institution, now known as the (George Washington) Carver Health Center, was furnished and equipped through the generous donations from the citizens and their organizations. The lounge was furnished by the Service Men's Center Committee (white). This group, curtailing its program and needing only small quarters, made its contribution to the health center as a needed and worthy service to the community. The Ruth Charity Club, composed of approximately 200 persons, offered volunteers to operate the center. These women were trained by the City Health Department personnel; they work under the Nurse-in-Charge. In addition to the volunteer help, the club also assisted financially in



Well-Baby Conference

providing flooring and furnishings. The dental equipment has been donated by a local Negro dentist.

Perhaps the most interesting and colorful spot in the center is the Well-Child Conference Room and the model kitchen. These two rooms were furnished by the Local Negro Nurses Association, which has only nine members. The kitchen-range and built-in cabinets were provided from the funds raised through the Urban League.

Five physicians and three dentists are on the all-Negro staff of the center. They also render volunteer services in two other well-child clinics in the city. Prior to the establishment of Carver Health Center, the City Health Department had experienced difficulty in getting Negro doctors to volunteer their services. Each doctor served in the health center once and then was placed on a regular assignment in one of the clinics and in the center.

At present, the Carver Health Center operates on Wednesdays and Fridays; however, well-child clinics are held also on Tuesdays and Thursdays at two other locations. In addition to the well-child conferences, immunization program, nutrition and dental clinics, the Committee plans to broaden the health services to include tuberculosis control. X-ray clinics and educational meetings have been scheduled for the spring.

The City Health Department finances the cost of utilities, medicines, and supplies, besides maintaining a full-time registered nurse who supervises the center.

Since the first clinic on January 30, there has been a steady increase in the number of adults and children served. There is also a growing sense of pride in this achievement expressed by the community, which is gratifying to the sponsoring agency. Through this kind of community organization, civic pride and social consciousness are aroused, and many gains are made for the general community welfare.

Thus has come to pass part of the fulfilment of the declaration of intentions as expressed by the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* (February 3, 1946), commenting on the open house held at the Center: "Fort Worth Negroes have set out to solve their own health problems by their own efforts."

My Safety Tactics

I have had a medical check-up. The doctor says I'm fit for the job.

I get at least 8 hours of sleep every night.

I wear comfortable shoes, a broad brimmed hat, and clothes that fit well and cover my arms and legs.

I eat a good breakfast, carry a hearty lunch, and drink plenty of cool (not ice cold) water.

I bend my knees instead of my back when lifting and when working on low jobs.

I don't show off. I call for help when the job is too heavy.

I make sure ladders are strong and set solid and at the proper angle.

I use the right tool for each job and make sure that I know exactly how to use it.

I never unclog, oil, or adjust a machine unless it is completely stopped.

I speak reassuringly to animals when I approach so they will not be startled and kick or bite.

I am orderly and follow the directions of the driver or supervisor carefully when riding on trucks or buses.

I take no chances with infection. I get first aid for even the smallest cuts and scratches.

—(*Keep Fit for the Farm*, National Safety Council.)

Improving Dentistry in the Negro Population*

By Clifton O. Dummett, D. D. S., *Chairman*, Dental Administrative Committee, School of Dentistry
Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

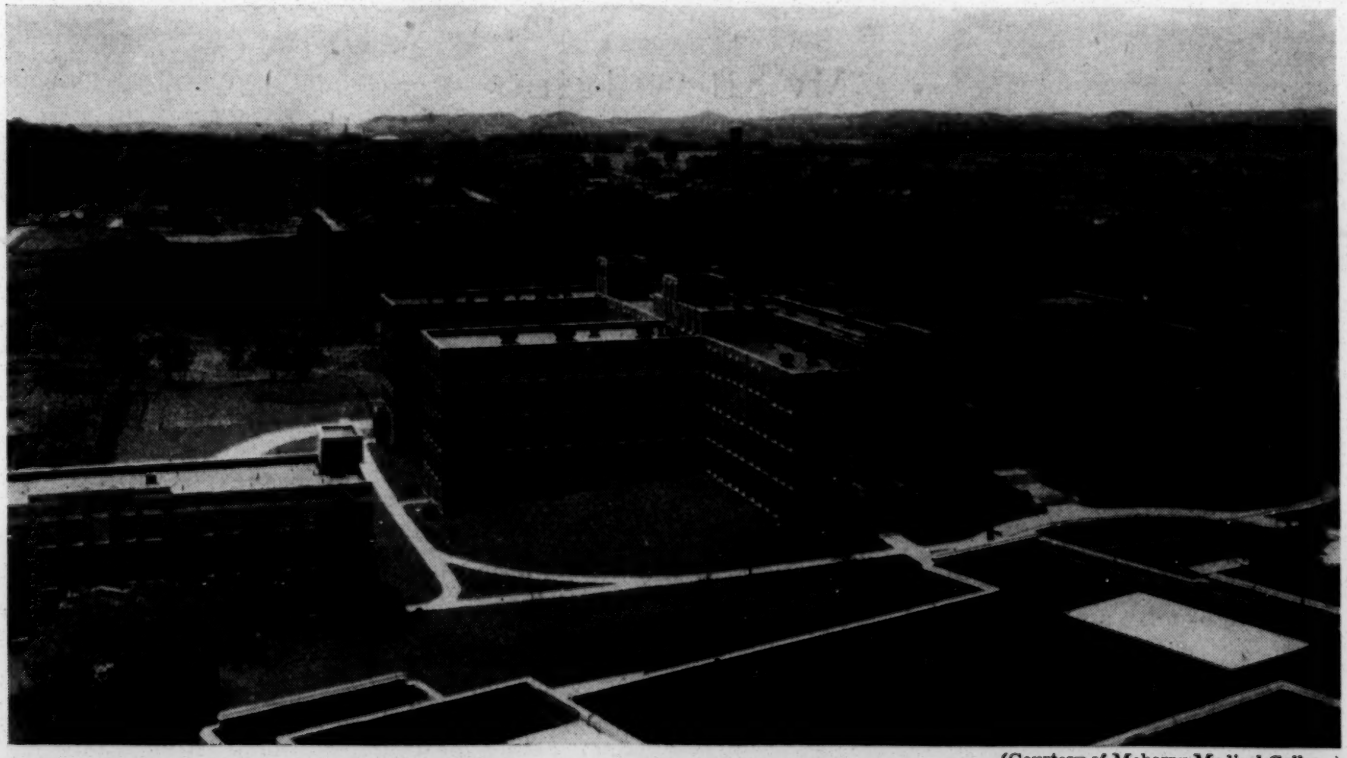
Recognition by the medical profession of the effects of dental infections on the health of the whole body has contributed greatly to the general appreciation of dentistry as one of the important phases of the over-all public health program. Public health officials, school physicians, public health nurses and all others interested in the promotion of public health have become seriously concerned with the prevention of dental disease as an aid to the realization of the general good health and welfare of the community.

Directly associated with this well-deserved appreciation is the awakened realization of the national need for better dental services and more dentists. The frequent reports from Selective Service system headquarters and other official sources emphasize the now well-known fact that in the draft, dental disease was the largest single cause of physical rejections. These facts and the progressive steps taken by many schools to improve their faculties and facilities prior and subsequent to the recent survey by the Council on Dental Education, and the present great interest in remedying dental disease as a result of the increased national wage-earning capacity, have been three important factors that have placed the dental profession in a position where it must give serious attention to the failings of dentistry and the importance and needs of dental care.

As would be expected, these failings and needs within the Negro group have been even more acute; and there is a need for more and better dentists for the Negro population. Since such a need does exist, obviously there is a corresponding need for better dental education within the group. The dental schools are responsible for the training of a greater quantity and better quality of dentists. The large majority of Negro dentists today are graduates of the dental schools of Howard University and Meharry Medical College.

There have been relatively few Negro dental graduates from other schools. Some thirty-five replies to questionnaires sent to the 37 other

*A condensed summary of an article appearing in the *Journal of Negro Education*, Winter, 1945.



(Courtesy of Meharry Medical College.)

dental schools of the United States indicate that in April 1945 there was a grand total of 24 Negro students enrolled in 12 dental schools. This small number of 24 Negro dental students in other dental schools, together with the 264 students enrolled at Howard and Meharry, are not enough even to approximate the number of dentists that would be required to care for the gross dental needs of the Negro population of the nation. The question then arises: How can the number of Negro dental graduates be increased?

The first suggestion for the training of a greater number of Negro dentists would be, of course, to build more Negro dental schools; but the building of more Negro dental schools is not to be encouraged. There are at the present time two schools that have student bodies consisting either completely or predominantly of members of the Negro group. These schools are accredited and are making commendable contributions to dental education. Inasmuch as it has been relatively difficult to obtain a sufficient number of men to form an outstanding faculty, comparable in every way to faculties of the best dental schools of the country, what type of additional Negro dental schools could be established at this time? Far better would it be to expand, adequately equip, improve and make more attractive from every standpoint the existing schools, so that these institutions would be able to train a larger number of Negro dentists equipped to render a better quality of dental service.

The most practical solution of this problem at this time seems to lie in the encouragement of

Operative Dental Clinic, School of Dentistry

more interested and well-trained Negro students to apply for admission to dental schools other than Howard or Meharry. At the same time, it is necessary that the administration and faculties of the two Negro dental schools make every possible effort to effect the necessary improvements that would place these schools on a basis comparable to the best dental schools of the country. The dental profession is in dire need of well-trained teachers; and again, as it is to be expected, the situation is most critical in the Negro group.

The efforts that have been made recently by many alert and progressive dental administrators to improve their faculties by providing for them review of basic teaching procedures, and in a few cases, intensive and rigorous graduate courses in education, are highly commended by all interested in the betterment of dental education. Such instruction is much needed because of the tendency of dental teachers to devote most of their time to the attainment of skills. The advancement of dental teaching to a professional status has made it necessary that teachers of dentistry be trained in the modern techniques of instruction in addition to the requisite skills. Dental teaching must meet requirements comparable to those of other professions. Administrators of Negro dental schools would do well to follow these or other well-recommended procedures to increase the educational efficiency of their institutions.

Blue Cross and the Negro

By Irene F. McCabe, *Public Education Director*, Group Hospital Service, St. Louis, Missouri

Can Negroes be educated to the benefits of prepayment hospital service plans? This is the question that presented itself to executives of the Saint Louis Blue Cross Plan last year.

Saint Louis has a population of over 133,000 Negroes. Like any other group, they represent a cross section of educated and uneducated, middle income and poor, with one exception and that is that the Negro as a race has for too long been accustomed to depend on free services for his hospital care.

In Saint Louis we have one of the best equipped hospitals in the country, built by the city for the care of Negro patients. Homer G. Phillips Hospital with 708 beds, like most tax-supported institutions, provides free care for the indigent; but patients above a certain income level are expected, under the city ordinance, to pay for their hospital care at the rate of $4.87 a day. In 1944, 11,536 patients with an average stay of 17.6 days cost taxpayers of Saint Louis $990,502.70. Receipts from all patients totaled only $3,786.00.

Two voluntary hospitals, the new People's Hospital with 100 beds and St. Mary's Infirmary with 148 beds, are operated exclusively for Negroes. During the same period these hospitals cared for 6,770 patients who paid for all or part of their care, either as Blue Cross members or by direct payment to the hospitals.

Negro Participation

The Saint Louis Plan believed that the Negro would see the value of Blue Cross for his family if properly approached; that it was a question of education, not only as to the benefits of prepaid hospital care, but that any program should be one of health education covering the entire allied health field.

After considerable discussion and with the full realization that this was an unprecedented experiment, Mrs. Blanche Hayes Clark, former assistant professor of Stowe Teachers College, Saint Louis, joined our staff in November 1944. Her job was to enlist the cooperation of Negro leaders in an attempt to help this large portion of Saint Louis' population become more self-sufficient.

Before inaugurating the program, Mrs. Clark compiled a health index of the Negro population of Metropolitan Saint Louis, using such media as the records of the departments of Health and Public Welfare, the Urban League, and the Social Planning Council.

Texas

April 1, 1946

Dr. Austin L. Porterfield
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Dr. Porterfield:

Thank you for your letter which arrived this morning. It is not going to be possible for me to get to the meeting in Texas on April 19 and 20, but I think we can arrange for Dr. Trigg to be there. We will give you definite confirmation on this shortly.

I assume that the meeting is to be held in Fort Worth. If this is not right, please wire us at once.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Air Mail

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

RECEIVED
APR 1 1946
Southern Regional Council

March 27, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We will not be able to have a joint meeting of the Southwestern Sociological Society and of the Interracial Commission on April 19 and 20. It is impossible to get any assurance that the Negroes who are guests will be treated with respect at the hotel.

I should like, however, if it is possible, for you or Dr. Trigg to come on to attend our Sociological Society meetings. I think we could get fair treatment for Dr. Trigg at the hotel as a representative of the Southern Regional Council. In any event, Dr. Trigg would be able to observe the situation for the Southern Regional Council and probably more able to take objectively any possible slights that might be shown to him. I do not believe, however, that such slights would occur.

There would be present at the meeting representatives of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation who could talk with him about the development of our Texas program. We are still interested in putting a man in the field. Frankly, the pressures have been so great on Texas Christian University that it is not very wise for me to try to continue in any leadership position with the Commission. As you know, I have been trying to resign for a year. I sincerely hope that either you or Dr. Trigg can come to our meeting. Whichever one of you comes, I want you to serve on a panel which will be discussing at a Friday morning session the subject of "The Forces Making for Social Disruption and Accord in the Present."

Most cordially,

A. L. Porterfield

Austin L. Porterfield
Department of Sociology

ALP:mbs

April 10, 1946
Via Air mail

Mrs. Cernoria D. Johnson
Fort Worth Urban League
Rooms 11-12, 411½ E. Ninth Street
Fort Worth 3, Texas

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

I have seen your letter of April 5 to Dr. Johnson. My plane reservation is for April 17 and I fear that I shall not be there in time to speak on your program for that date. The Comet leaves here at 2 P. M. If you could arrange the meeting for the 18th or the 19th it would suit me much better.

You will also do me a great favor if you would secure living accommodations for me beginning the night of the 17th.

I look forward with pleasure to seeing you.

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:m

THE REV. J. H. SMITH, *President*

CERNORIA D. JOHNSON, *Executive Secretary*

Dr. Trigg

FORT WORTH URBAN LEAGUE

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ROOMS 11-12, 411½ E. NINTH STREET
Phone 2-7718
FORT WORTH 3, TEXAS

Rec'd Air Mail Apr. 6

April
Fifth
1 9 4 6

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We would appreciate having Dr. Trigg as our guest speaker on Wednesday night, April 17.

Because of the Negroes' chance to vote in the primary this year, we are conducting an intensive campaign to awaken them to importance of using the ballot. Dr. Trigg could render us a fine service if he would speak on any subject dealing with "Education for Citizenship".

Are we being presumptuous in taking it for granted that his service will be given gratis by your organization? If not, please give us the correct information.

My attendance at the one day conference was inspiring, and I shall not cease thanking the Texas Commission and you for the opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Cernoria D. Johnson

(Mrs.) Cernoria D. Johnson

CDJ:rmh

P.S. We shall be expecting Dr. Trigg, and if he would like us to make arrangements for living accommodations, we shall be glad to do so.

Yes.

Arrive by plane 6 p.m.

Texas

RECEIVED
APR 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

A G E N D A

for the

STATE INTERRACIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Cabinet Room of the Y.M.C.A.
Dallas

Monday, June 4, 6:30 P.M.

---

1. Dinner ---------- Courtesy State Executive Board
2. The Meeting Called to Order.
3. Organization.
4. Greetings ---------- Dr. W. W. Melton, Executive Secretary.
5. A General View of our Program and Objectives -----A. C. Miller
6. Discussion of our work by racial and national groups:
   a. The Negroes.
   b. The Jews
   c. The Europeans.
   d. Latin-Americans.
   e. Orientals.
7. Suggestions and arrangements for meetings of this Council.
8. Closing on or before 9:30 P.M.

A GENERAL VIEW OF SOME OBJECTIVES
In The Interracial Field

I. We Must Clarify our Approach.

1. By defining our field.
   a. It is all-inclusive; All peoples, including our own.

   b. Classification: Racial minorities; National groups; Jews.

Question: What effect do our attitudes and actions toward the people of other races in the United States have on our missionary work in their native land?

2. By a Declaration of Principles.
   a. The Christian view of God and of man: Creation-redemption-provision-commission.

   b. Racial integrity: A sense of racial mission and responsiblity.

   c. Spiritual obligations in the light of these principles.

   d. Social and civic action in view of our spiritual obligations.

II. We Must Inform Our People.

1. By clarifying our objectives and approach.

2. By the cultivation of racial understanding.
   a. The Bible: our racial behaviour in the light of its teachings.

   b. Discussion groups: Church Training Schools, encampments, et al.

   c. Our colleges: Courses in racial relations and books for college libraries.

   d. Church libraries: Carefully selected books for our church libraries.

   e. Interracial conferences: Thorough preparation and planning.

   f. Pastors' conferences; Joint meetings by special or regular arrangements.

   g. A wholesome and informative literature.

Question: Do the things we hear about people of other racial or national groups have a basis in fact which our reason can justify and our intelligence approve?

III. We Must Co-ordinate our work.

1. Within our State Convention organization: associational, district, state

2. With other Baptist agencies in this field.
   a. Woman's Missionary Union of Texas

   b. The Home Mission Board: city missions.

A PLAN OF WORK
with

The Negro Baptists of Texas

I. Their Denominational organization and institutions.

1. Conventions.

a. Missionary and Educational Convention. J. R. Burdette, Houston, Presiden Has 18 associations; affiliates with National Baptist Convention, USA.

b. The Texas Baptist Convention. S. T. Alexander, Dallas, President. 11 associations; affiliates with National Baptist Convention. USA

c. The General Baptist Convention of Texas. S. R. Prince, Ft. Worth, President. Includes approximately 75% of Negro Baptists of the state with 51 associations; affiliates with National Baptist Convention.

2. Colleges.

a. Bishop College at Marshall, Texas. Joseph J. Rhodes, President.

b. Butler College at Tyler, Texas. Isaac Jackson, President. (Texas B. Con.)

c. Mary Allen College at Crocket, Texas. Dr. G. L. Prince, President. (General Convention)

d. Conroe College at Conroe, Texas. Wm. A. Johnson, President. (Independent)

3. Publishing Houses.

a. For the National Baptist Convention, USA: 4th & Cedar, Nashville 3, Tenn.

b. For the National Baptist Convention: at 523 2nd Ave. N. Nashville, Tenn.

II. How We Can Help: Motto: Help the Negroes to help themselves.

1. In his church.

a. The right attitude: reverence and not comedy.

b. Work with and through his denominational organizations.

c. Training Schools; use their literature and train their leaders.

d. Vacation Bible Schools; train their leaders; help supply and promote.

2. Through the Negro Center-The Open Door: Suitable building for nursery, library, class rooms-playgrounds, etc.

3. Provide better training for their ministers.

a. Develope sense of need for training.

b. Assist ministorial students in college.

c. Bible Institutes.

d. Extension classes.

BOOKS ON THE RACE QUESTION
THE NEGRO

A list of books recommended for church libraries, discussion groups, or individuals who may be interested in the better understanding of the Negro.

1. "A Preface to Racial Understanding", by Chas S. Johnson
   Friendship Press, N. Y.

   A good introduction to the study of the race question by an eminent sociologist.

2. "American Negroes-a Handbook", by Edwin R. Embree. The John Day Co., N. Y. $1.00

   A good introductory study of 70 pages with a very fine bibliography of selected books by and about the Negro.

3. "The Story of the American Negro", by Irea S. Brown Price $1.00

   From African background to the present written in popular style. Yet based on sound scholarship.

4. "To Stem this Tide", by C. S. Johnson, $1.00

   A thorough discussion of all aspects of Negro life in American, with emphasis upon ecomonic and political phases.

5. "13 Against the Odds", by Edwin R. Embree. 1944, The Viking Press. $2.75

   Brief life-stories of 13 of the greatest living Negroes. A very helpful introductory study of the Negro question.

6. "Rising Above Color", edited by Philip Henry Latz. $1.50.

   Brief sketches of the life and work of twenty of the famous Negroes who have made real contributions to our civilization. Written in simple and forceful style.

7. "A Rising Wind", by Walter White. Double Day, Doran and Company, Inc. Garden City, New York, 155 pages, $2.00

   Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, presents a firsthand report on the real status of Negro troops from every fighting front in the European theater of war. In his visits to these fronts, the author reports much that was bad, but he found much that was hopeful. It is a fair presentation of facts without bias or propaganda.

8. "What the Negro Thinks", by Robert Russa Moton. Garden City Publishing Co., Inc.

An old book first published in 1929 but of such value as to demand new editions in 1942. The author is the distinguished successor of Booker T. Washington of Tuskogee Institute. He unlocks the closed doors of the Negro mind and how the Negro has built up a defense mechanism against the discrimination, which he must face in all his contacts with white people.

9. "A New World A-Coming", by Roi Ottely. 1945, Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.00

The author, a native son of Harlem, has here given a portrayal of life "inside Black America" by one who lives inside of it. This is the fifth book to receive the Life-in-America award. It is the very heart throb of Harlem in the twentieth century.

10. "The Race Question-and the Negro", by John LaFargo. 1943, Longmans, Green & Co. N. Y. $2.50

A Catholic interpretation and presentation of the issues of the author. Completely revised and brough up to date with four new chapters which deal with problems raised by the current war.

Note: This list prepared and submitted by A. C. Miller, Interracial Secretary of the Baptist General Convention of Texas, 303 Baptist Building, Dallas, Texas

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P R O G R A M
for
The Fellowship Meeting
of
The Baptist Ministers' Union of Dallas
and
The Baptist Ministers' and Pastors' Association of Dallas

June 11, 1945, 11 A.M.
at the
Baptist Building Auditorium

R. H. Coleman, Presiding

1. Song service----------R. A. Springer.
2. Devotional message ----------Rev. S. M. Britt.
3. Greetings from representatives of each group:

   Rev. George E. Ray, representing Pastors' Association

   Rev. S. T. Alexander, representing Ministers Union.
4. Topic: Interracial Cooperation: A Plan of Work--A. C. Miller.

P R O G R A M
for
The Fellowship Meeting
of
The Baptist Ministers Union of Dallas
and
The Baptist Ministers and Pastors Association of Dallas

July 2, 1945, 11 A.M.
at the
Munger Avenue Baptist Church, Munger Ave. & Lucile St.
Rev. Bernard Byrd, Paster

Rev. S. T. Alexander, Presiding.

1. Inspirational song service---------Rev. L. H. Hansboro and committee.
2. Devotional message----------Rev. J. C. Sisemore.
3. Topic: Racial Pride Without Racial Prejudice --Rev. A. C. Turner. (25 min.)
4. Topic: The Bible View of a Universal Gospel--Rev. Bernard Byrd. (25 min.)

To Interested Friends of the Negro:

Help the Negroes of their churches to help themselves. They have their own conventions, schools and publishing houses. We give below an outline of the Leadership Training Courses of the Baptist National Convention, U.S.A. With your experience, help them to organize and conduct training classes using their own literature and material. Send for the bulletins suggested below and acquaint yourself with their material.--

LEADERSHIP TRAINING COURSES
of the
New Standard Leadership Curriculum
of the
National Baptist Convention, U. S. A.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR:
- The Planned Study
- Stimulating Discussions
- Creative Experience
- Spiritual Enrichment

THE OPEN DOOR TO:
- Christian Leadership
- Community Consciousness
- Denominational Progress
- World-Wide Christian Ministry

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES COURSE
Arranged in Seven Groups

Group I General Courses
Group II Children's Division Courses
Group III Young People's Division Courses
Group IV Adult Division Course
Group V Leadership Developement Courses
Group VI Administration Courses
Group VII Field Work Courses

COURSES MAY BE TAKEN IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS

Through Our Home Study Department
Through a Local Church Class or School
Through Community, District or State Baptist Schools, Institutes and Congress
Through Women's Organization
Through Layman's Organization
Through Summer Camps, Retreat Chautauquas and the like

Send for our Bulletins

Ten Point Program of Christian Education----------45¢
An Institute Program of Christian Leadership Education----------35¢

For Further Information, write
DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
Sunday School Publishing Board

Fourth Ave. and Cedar St. Nashville 3, Tennessee

MISSIONS AMONG EUROPEAN PEOPLES IN TEXAS

A. Foreign Born Whites in Texas from all Countries.

1. Distribution according to continental areas:

a. European Nationals .. 67,110
b. Asiatics 2,283
c. The Americas 164,456
d. All others 503

(Note: Of course we have many thousands more of naturalized citizens of the first, second, and third generations who have come from these lands).

2. Countries having more than 5,000:

a. Mexico 159,266
b. Germany 17,970
c. Czechoslovakia. 9,171
d. Italy 5,451
e. Russia 5,104
f. England 5,046

(Note: Four countries have nationals above 3000: Poland, 3,681; Canada, 3,754; Sweden, 3,046; Austria, 3,023.

There are 1,773 from Greece; from Syria, 1,536; and from France, 1,223).

B. Some Suggestions for Missions Among European Peoples.

1. Racial Classification.- Many of us think and speak of this large group of people among us as if they were of a different race from ours. They resent this. We must make clear to our people that these Europeans are of the Caucasian Race who have come from the same countries from which our forefathers came a few decades ago. Many of them feel so keenly about this that they do not like to be classified under our Interracial Work.

2. A Serious Question.- The promotional classification of this work should receive our most serious attention. It poses the question: Should this work be promoted under our Interracial Department, or should it be done by specially qualified workers as an integral part of our state mission program?

3. An Adequate Survey.- Regardless of the methods used in the promotion of this work, we must make a thorough survey of all areas where European people predominate in population. This survey should reveal such information about our Baptist work as: a. The location of our Baptist churches. b. The condition of their houses of worship. c. Their membership status. d. Prospective membership status. e. Locations for new churches or missions. f. Pastors on the field and pastors needed. g. Other items of interest.

4. An Effective Leadership.- The nature and characteristics of these people are such that the minister who serves them effectively must win their respect for his intelligence and gain their confidence in his character. No stranger or new-comer can do very much with them. For this reason our approach to this field can not be by itenerant missionaries, but through the establishment and growth of churches in their communities under the leadership of a sympathetic, consecrated, and well trained missionary-pastor.

5. Encouragement and Adequate Support.- We must encourage our ministers of knowledge and experience to give their lives to this great mission field in Texas. Those who are willing to dedicate their lives to this work, we must assure them of adequate support from our mission funds that will enable them to remain on their chosen field and have adequate equipment with which to work

---

OUR WITNESS TO THE JEWS

Population Survey

Government reports on religious bodies shows that out of a total of 75,000 Jews in Texas, 68,000 of them live in 16 of our Texas cities of 25,000 or more residents as indicated in the following table. The other 7,000 live in small number in numerous towns and villages.

Amarillo	325	Houston	25,000
Austin	575	Laredo	175
Beaumont	1,280	Port Arthur	250
Corpus Christi	645	San Angelo	73
Dallas	10,400	San Antonio	12,000
El Paso	2,250	Texarkana	125
Ft. Worth	2,200	Waco	1,150
Galveston	1,200	Wichita Falls	500

I. Why Our Witness to the Jews is Ineffective.

1. Because of the attitude we assume toward them:
   a. Indifference: Due to our preconceived opinions.
   b. Prejudice: Due to our uninformed judgements

2. Because of the errors we accept.
   a. That only a converted Jew can win a Jew; therefore, we do not try.
   b. That God will win the Jew without help from gentiles.
   c. That a peculiar people demands the gospel in a peculiar way.

3. Because of the difficulties we fear.
   a. Many problems will disappear when we seek to understand this people.
   b. Real difficulties exist; but they are our doors of opportunity.

II. How We Can Make Our Witness Effective.

1. By Prayer
   a. For ourselves that we may have God's love for all people.
   b. For the Jews--neglected, shunned, persecuted.

2. Through personal testimony.
   a. The testimony of our lives for Christ. The Jew may answer our arguments but he can not answer the demonstration of Christ in our lives.
   b. The testimony of how we were saved: Paul's method.

3. Through teaching and preaching the word.
   a. Teaching: by special Bible study be prepared to show the Jew that our saviour is his Messiah.
   b. Preaching: invite them to the regular services to your church to hear gospel messages of power and conviction.

III. A Noble Resolve.

1. We can win them if we will try.

2. They are being won in encouraging numbers.

Conclusion: Romans 10:1-4.

Texas

RECEIVED
APR 27 1946
Southern Regional Council

A G E N D A

for the

STATE INTERRACIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Director's Room of the Y.M.C.A.
Dallas

Monday, Sept. 3, 8:00 P.M.

---

1. A general review of our work to-date.
2. A statement of policy.
3. Discussion of our work by racial and national groups.
   a. The Latin peoples of Texas.
   b. Our witness to the Jews.
   c. The Orientals: student retreats.
   d. Our Negro neighbors; Bible conferences and extension classes.
4. Co-ordination with other agencies.
   a. Denominational: state and southwide.
   b. Civic: state and national.
5. Literature and its distribution.
6. Adjournment by 10:00 P.M.

THE LATIN PEOPLES OF TEXAS

---

1. Their number.

   a. Approximately 140,000 aliens; registered but not naturalized.
   b. Estimated million. Many migrants - to and from Mexico.

2. Their racial origin: Indian and Spanish. Mongoloid and Caucasian.

   a. Indian and Spanish.
   b. Mongoloid and Caucasian.

3. Their religion.

   a. Predominantly Catholic: Constitute a catholic invasion of Texas.
   b. Their love of freedom, a Baptist opportunity

I. The Mexican Baptist Convention of Texas.

1. Its organization: 1910.

2. Promotion and growth.

   a. First 28 years: lack of constructive policies.
   b. The last 7 years: changed policies and growth.

3. Present standing: plans and policies.

   a. Constituency: 20 churches and missions with about 8,000 members.
   b. Budget last year, $15,500; this year $25,500.
   c. Organization: Educational department; Paul Sibenmann. Woman's Auxiliary. Proposal for Brotherhood. State Executive Board.
   d. Institutions: Orphans Home at San Antonio.
   e. New policies: Election of Executive Secretary with officies at San Antonio. Four evangelists.

II. Anglo Baptist work among the Latin peoples in Texas.

1. Home Mission Board: Budget of $50,000. Supplements salaries of 75 pastors and missionaries. Supervising missionaries.
2. State Mission Board: Budget $15,000. 25 pastors and missionaries. Theological Seminary at El Paso.
3. Woman's Missionary Union of Texas.

   a. Last three years gave $100,000 for church and parsonage repair. $40,000 of this for this year.
   b. Mission volunteer education: $1800 designated.
   c. Theological Seminary at El Paso: $1,200 designated.
   d. Printing of literature in Spanish: $1,000.
   e. Foreign students in Texas Baptist colleges.

III. Suggestions for co-ordination of our work with all agencies.

OUR WITNESS TO THE JEWS

Population Survey

Government reports on religious bodies shows that out of a total of 75,000 Jews in Texas, 68,000 of them live in 16 of our Texas cities of 25,000 or more residents as indicated in the following table. The other 7,000 live in small number in numerous towns and villages.

Amarillo	325	Houston	25,000
Austin	575	Laredo	175
Beaumont	1,280	Port Arthur	250
Corpus Christi	645	San Angelo	73
Dallas	10,400	San Antonio	12,000
El Paso	2,250	Texarkana	125
Ft. Worth	2,200	Waco	1,150
Galveston	1,200	Wichita Falls	500

I. Why Our Witness to the Jews is Ineffective.

1. Because of the attitude we assume toward them:
   a. Indifference: Due to our preconceived opinions.
   b. Prejudice: Due to our uninformed judgements

2. Because of the errors we accept.
   a. That only a converted Jew can win a Jew; therefore, we do not try.
   b. That God will win the Jew without help from gentiles.
   c. That a peculiar people demands the gospel in a peculiar way.

3. Because of the difficulties we fear.
   a. Many problems will disappear when we seek to understand this people.
   b. Real difficulties exist; but they are our doors of opportunity.

II. How We Can Make Our Witness Effective.

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   a. For ourselves that we may have God's love for all people.
   b. For the Jews--neglected, shunned, persecuted.

2. Through personal testimony.
   a. The testimony of our lives for Christ. The Jew may answer our arguments but he can not answer the demonstration of Christ in our lives.
   b. The testimony of how we were saved: Paul's method.

3. Through teaching and preaching the word.
   a. Teaching: by special Bible study be prepared to show the Jew that our saviour is his Messiah.
   b. Preaching: invite them to the regular services to your church to hear gospel messages of power and conviction.

III. A Noble Resolve.

1. We can win them if we will try.

2. They are being won in encouraging numbers.

Conclusion: Romans 10:1-4.

Information Sheet for Associational Report
OUR INTERRACIAL WORK IN TEXAS
A. C. Miller, Interracial Secretary

Our Field

There are six-and-a-half million people in Texas of which above two-and-a-half million, or approximately 40%, are of other races and foreign tongues. This large proportion of racial and national groups in our population is composed of Negroes, Mexicans, Europeans, and orientals. While the Jews are of the same race with us, they form a distinctive group which we include in this 40%.

When we look on our interracial field in Texas, however, we must not limit our vision to the people of other races and national minorities. The total population of Texas is embraced within the work of our Interracial Department; for unless those of us who compose the native white population show the Christian attitude and action toward these people of other races among us, we can do little with them or for them.

Objectives

The place and purpose of the Interracial Department is to work as a contact and service agency between our people and the various other racial and national groups in our state. We are making surveys of our racial and foreign neighbors on the basis of which we make our plans for co-operation with them in winning, teaching, and training their people. We are seeking to develope Christian attitudes and conduct in our own people toward these people of other groups. In seeking to reach these objectives, we are producing and distributing a constructive and informative literature bearing on Christian racial relations and service.

Organization

The interracial work of our state is under the direction of our State Interracial Secretary assisted by the State State Interracial Advisory Council elected by the State Executive Board. The present membership of this Council is as follows: W. A. Corkern, Orange; Mrs. T. C. Jester, Houston; S. G. Posey, San Antonio; W. R. White, Austin; Mrs. J. M. Dawson, Waco; D. D. Summerall, Palestine; Mrs. F. S. Groner, Marshall; Julian Atwood, Dallas; S. A. Newman, Fort Worth; T. B. Maston, Fort Worth; E. B. Atwood, Abilene; A. D. Foreman, Jr. Amarillo; J. Fred Cole, El Paso. The state executive secretary, the state interracial secretary, and an official representative of the state WMU serve as ex-officio members.

This strong and representative Council is powerless to promote our interracial work without the cooperation of the 113 associations of our state. The State Executive Board has passed a resolution urging each of our associations to appoint a standing interracial committee through which we can present this work to each associational group and to each church. Many of our associations have graciously complied with this request.* Since a large part of this work is to be done among our own people in acquainting them with the issues and problems involved as well as to emphasize our Christian obligation to all people at home and abroad, it will be helpful for each association to appoint this committee.

Recommendations

We recommend, therefore,

1. That this association in this session appoint a standing interracial committee of from three to five interested men and women.**

2. That this association through this committee cooperate with the State Interracial and Advisory Council in the promotion of this new phase of our State Convention program;

3. That we call for reports to be given by this committee at each monthly or quarterly meeting of our associational board; and,

4. That we ask our clerk to send at once the names and addresses of each member of our associational committee to Rev. A. C. Miller, 303 Baptist Building, Dallas.

---

* If your association has appointed this committee, list their names in your report.

** A list of suggested duties and activities for the associational interracial committee is enclosed with this report and sent to each associational moderator and member of each associational interracial committee.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES
for
THE ASSOCIATIONAL INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
by A. C. Miller
State Interracial Secretary

---

1. Know your association racially. From government reports, personal observation and other sources of information, make a working survey of your association to determine:

    a. The number of people in each racial and national group within your association.

    b. The number of churches and membership of all demoninations serving those separate groups.

    c. The number unaffiliated with any church group.

    d. The number of Baptist churches, membership, and convention affiliation of each church.

    e. Name of other church and civic committies working in this field.

2. Seek to discover and enlist people in the various communities who are interested in better racial relations and understanding.

3. Encourage the promotion of study classes and discussion groups in racial understanding and co-operation.

4. Arrange for a time and place on your annual association program for a report and discussion of our interracial work.

5. Arrange for discussion of selected topics on the Worker's Conference Programs dealing with our Christian responsibility to all peoples at home as well as abroad.

6. Work with our State Interracial Department in the promotion of sectional Bible Conferences, Extension Classes for preachers and christian workers.

7. Encourage church libraries to secure carefully selected books about people of other racial groups. Many such books are not desirable. Write Interracial Department for recommended list.

8. Encourage the promotion of Vacation Bible Schools among churches of other racial groups.

9. In larger centers, encourage pastor's conference among all groups to hold joint meetings with representatives from each group taking part on the program.

10. As far as possible cooperate with other church and civic racial and interracial agencies in your area to get unified action in creating community attitudes and in relieving racial tensions.

April 30, 1946

Dr. Austin L. Porterfield
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Dr. Porterfield:

It is finally possible for me to thank you for the opportunity which you gave me to meet some of the very fine leaders of the state of Texas. I have never had a more inspirational experience than the visit to Fort Worth and the opportunity to meet you and the outstanding persons who attended the conference of the Southwestern Sociological Society.

I went to Houston on the 21st and saw Mr. Carter Wesley. He was ill at the time and I stayed close by him. The Easter holiday made it impossible for me to see the other people there whose names you gave me. I left your note and a sample copy of the agreement which SRC divisions adopt with Mr. Wesley with the request that he send them to Mrs. Crate as soon as possible.

My contacts there left me with high hopes that a Texas Division of SRC will soon become a reality and that the new program being formulated by the organization will make its contribution in the great state of Texas.

You have done a fine piece of work in the field of human relations there, and the entire South owes you a debt of gratitude. I am sure that the present situation will clear up in the not too distant future and you will be able to resume the work in which you have pioneered.

With kindest good wishes, I am

Yours very cordially,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jtm

"Do unto others before they undo you."

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

April 10, 1946

Hoadt & Wed. Tues. Wednesday + Friday Friday Sat. Sun. Tues. Wed. Sun.

TO: Ross Compton
Charles D. Johnson
Frank E. Luksa
J. P. McKinsey
Mattie Cal Maxted
J. T. Richardson
H. L. Trigg
Drs. Hill and Richards

Dear Sirs:

I promised you in a previous letter that I would tell you something in advance of the direction which the discussions are likely to take in the panel of the Sociological Society at 9:00 A.M. on Friday, April 19, in the Texas Hotel here in Fort Worth.

Dr. O. D. Duncan will read a paper on the subject "Forces Making for Social Disruption in the Present." After that, Porterfield will review Duncan's paper briefly and make a statement introducing the idea of factors in social accord. He will also outline the subjects that he believes the panel could follow in an orderly manner in the light of the developments of the morning. But we may say in advance that Duncan's paper will begin with a definition of the field of social conflict, and then will proceed in this frame of reference to emphasize forces which are making for disruption across given lines of social conflict, as suggested by E. A. Ross in his Principles. He will give special attention to the fields of race, industry, politics, international relations, and religion. However, he will not leave other fields untouched.

I suggest that McKinsey interest himself principally in the fields of industrial and political conflict, and the integrating forces which might be at work in those fields. I believe that Richardson might concern himself with the integrating forces in the field of health. I believe that Trigg, Hill, and Richards could help us particularly in the racial field. Compton, Johnson, and Maxted might give attention to religious, international, family, and sex conflict, or any other items that may shape up in the program, and call for spontaneity of expression.

I have an idea that the discussion of forces of disruption and factors in accord will go hand in hand throughout. I am

particularly anxious that we consider the way in which research and teaching may have a part as factors in social accord. At this point the freedom to do research and communicate the results of scientific research would surely come into view.

Clifton of Texas Christian will probably have something to say about the place of the college professor in achieving a higher degree of consensus and organization in society. I suspect that a great deal of spontaneity will show itself; therefore, this letter is no attempt to create in advance a cut and dried program.

Most cordially,

Austin L. Porterfield

ALP:mbs

to. must own
Jobs to give.
No need to worry
re displacement of
workers due to
mechanization of
farming. Can be
absorbed into existing
and new occupations
increased purchasing
power
Agricultural economy
a slave economy.
must go.

Dr. Daniel Russell
Tex A&M.
Classmate Dr. GB
S.W. Soc. Society

Dr. Duncan made
motion to invite
Negro sociologist
to join.
Dr. Porterfield, seconds
Approved.

U.S. without N
System demands destructive
competition & suppression
freedom.
Ec. & Soc. Security
150 billion income
Trivial distr. system
Utilize all resources

Research - plan
Protest - Strike
5) Coercion
Appeal to fairness
Religion
Exigencies

Conflict
More people want more
than ever before.
Technology can
produce it. Plan to
it now or have
it taken.

N. must do something
for himself. We must
be ready to use power
as they do, actually.
Don't be suspicious

Catherine } Wesley
Dolores

1161

930-46
1167

Memo to: Guy B. Johnson April 30, 1946

From: Harold L. Trigg

Subject: Visit to Fort Worth and Houston

I went to Fort Worth, Texas, on April 17 to substitute for you at the meeting of the Southwestern Sociological Society.

Mrs. Cernoria Johnson had set up a schedule for me which took up all of my time. On Thursday, April 18, I discussed the Southern Regional Council with Dr. Maston's class in Social Ethics at the Southwestern Baptist Seminary. This was a group of about 45 very alert people. They were enthusiastic over the program of the Southern Regional Council, and I feel that many of them would like to ally themselves with the organization in their home communities. At noon of the same day I spoke to the luncheon meeting of the Negro businessmen of Fort Worth and explained the program of the Council. In the evening at the YWCA Mrs. Johnson had arranged for me to speak to an audience on "Education for Citizenship." The noonday and evening meetings were with colored people.

On Friday morning I was a member of a panel discussion on "Forces Making for Social Disruption in the Present." This was a very interesting meeting. Later in the day the Society voted to invite Negro sociologists in the Southwestern states to pay the regular dues and become members of the Society. The motion was made by Dr. O. D. Duncan of Oklahoma A. and M. and seconded by Dr. A. L. Porterfield of Texas Christian University. This was a distinctly forward step. They also voted to hold future meetings at places where there would be no discourtesy to Negro members. The question of Negro students joining the student section came up, but was referred to a committee for study. There were no students present and it was felt that they should have something to say about their part in the organization.

Dr. Porterfield is requesting that he be released from any official capacity with the Texas Interracial Commission. The Board of Regents of Texas Christian University have brought pressure to bear on the president to take him out of relationship with the interracial movement. Dr. Porterfield is complying with the president's request because he does not wish to hurt his employer. He feels that the president of Texas Christian would resign his own position if the Regents were to insist on getting rid of Dr. Porterfield, and this would be unfortunate in view of the fact that the president is a liberal leader. Dr. Porterfield and Dr. J. L. Clark thought it would be a good thing for us to send literature to the Regents of Texas Christian

University so that they could familiarize themselves with the objectives and procedures of the Southern Regional Council. This might be effective in showing them that the SRC program is constructive for all persons in the region.

At 6:30 on Friday evening, April 19, Dr. Porterfield called a small group together to discuss our relationship with the Texas Interracial Commission. The session was about two hours long and they asked me many, many questions. At the end, everybody was in favor of divisional status rather than of affiliation.

On April 21 I went to Houston. It was the Easter holiday and I felt that it was inadvisable to see a great many people that I would like to have seen. Iddid have a long talk with Mr. Carter Wesley, a vice president of SRC. After I had explained to him the pattern of action which the Council has been developing over this period of two years, he was convinced that a distinct contribution can be made to the progress of the region without duplicating efforts with any other organization. He was very enthusiastic about our future prospects.

Dr. Porterfield appointed a nominating committee headed by Mrs. James S. Crate of Houston which is to make nominations for the officers of the Texas Interracial Commission, which he hopes will become a Division of SRC immediately.

January 13, 1947

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Thank you for your letter of January 7. I am glad to hear about the annual meeting of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The SRC had a very splendid annual meeting here in November, followed by a very good Conference of our Council Fellows. Three Fellows from Texas, including Mr. Beatty, attended the conference. I am glad that Mr. Beatty had an opportunity to report to the annual meeting of the Texas Commission.

There are two arrangements for cooperation of State Commissions with SRC. The first of these we call "Affiliation". Under this plan the two organizations remain separate and have separate dues, but agree to work together closely. The affiliated organization agrees to require all of its elected officers to become members of SRC and to encourage all of its members to do likewise. The SRC also encourages its members who are not already members of the State Commission to join the State Commission. The details of the Affiliation Agreement are shown in the copy which I am enclosing. We have this arrangement at present with North Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky.

Under the other plan, the State Commission merges with SRC to become a State Unit or Division of SRC. All membership under this arrangement is membership in SRC and one payment of dues (now $2.00 a year) makes a person a member of the Southwide group as well as a member of his State Division. A copy of the State Division plan as used by Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina is also enclosed.

Of course, as far as we are concerned, we prefer the State Division plan because it eliminates any confusion over membership and payment of dues. We find that under the Affiliation plan there are always some people who think that in paying dues to the State Commission they have automatically become members of SRC or vice versa.

Of course, one question which always arises when a group is considering becoming a State Division of SRC is whether it will lose financially by merging and by paying all dues into SRC. However, when a State group has relatively few members - which I understand is the case with the Texas Commission - we

think that it really gains in the long run by merging with SRC. The financial arrangements are as follows: All dues, whether they are collected directly by the State Treasurer or by our office, are cleared through our office. One dollar of each two-dollar membership is returned to the State Division for its use. Contributions above dues may be earmarked by the contributors to be divided in any way they wish between the SRC budget and the State budget. We now have about one hundred members in Texas, some of whom of course belong to the Texas Commission. I believe that if the Texas Commission merged with SRC and we helped to put on a membership drive, we could soon have 500 or more members in Texas. This would probably mean a good deal more income than the Texas Commission has at present. Of course, if the Texas Commission wanted to put on a special financial campaign so that it could employ a full-time or part-time director, it would be free to do so. Until it reached the point of being able to employ someone, we would give it as much help as possible from our own field staff.

With highest regards and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

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Southern Regional Council

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

TEXAS COMMISSION

ON

INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

1920 - 1946

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

DECEMBER 6-7, 1946

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

1320 MAIN STREET

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Friday, December 6, 1946

REGISTRATION

2 P. M. ..... Call to Order
Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, *Chairman*

DEVOTIONS ..... Dr. W. F. Bryan
First Methodist Church, Houston

2:15 PRESENTATION OF PROGRAM
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson

REPORTS

Secretary ..... Mr. H. J. Mason
Treasurer ..... Mrs. J. L. Brock
Vice Chairmen ..... Dr. W. R. Banks
Dr. J. L. Clark
Chairman ..... Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
Constitution ..... Mrs. John M. Hanna
Nominations ..... Dr. J. L. Clark

2:30 "The Social Welfare Program in Texas"
Mr. W. W. Whitson, Houston

"The Southern Regional Conference and
The Texas Commission on Interracial
Cooperation"
Mr. W. Barton Beatty, Jr.
Dallas

History of Texas Commission
Mr. J. D. McLeod, Huntsville

Election of Officers
Appointment Special Committees
Announcements

4:30 GROUP CONFERENCES
Dr. Charles Sherer, Ft. Worth
Mr. I. Q. Hurdle, Austin
Mrs. C. T. Schaedel, Bay City
Mrs. B. J. Covington, Houston

Friday, 7:30 P. M.

Dr. J. L. Clark, *Presiding*

MUSIC Phillis Wheatley High School Glee Club
Mrs. Mattie Overton Roberts, *Director*

PRAYER.....Rev. John D. Moore

SONG America the Beautiful

OFFERING

ADDRESS "Trends in Race Relations"
Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, Ft. Worth

BENEDICTION.....Rev. F. W. Logan

Saturday, December 7, 1946

915 A. M.....Devotions in Song
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

8:30 "Today and Tomorrow in Texas"
(Reports from Local Commissions)
Mrs. John M. Hanna, Dallas
Mrs. Henry Church, Marlin

10:00 PANEL DISCUSSION.....*Leader*, Dr. J. L. Clark

Legislation.....Dr. F. E. Brooks, Austin

Education.....Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville

Girls' State School
Mrs. I. W. Rowan, Brady

Higher Education for Negroes
Mr. Carter Wesley, Houston

Political and Civil Rights
Mr. Chas. Shaw, Houston

Publicity and Interpretation
Mrs. W. H. Hogue

Extension.....Mrs. C. T. Schaedel
Bay City

Reports of Special Committees
Courtesy
Registration
Findings

BENEDICTION

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

OFFICERS

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, *Chairman* ..... Houston

Vice Chairman

Dr. W. R. Banks ..... Prairie View
Dr. J. L. Clark ..... Huntsville

Group Chairman

Dr. Charles Sherer ..... Ft. Worth
Mr. I. Q. Hurdle ..... Austin
Mrs. C. T. Schaedel ..... Bay City
Mrs. B. J. Covington ..... Houston

Secretary

Mr. H. J. Mason ..... Marshall

Treasurer

Mrs. J. L. Brock ..... Bryan

DIRECTORS

Mrs. J. L. Brock ..... Bryan
Mrs. C. H. Christian ..... Austin
Dr. M. W. Dogan ..... Marshall
Mrs. John M. Hanna ..... Dallas
Mrs. B. A. Hodges ..... Waxahachie
Mrs. W. H. Hogue ..... Houston
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson ..... Marlin
Dr. E. C. McLeod ..... Marshall
Mr. T. W. Pratt ..... Dallas
Dr. Daniel Russell ..... College Station
Mr. Charles A. Shaw ..... Houston
Dean T. A. Shelby ..... Austin
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell ..... Ft. Worth

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Dr. J. L. Clark
Mr. W. B. Beatty
Dr. A. L. Porterfield
Mr. Chas. A. Shaw
Mrs. W. H. Hogue
Mrs. C. T. Schaedel
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Dr. F. E. Brooks

OFFICERS
VICE CHAIRMEN
Principal W. R. Banks, Prairie View
Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville
GROUP CHAIRMEN
Dr. Charles Sherer, Fort Worth
Prof. I. Q. Hurdle, Austin
Mrs. C. T. Schaedel, Bay City
Mrs. B. J. Covington, Houston
SECRETARY
Prof. H. J. Mason, Marshall
TREASURER
Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

MRS. JAS. S. CRATE, *Chairman*
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

DIRECTORS
Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan
Dr. M. W. Dogan, Marshall
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell. Ft. Worth
Mrs. B. A. Hodges, Waxahachie
Mrs. C. H. Christian, Austin
Dr. E. C. McLeod, Marshall
Charles A. Shaw, Houston
Dean T. A. Shelby, Austin
Prof. T. W. Pratt, Austin
Mrs. John M. Hanna, Dallas
Dr. Daniel Russell, College Station
Mrs. N. H. Hogue, Houston

Jan. 7th, 1947

RECEIVED
JAN 9 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I have thoroughly enjoyed the report of S.R.C. annual meeting in current issue of New South, also Mr. Beatty gave a splendid report at the annual meeting of the Texas Commission as you will note on enclosed program.

The Commission is to have the first 1947 Board meeting in Dallas Jan. 17 & 18th. and I am writing to ask you to kindly send to me before this date a statement as to types of membership of State Commissions with S.R.C. and obligations of same toward S.R.C. as there will be consideration of this matter at the

: Board meeting.

I sincerely regret to learn of your resignation and very best wishes go with you as you return to the University.

Cordially yours
(Mrs. Jas.) Margaret B. Grate.

May 8, 1947

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Interracial Commission
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I greatly appreciate your letter of April 28, and particularly your good wishes for my new job. We are most sorry to lose Dr. Johnson, whose knowledge and good judgment have put the Council on its feet.

In case at a later date we wish to make some appeal to the Cullen Foundation, whom should we address and where?

All success to the Texas Commission in getting some money for a paid secretary. Virginia and North Carolina have had happy experiences after taking this step. South Carolina and Florida have each engaged someone parttime, and membership and interest are picking up substantially in those states.

I think we are in for rather a lot of difficulties all over the South for a while to come and it behooves each State Committee to strengthen itself in preparation for the troubles of the present and the chances of the future.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

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Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville
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Mrs. C. T. Schaedel, Bay City
Mrs. B. J. Covington, Houston
SECRETARY
Prof. H. J. Mason, Marshall
TREASURER
Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

MRS. JAS. S. CRATE, *Chairman*
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

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Dr. Daniel Russell, College Station
Mrs. N. H. Hogue, Houston

April 28, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Av. N. E.
Atlanta 3. Georgia

I am sorry I have been so long in answering your letter. Have been out of the city.

Concerning an approach to the Roy Cullen Foundation I cannot make a suggestion as our board of the Julia C. Hester House (Negro Settlement), which is in the process of raising $200,000 for new buildings, was unsuccessful in obtaining any funds from Mr. Cullen. His interest seems to be mainly in hospitals and the University of Houston.

A committee of our Texas Commission is working on plans to ask for a grant to

enable us to put a paid secretary in the field but as yet has not decided on means of approach.

I knew Dr. Johnson was going back to Chapel Hill, but had not heard you were to succeed him. May I extend my congratulations and very best wishes,

Sincerely
Mrs. Jas S Crate.

Annual Meeting

OF THE

Texas Commission

ON

Interracial Cooperation

1920-1948

●

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

January 23-24, 1948

●

City Temple Presbyterian Church

Dallas, Texas

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1948

Registration:

1:30-2:00—Call to Order....Mrs. J. S. Crate, State Chairman

Devotions—"The Imperatives of Religion"—
Rev. C. F. McKee, Pastor, First Christian Church, Huntsville

2:15 —Presentation of Program.....Dr. W. R. Banks, Presiding

Reports:

President.....Mrs. J. S. Crate

Secretary.....Mr. H. J. Mason

Treasurer.....Mrs. J. L. Brock

Vice-President.....Dr. W. R. Banks

Vice-President.....Dr. J. L. Clark

Constitution Committee.....Mrs. John M. Hanna

Nominations Committee.....Mr. Charles A. Shaw

3:00—"Resume of Developments in Texas of Higher Education for Negroes."....Mr. Carter Wesley
Freedman's Publishing Company, Houston

"The State Program for Education of Law Enforcement Officers."....Sergeant J. B. Carlisle
State Department of Public Safety, Austin

"Report of Texas Representatives to the Conference of the Southern Regional Council"—
Mr. J. D. McLeod and Mr. Charles A. Shaw.

Election of Officers

Appointment of Special Committees

Announcements

EVENING SESSION

(In the Sanctuary)

Dr. J. L. Clark, Presiding

8:00—Music-Choir, St. Paul's Methodist Church
Mr. J. S. Murphy, Minister of Music ..... Director
Mrs. Alonzo Powell ..... Organist

Invocation ..... Reverend Harry Sarles, D. D., Pastor, City Temple Presbyterian Church, Dallas

Song ..... The Congregation

Offering

Address—"The Responsible Citizen"
Reverend David M. Currie, Pastor, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Austin

Mr. Charles A. Shaw, Executive Officer, Watchtower Insurance Company, Houston

Benediction ..... Dr. E. C. McLeod, President, Wiley University, Marshall

———0———

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1948

Mrs. C. H. Christian, Presiding

9:30—Devotions—"The Imperatives of Religion"—
Rev. C. F. McKee, Pastor, First Christian Church, Huntsville

10:00—Special Reports:
Council of Negro Organizations
Dr. J. J. Rhoads, Chairman
Texas State School for Negro Girls
Mrs. I. W. Rowan, Superintendent
Texas State School for Boys
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell

11:00—Proposals for Future Action of the Commission
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dr. C. R. Yerwood
Dr. E. C. McLeod
Dr. Edwin A. Elliott

Benediction

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

OFFICERS

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman ..... Houston

Vice Chairmen

Dr. W. R. Banks ..... Prairie View
Dr. J. L. Clark ..... Huntsville

Group Chairmen

Dr. Charles Sherer ..... Fort Worth
Mr. I. Q. Hurdle ..... Austin
Mrs. C. T. Schaedel ..... Bay City
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson ..... Marlin

Secretary

Mr. H. J. Mason ..... Marshall

Treasurer

Mrs. J. L. Brock ..... Bryan

DIRECTORS

Mrs. P. D. Johnson ..... Marshall
Mrs. C. H. Christian ..... Austin
Mrs. John M. Hanna ..... Dallas
Mrs. B. J. Covington ..... Houston
Mrs. W. H. Hogue ..... Houston
Dr. E. C. McLeod ..... Marshall
Mr. T. W. Pratt ..... Dallas
Dr. Daniel Russell ..... College Station
Mr. Charles A. Shaw ..... Houston
Dr. T. H. Shelby ..... Austin
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell ..... Ft. Worth
Mr. J. D. McLeod ..... Huntsville
Dr. Edwin A. Elliott ..... Fort Worth
Dr. W. C. Davis ..... Dallas
Dr. C. R. Yerwood ..... Austin
Dr. Blake Smith ..... Austin

Answered by phone
3-22-48

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6 Tex.

March 18, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The enclosed has been received with the request that it be presented to the Council of Church Women also that our Commission take action on it.

Please advise us to validity of the information. Would action from another State

help or hinder the case, also is it desired by Mr. S. Hawkins Dykes.

I would greatly appreciate an air mail reply so we will know whether to support the "Protest Rally" Monday night March 22nd sponsored by the signed organizations.

Your splendid meeting on Feb. 27th has been a great inspiration in presenting and working for the Civil Rights Recommendations.

With my best wishes,

Sincerely

Mrs. Jas S Cate

State Cons. - Texas

WOULD YOU HELP STOP THE MURDER OF AN INNOCENT MOTHER AND HER TWO SONS?

Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, Ellaville, Georgia, a widowed mother and her two sons have been unjustly condemned to die in the electric chair for defending themselves against an attack of John E. Stratford, a tenant farmer. Mrs. Ingram went into the Stratford field to get her 2 mules that had wondered there. John Stratford saw her and threatened her with a 32-rifle and a knife and attempted to drive her out. She wrestled this gun from him and he beat and manhandled her. The mother's two teen-age sons came to her rescue and the farmer fell dead.

When the law officers dragged the bleeding mother and four of her sons to jail, they were not informed of their rights. They were then taken to different jails, where they were third-degreed and threatened. They did not have the service of legal counsel. They were forced by threats and promises to make incriminating statements.

Despite the fact that Negroes form the majority of the population in Ellaville, no Negro has ever been called for jury service or served on a jury. This fact alone makes the indictment, conviction and sentence of the family trio illegal.

S. Hawkins Dykes, white attorney and Vice President of the Georgia Bar Association, who defended Mrs. Ingram believes it is a case of self-defense and stated that the verdict was prejudiced and not based on law and facts. He also stated that the Ingrams would be free today had they been white people.

Meanwhile, all of the Ingram farm property except household furniture and a mule has been confiscated by the landlord.

The people of the South must not let the murder of humanity begin to take place. Little notice of the case has been taken by the newspapers here. However, the case has already been reviewed by foreign newspapers.

- but -

YOU CAN HELP!

WIRE GOV. ELLVIN E. THOMPSON OF GEORGIA AND GET YOUR ORGANIZATION TO WIRE DEMANDING:

1. Revocation of sentence and release of these people.
2. Guarantee of safety.
3. Return of property and farm implements.

HELP BY DONATING TO THE INGRAM DEFENSE FUND. HELP BY ASKING YOUR ORGANIZATION TO COME WITH YOU TO THE "SAVE MRS. INGRAM RALLY" - MONDAY, MARCH 22ND, 8:00 P.M., FTA HALL, 815½ CONGRESS. Communicate with Mrs. Bernice Vogelman, 4624 Huishache, M-27421.

SPONSORS: of "Save Mrs. Ingram" Committee
Southern Conference for Human Welfare
Mrs. Hicks - N.A.A.C.P.
Miss Jaqueline Nelson, Business Agent, Food and Tobacco Union
Mr. James S. (Blackie) Morrill, National Maritime Union

our info is that
the defendants
in the case
have just paid
for appeal.
a letter
to Gov. Thompson
requesting
dfr cyfe
attn to need
for pardon would
be helpful if
any funds
available.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Harold Fleming: Practically all names on this are misspelled (GSN)

State Others - Texas

ANNUAL MEETING TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

1920 1949

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
January 21-22

First Presbyterian Church
Fort Worth, Texas

FRIDAY JANUARY 21, 1949

1:00 Registration

2:00 Opening Afternoon Session

Call to Order — Mrs. J. S. Crate

Devotions — Mr. Leonard Pain

2:15 Panel of Speakers

Dr. Edwin A. Elliott
Mr. Charles A. Shaw
Mr. Mitchell
Dr. L. A. Woods

8:00 Evening Session — Dr. J. L. Clark

Music by the Terrell High Chorus
and the Church Choir

Invocation — Rev. Conway Wharton
Assistant Minister, First Presbyterian Church

Addresses

Rev. G. Richard Kuch, Minister
Unitarian Church of Fort Worth

O'Hara Lanier

Dr. H. O'Harra Lanair, President
Texas State University

Announcements

Benediction — Rev. C. C. Harper
Minister, Mt. Gilead Baptist Church

SATURDAY JANUARY 22, 1949

9:00 Morning Session — Dr. W. R. Banks

Devotions — Rev. Jose Gonzalez

Reports by Officers and Committees

10:00 Workshops

Education and Race Relations
Dr. L. A. Woods, Leader

Church and Race Relations
Rev. R. L. Mosby, Leader

Housing and Race Relations
Mr. George Washington, Leader

Health and Race Relations
Dr. C. R. Yerwood, Leader

Social Welfare and Race Relations
Dr. Daniel Russell, Leader

Alcoholism and Race Relations
Dr. Jalenek, Leader

10:00 Youth Forum

11:30 Final Business Session and Election of Officers

Benediction

TEXAS COMMISSION IN INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

OFFICERS

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman	Houston
Dr. W. R. Banks, Vice Chairman	Prairie View
Dr. J. L. Clark, Vice Chairman	Huntsville
Group Chairmen	
Dr. Charles Sherer	Fort Worth
Mr. I. Q. Hurdle	Austin
Mrs. C. T. Schaedel	Bay City
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson	Marlin
Mr. H. J. Mason, Secretary	Marshall
Mrs. J. L. Brock, Treasurer	Bryan

Directors

Mrs. P. D. Johnson	Marshall
Mrs. C. H. Christian	Austin
Mrs. John M. Hanna	Dallas
Mrs. B. J. Covington	Houston
Mrs. W. H. Hogue	Houston
Dr. E. C. McLeod	Marshall
Mr. T. W. Pratt	Dallas
Dr. Daniel Russell	College Station
Mr. Charles A. Shaw	Houston
Dr. T. H. Shelby	Austin
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell	Fort Worth
Mr. J. D. McLeod	Huntsville
Dr. Edwin A. Elliott	Fort Worth
Dr. W. C. Davis	Dallas
Dr. C. R. Yerwood	Austin
Dr. Blake Smith	Austin

State Ctees - Texas

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

January 27, 1949

To: Harold Fleming

When I was in Fort Worth Mrs. Crate, who runs the Texas Commission, said that the Houston Committee of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with a number of other Houston organizations, is having made just now a series of broadcasts on human relations in Houston.

That seems to me newsworthy.

Could you write Mrs. Crate and ask her for a note or an item or articlette on it for New South?

I doubt if she is a polished author, but she could scare up something.

I understand that on each of the panel discussions now being broadcast they have a Negro. Two such broadcasts have already been made.

GSM

35 State Committees
Texas

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

AFFILIATED WITH

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

MRS. JAS. S. CRATE, *President*
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks, Prairie View
Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville

SECRETARY
Prof. H. J. Mason, Marshall

TREASURER
Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod, Huntsville

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Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson, Marlin
Dr. Charles Sherer, Fort Worth
Prof. I. Q. Hurdle, Austin
Mrs. B. J. Covington, Houston
Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, Fort Worth
Dr. C. R. Yerwood, Austin
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Ft. Worth
Mrs. C. H. Christian, Austin
Charles A. Shaw, Houston
Dean T. A. Shelby, Austin
Prof. T. W. Pratt, Dallas
Mrs. John M. Hanna, Dallas
Dr. Daniel Russell, College Station
Mrs. W. H. Hogue, Houston
Dr. W. C. Davis, Dallas
Dr. R. B. Melton, Denton
Dr. Blake Smith, Austin
Mrs. P. D. Johnson, Marshall

Feb. 15, 1949

Mr. Harold C Fleming
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Regarding the broadcasts of the Council on Education on Race Relation, which is one division of an educational program sponsored by the seven organizations on enclosed program, the series of six broadcasts ended last Saturday night consisting of four recorded dramas and two live discussion groups. The title of the series was "The American Way" and dealt with other minority groups as well as the Negro with emphasis on Human Relations. We are planning another series next fall.

Rabbi Wm Maier (my 2nd Vice Chairman of the Co. Commission) is

chairman of the Radio Committee and on the live discussion groups we used Mr. Chas. A. Shaw, outstanding Negro insurance man and Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, President of Texas State University for Negroes. Both made outstanding contributions.

Dr. Mitchell requested that I send him the name of the Company from whom we secured the records. It is Institute of Democratic Education, New York, N. Y.

Sincerely yours
Mrs. Jas. Crate

SERVICE OF WORSHIP

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL
1418 Holman Avenue

February 13, 1949

4:00 p. m.

Sponsored By

Ministers' Association of Greater Houston
Houston Rabbinical Association
Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
Houston Council of Churchwomen
Jewish Community Council
Young Women's Christian Association
Houston Commission On Interracial Cooperation

ORDER OF S

Dr. Hyman Judah Sch
Mr. Anthony Ral

Prelude

Call to Worship

Invocation

Hymn No. 13, "O Worship The King"

Responsive Reading

Scripture Reading

Music

Offer

Prayer

Introduction of Speaker

Address "Building A Brave New Tomorrow"

Hymn No. 6, "Onward Brothers, March Still Onwa

Benediction

Choral Response

Postlude

. . . .

SERVICE

achtel, Presiding
ne, Organist

Phyllis Wheatley High School Glee Club

Rev. Karl Parker
Pastor, Woodland Christian Church
President, Houston Ministers' Association

Congregation and Choir

Rev. E. R. Boone
Pastor, Antioch Baptist Church

Rev. F. W. Logan
District Superintendent of
Houston District of Methodist Church

Phyllis Wheatley High School Glee Club
Mrs. Hattie Overton Roberts, Director

ing

Rev. J. Lawrence Plumley
Rector, St. Mark's Episcopal Church

Dr. Hyman Judah Schachtel
Senior Rabbi, Congregation Beth Israel

Dr. Albert P. Shirkey
Pastor, St. Paul's Methodist Church

rd" Congregation and Choir

Rev. L. B. Felder
Pastor, Trinity East Methodist Church

Phyllis Wheatley High School Glee Club

35 - State Committee - Texas
Sept. 14, 49
2900 Bosque Blvd
Waco, Tex.

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1949
Southern Regional Council

A week has gone by

Dear Sirs,

Through an over-sight the enclosed check dated May 10, 49 was never sent, altho' we have been expecting an acknowledgment all summer! We have just discovered the mistake, and will hasten to send it on as we feel sure that altho' several months old now it will clear the bank satisfactorily. If it does not, by any chance, we will be glad to write a new one.

Our group "The Waco Commission on Inter-racial Relations" consider our selves a part of the Southern Regional Conference by virtue of our state work under our Pres., Mrs. James Crate of Houston - with which body we are affiliated.

We are most grateful for the helpful magazine - "The New South" and for the other pamphlets which you make available to

us. We recommend personal memberships to individuals of our group. As President I share the material I get as a personal member.

This ten dollars may be considered as a gift from our group or if you have organizational memberships we would appreciate receiving a subscription to the New South for our group which would give us ~~a copy~~ copies to use in our program building.

I also enclose a news sheet of our work which was put out the last of May.

We have voted to have the Texas state meeting here in Waco this winter and hope Mr. Mitchell and others can be with us. Will send the exact dates later.

With deep apologies for the carelessness which delayed the mailing of this check - and with a promise of an attempt at better business methods.

Best Wishes from our group.

Mrs. M. L. Stroud, Pres
Waco Commission on
Inter-racial Relations.
2900 13 osque Blvd.
Waco, Tex.

Pres.: Mrs. M. L. Stroud
2900 Bosque Blvd
Waco, Tex

Texas

WACO COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

NEWS SHEET - May 31, 1949

On Oct. 28th, 1948, Mrs. James S. Crate, of 2410 Inwood Dr., Houston, Pres. of Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation was brought to Waco by the Waco Council of Church Women to organize a local unit. The group elected Mrs. Milton Stroud Pres. and named a nominating committee to select other officers. The organization was completed November 22, 1948.

AFFILIATION AND PURPOSE: The group voted to affiliate with the State Commission which in turn is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, which has headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. (Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave.,N.E.). The purpose of these groups is the same, "to foster interracial understanding, cooperation and brotherhood and to work to correct racial inequalities and injustices".

LOCAL WORK

Officers and Committee Chairmen form the Executive Board, meeting monthly and are Pres. Mrs. M. L. Stroud; 1st Vice-Pres, Prof. J. S. Henry; 2nd Vice-Pres. Dr. Wolfe Macht; Sec'y. Mrs. Gladys Adams; Corres. Sec'y., Mrs. B. D. Smith; Treas., Miss Laura Edwards; Publicity, Mrs. Robert Markham; Parliamentarian, Rev. I. P. Paulson; and Members-at-Large, Rev. Carl H. Kluge and Rev. Saul White.

Committees:

Program: Mrs. J. W. Yancy,II, Chm., Dr. Wolfe Macht, Dr. H. H. Sullivan, Miss Laura Edwards, Mrs. Nannie B. Aycox and Miss Henryetta Henry. Members have met in a Study Forum twice a month in the Auditorium of the Waco Public Library. Speakers for these meetings have been Rev. I. P. Paulson, Dr. Wolfe Macht, Mr. A. E. MacMillan, Mrs. Wm. Rosenthal, Mrs. Milton Stroud, Rev. Carl H. Kluge, Mr. Edward Fred and Mr. Johnny Morrow. Interesting discussion periods followed each talk. Three general meetings have been held, speakers being Dr. Harry Moore of Sociology Dept., Univ. of Texas; Bishop Joseph Gomez, head of the AME Church of Texas,(headquarters Paul Quinn College, Waco) and Mr. Paul Harrup, Exec. Sec'y., Waco YMCA.

Membership: Mrs. Arthur Wiebusch, Chm., all members assist. Any person or group of any race or creed interested in promoting the aims of the Comm. is eligible for membership. Dues are $1.00 per year for individuals and $5.00 or more for organizations. Persons interested may phone Mrs. Milton Stroud, Pres., 5583 or Miss Laura Edwards, Treas., 6444-Z. Present membership is 135.

EDUCATION: No. 1 - Teachers Education Committee: Mrs. Marian Butler, Chmn., Supt. Irby Carruth, Prof. Ernest Cabe, Jr., Prof. J. S. Henry and Prof. J. J. Wilson has been studying the possibilities of obtaining educational facilities for Waco Negro girls who want to become trained nurses. No. 2 - Citizen's Educational Committee - Co-Chmn. Miss Laura Edwards and Rev. Saul White; Mrs. Robert Markham, Mr. A. E. MacMillan, Mrs. M. M. Sanford, Mrs. Frank Baldwin, Mrs. B. D. Smith, Mr. J. M. Vanston and Mr. F. M. Johnson have made a study of the needs of Waco Negro Schools using a survey made by the Extension Dept. of Univ. of Texas and in cooperation with Supt. Irby Carruth. They have written a letter to Mr. Carruth and the School Board agreeing with the requests of Supt. Carruth for improvements of the Waco Negro Schools and commending him for his fine plans set forth. They pledged support of our group in the coming school bond election.

Social Welfare: Mrs. E. L. Harrison, Chmn., Mrs. Irving M. Pettis, Mr. Leon Wagner, Rev. E. C. Gibson, Bishop Joseph Gomez, Mrs. R. W. Severance and Mr. A. E. MacMillan. This group has made a study of local transportation, receiving cooperation in added facilities, etc.. Many letters of appreciation have been sent Waco agencies for their fine attitudes and actions for all Waco people. Thru this committee the Commission is requesting more and better trained policemen, more policemen of various races for their particular areas; better lighting for Bledsoe Miller Park; safety crossings lights for school children; curtailment of forms of advertising which promote prejudice and disrespect. Our group is listed in the new directory of Waco Council for Social Welfare. It clears its projects with Mrs. Mary Power, Exec. Sec'y. of Waco Planning Council. We keep in close touch with established social agencies of the city, including Health, Child Welfare, T.B. Ass'n., Community Chest, Red Cross, Recreation Dept., and law enforcement officers.

Civic and Legislative: Mrs. Charles G. Eidson, Chmn., Mrs. M. H. Hodges Mrs. Margaret Conger, F. M. Johnson, and Mrs. E. E. Moody. This Comm. studies all phases of civic and legislative work concerning our group. The entire Study Forum studied thruout the winter the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and the International Bill of Human Rights in the light of our own community conditions. Letters have been sent our Texas Legislators asking for anti poll tax and anti lynching laws.

COMMITTEES Continued

Publicity: Mrs. Robert Markham, Chmn., Mrs. M. H. Hodges, Mrs. Frank Baldwin, and F. M. Johnson. There has been fine cooperation of the Press and letters of appreciation have gone out from the Commission. The Waco Commission especially appreciates the new page of Negro News in the Sunday Tribune-Herald, which brings to the public some of the fine thoughts and activities of this race thereby helping to counteract the bad impressions left when, as in the past, most news items concerning them were reporting crime.

Budget and Finance: Dr. H. H. Sullivan, Chmn., Miss Laura Edwards, Treasurer, Mr. A. E. MacMillan and Mrs. John K. Strecker ably handling the finance program.

Literature: Mrs. M. H. Hodges, Chmn., Mrs. Hodges maintains suggested reading lists put out by various groups including the Southern Regional Council, Public Affairs pamphlets, the Educational Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Catholic Interracial Commission and the United Council of Church Women, etc. She has ordered many books and pamphlets at requests of members. Members have brought the Study Forums much of their own literature to exchange with fellow members. One member, Milton Syroud, Jr., compiled and had published a pamphlet calling attention to existing conditions and pointing the way to needed social changes. He has distributed approximately 500 copies of this pamphlet.

Correspondence: Mrs. B. D. Smith, Chmn., has mailed out almost 2000 notices and letters for the group.

General

All officers and committee chairmen have served faithfully. The Commission will be glad to furnish speakers for special occasions when called upon. Membership and support of any interested persons will be welcomed.

Activities for the summer will be suspended excepting one meeting of the Study Forum the first Monday in each month at 7:30 P.M. in the auditorium of the Public Library.

The Executive Board will meet again on August 22nd in preparation for the first General Meeting in the fall on the last Monday in August.

MRS. MILTON L. STROUD, Pres.
2900 Bosque Blvd
Waco, Tex.

MEMBERSHIP WACO COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
May 31, 1949

Mrs. Gladys Adams
Rev. I. S. Aycox
Mrs. I. S. Aycox
Dr. L. B. Adams
Mrs. L. B. Adams
Mr. A. L. Adelman

Mrs. J. V. Baird
Mrs. D. G. Bouldin
Mrs. Marian Butler
Mrs. R. L. Brounaugh
Dr. A. F. Braithwaite
Mrs. A. F. Braithwaite
Mr. Frank Baldwin
Mrs. Frank Baldwin
Mr. O. E. Black
Mr. A. Berkman
Mrs. K. V. Britt

Mrs. Margaret Conger
Mr. Orel Collier
Mr. Dee Congee
Mrs. Alice Cauffield
Mrs. Max Corman
Mr. Irby Carruth
Mrs. J. A. Cauffield
Mr. Morgan Cockrell
Mr. Ernest Cabe
Mrs. Ernest Cabe
Rev. T. R. Clemmons
Mr. E. C. Davis
Mrs. E. C. Davis
Mr. Charles Douglass

Mrs. Charles G. Eidson
Miss Laura Edwards

Mrs. Morris Fred
Mrs. J. B. Friday

Rev. Thomas B. Gallaher
Mr. J. G. Giron
Bishop Joseph Gomez
Mrs. Joseph Gomez
Rev. E. C. Gibson
Miss Alda Gregory
Mr. Angelo Guerrero
Mrs. Patricia Guerrero
Miss Clona Guerrero
Rev. Louis Gomez
Mrs. Louis Gomez
Mrs. Carrie Godshaw
Mrs. Goodman
Mr. Joseph J. Garnett
Mrs. Joseph J. Garnett

Mr. M. H. Hodges
Mrs. M. H. Hodges
Mrs. E. L. Harrison
Mr. J. S. Henry
Miss Henryetta Henry
Miss Cassie Mae Harris
Mrs. B. J. Hardeman
Mr. F. H. Hicks
Mrs. F. H. Hicks
Mr. M. P. Harvey
Mr. H. S. Heath

Rev. George L. Johnson
Mrs. George L. Johnson
Mrs. Abbie Jones
Mrs. J. W. Johnson
Mr. F. M. Johnson
Rev. George J. Johnson
Mrs. George J. Johnson
Rev. L. W. Jenkins
Mrs. L. W. Jenkins

Rev. Carl Kluge
Mrs. Carl Kluge
Miss E. O. King
Mr. W. C. Kennard

Miss Sarah Lowery
Mrs. W. T. Lowery
Mrs. Velma Love
Miss W. S. Lane
Rev. J. T. Laugham

Mrs. Robert Markham
Mrs. Bert Marrs
Mrs. Effie Morris
Rabbi Wolfe Macht
Mr. A. E. McMillan
Mr. Arthur J. Miller
Mrs. E. E. Moody
Mrs. Cecil McQuirter

Rev. I. P. Paulson
Mrs. O. B. Posson
Mr. H. E. Pepper
Mrs. Irving M. Pettis

Dr. G. H. Bradford
Mrs. G. H. Radford
Mr. Wilbert Renfro
Mr. Rosenthal
Mrs. Rosenthal
Mrs. L. K. Richards
Miss Doris M. Richerson
Mr. Rosenthal
Mrs. Roddey

Mr. Milton L. Stroud
Mrs. Milton L. Stroud
Mrs. Eddie E. Smith
Dr. H. H. Sullivan
Mrs. H. H. Sullivan
Mrs. M. Sanford
Mrs. J. K. Strecker
Mrs. Earl Stinson
Mrs. B. D. Smith
Mr. Walter A. Stogdell
Mrs. Walter A. Stogdell
Mrs. R. W. Severance
Mrs. W. L. Smith
Mrs. Ben R. Sleeper
Dr. Arthur Stout
Milton L. Stroud, Jr.
Mrs. Milton L. Stroud, Jr.
Mr. Philip Sanger
Mrs. Philip Sanger
Mrs. Y. W. Sliblett
Mr. R. C. Scott

Mr. W. A. Truesdale
Mrs. Jewel Townsend

Mr. John Vanston
Mrs. John Vanston

Mrs. A. C. Wiebusch
Mr. Dillard Warner
Rev. Saul White
Mrs. Oclessa Wyatt
Prof. Leon Wagner, Jr.
Mrs. Leon Wagner, Jr.
Mrs. W. W. Wolverton
Mrs. J. J. Wilson
Mrs. Addie White
Mr. Leon Wagner, Sr.
Mrs. Leon Wagner, Sr.

Mrs. H. M. Yancey

State Ctees - Texas

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1949
Southern Regional Council

NEWSLETTER

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Affiliated with the
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mrs. James S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Mrs. J. L. Brock, Treasurer
Bryan, Texas

Volume I September 1949 Number I

PURPOSE

The desire to inform our membership regarding definite and gradual improvement in race relations within the last ten years in Texas, brought about largely as a result of mutual cooperation and understanding between the races, and to keep them alert for future efforts, prompted the suggestion of a "News Letter" to be issued by the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

The Commission was organized in 1920 in the office of President R. E. Vinson of The University of Texas, and has continuously endeavored, since that date, to foster interracial understanding and cooperation.

It is the purpose of this "Sheet" to acquaint the public of many wholesome changes by spotlighting concrete examples here and there. Unnoticed and unheralded, there are multitudes of fine things that have been accomplished in Texas which should be brought to public attention. It is the feeling that to focus attention on definite areas in which progress and improvement have been made would not only be enlightening, but suggestive to other communities what might be achieved with a program of cooperation. To work within this formula of cooperation between the races for social and economic betterment, is the program of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

OUT-OF-STATE-AID

Since 1939, the state of Texas spent for Out-of-State-Aid to Negro students to pursue their studies in colleges and universities in other states, the amount of $280,000. The 51st Legislature appropriated $90,000 for this biennium to continue these grants in aid until adequate provisions are made in Texas. The Texas Commission sponsored this aid program before the Legislature in 1937.

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Southern Regional Council

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

The 51st Texas Legislature made appropriations to the institutions of higher learning for colored citizens as follows:

1. Prairie View A and M College..... $ 1,623,312
2. The Texas State University for Negroes..... $ 3,334,500.

The building program for The Texas State University for Negroes, Houston, will be considered at the special session of the Legislature in January 1950. The request has been made for $5,000,000 to erect buildings for dormitories, Science, Law, Pharmacy, Library and Medicine.

GILMER-AIKEN LAW

The Gilmer-Aiken Law is without a doubt one of the most far-reaching and important legislations that has been enacted in Texas for seventy-five years. In its initial administration, it has been gratifying indeed to note, that school officials generally have endeavored to discharge their obligations to all concerned. There has been no case of discrimination reported thus far. A news item appearing in the Houston Chronicle reflects the spirit of its administration at Schulenburg, Texas:

> "The six Negro teachers of 1944-1945 drew $4,320, while seven members of the Negro faculty this year will be paid $21,726."

EXPERIMENT STATION NUMBER 18

The state Negro agricultural colleges in the United States have never had the opportunity to participate in the Agricultural Experiment Station Program, which has been operated in each state with funds derived both from the states and federal governments. The 51st Texas Legislature voted $56,000 for a Sub-Experiment Station at Prairie View A and M College, Prairie View, Texas, which will be under the direction of the School of Agriculture. The Federal Government will supplement the state's grant. This is the first Agricultural Experiment Station that has ever been established for Negroes in this country.

BARNETT AND MEDICAL EDUCATION

Herman A. Barnett applied to The University of Texas for medical training in April of this year. In all examinations, he made an unusually high rating, and was therefore, then pronounced

BARNETT AND MEDICAL EDUCATION (Continued)

eligible for medical training in Texas. Barnett's application was then sent to The Texas State University for Negroes at Houston by the University of Texas. Since The Texas State University for Negroes did not have ample facilities, at this time, to give the training desired, it was necessary to contract with the University of Texas to provide this service. This contract also provides for post-graduate work in other fields of learning, if they are not available at The Texas State University for Negroes.

Mr. Barnett reported to Galveston, Monday, September 12, and was cordially received by the Dean and President of the student body, giving assurances that everything would be done to make his connections with the Medical School in Galveston both pleasant and profitable.

HOUSING

In the period of acute housing shortage everywhere, the Negro people have had their share of the problem. More and more, as unfair attitudes have been decried by public opinion and the press, this situation is gradually becoming more satisfactory. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in Dallas, Texas, in solving this housing problem. Recently, a public-spirited real estate dealer offered to construct several hundred houses for Negroes, and promptly a vigorous protest was made by white citizens living in the vicinity of the proposed project. At the public hearing before the City Council, the venture was given the "green light." Mrs. John H. Hanna of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation was one of the main speakers, who ably supported the housing project.

STATE AND LOCAL COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

There was a substantial increase in attendance from fifteen areas of the state at the Annual Meeting, Fort Worth, January 21 and 22. Outstanding guests were: Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, President, The Texas State University for Negroes; Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E; and Dr. Donald Grant, lecturer from England. The Fort Worth Commission, always active, proved the ideal host.

Stimulating discussions were held in the following Workshops: "Education and Race Relations," Dr. L. A. Woods, Leader; "Church and Race Relations," Rev. R. L. Mosby; "Housing and Race Relations," Mr. George Washington; "Social Welfare and Race Relations," Dr. Daniel Russell; "Alcoholism and Race Relations," Dr. Jalenek. The Commission, at this meeting, authorized letters supporting the Anti-Poll Tax, the Anti-Lynching Bill (though defects were recognized), and State Juvenile Court Bill, and letters to various public officials regarding policies.

Also, the following individuals were reported to be Texas Fellows of the Southern Regional Council: Miss Pauline Watkins

STATE AND LOCAL COMMISSION ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Campbell, Dr. R. C. Koeninger, Dr. E. B. Perry, Mr. Jewel Tatum, Mr. Glen Turner, Dr. C. R. Yerwood, Mr. Jackson Voltair and Mr. Ernest C. Neal.

The Commission is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council (individual annual memberships for $3.00, including "The New South", will be appreciated by them), Texas Social Welfare Association, Texas Children and Youth Committee, and will cooperate with the Youth Development Council.

The President, Mrs. James S. Crate of Houston, Texas, has been busy with Commission work. She has attended a recent Conference of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, and has spoken in Waco at a Methodist Area Conference at Paul Quinn College. She also attended a meeting concerned with the re-organization of the San Antonio group, which is making a survey of local conditions; and at Waco, where we now have a very active organization, which conducts two forums a month on the Civil Rights program, and one general meeting. Plans are under consideration for organization Austin, Marlin and Nacogdoches.

The Houston Commission, concerned with education and action, has broadened member responsibility by following committees for 1949-50: Community Issues and Development, including Political and Civil Rights, Social Agencies, Membership and Program. The Houston Council on Education in Race Relations, of which the Commission was the motivating force and is a member with six other religious organizations, will continue its program for 1949-50 of a series of services of worship, radio series, speakers before organizations, and hopes to further develop its plans for an Institute and work with the press.

Dr. Howard Thurman, Co-Pastor with Dr. Buell Gallagher of the Fellowship Church, San Francisco, will be the speaker on Race Relations Sunday. State members are cordially invited to attend at 4 p.m. For the address of the church in Houston, write the state president.

HERE AND THERE

Scanning the average picture of race relations in Texas, there is only one sound conclusion that can be made, and that is, that there are unmistakeable signs, everywhere, in the improvement in the relations between the white and colored citizens. This has been made possible by a growing tolerant attitude, which paves the way for better understanding and wholesome cooperation.

It has been found that in these instances, where both races are working together on some socially desirable project, much satisfaction and progress have been the outcome. Working together in County and Community Fairs, Red Cross Drives, Community Health and Recreation Programs, and other activities, such as, Council of

HERE AND THERE (Continued)

Social Agencies, Community Chest Campaigns, Services of Worship and Educational Programs have all been productive of much good.

* *

You are urged to see the movies: "Home of the Brave," and "Lost Boundaries", then write letters to local theaters congratulating them on bringing these pictures.

* *

YOUR COOPERATION

In order to make this "Sheet" of the most vital use, we earnestly request all members to send to Dr. W. R. Banks, President Emeritus, Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas, any significant items regarding their own group and/or of progress in their communities.

MAKE THE ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 9 and 10, 1949 A "MUST" DATE.

A later bulletin will carry details.

* * *
*

State Committees - Texas

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

affiliated with

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL , INC.

Officers (Oct. 1949

President - Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston 6, Texas

V. President- Dr. W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College, Prairie View,

V. President - Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville

Secretary - Professor H. J. Mason, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

Treasurer - Mrs. J. L. Brock, 609 N. Washington St., Bryan, Texas

Historian - J. D. McLeod, Huntsville

Directors

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson, 203 Bennett St., Marlin, Texas

Dr. Charles Sherer, Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth, Texas

Prof. I. Q. Hurdle, 1416 E. 12th St., Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington, 2219 Dowling St. Houston, Texas

Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, 807 Sinclair Building, Ft. Worth, Texas

Dr. C. R. Yerwood, 1115 12th St., Austin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, 1328 Louisiana Ave. Ft. Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian, 1211 E. 11th St. Austin, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw, P. O. Box 2097. Houston 2. Texas

Dean T. A. Shelby, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

Prof. T. W. Pratt, 3612 Thomas Ave., Dallas, Texas

Mrs. John M. Hanna, 3307 Drexel Drive, Dallas 5, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell, A. & M. College, College Station, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue, 5319 Cherokee St. Houston 5, Texas

Dr. W. C. Davis, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas

Dr. R. B. Melton, Denton, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith, University Baptist Church, Austin 21, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson, Box 664, Marshall, Texas

State Committees - Texas

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5 1949
Southern Regional Council

A N N O U N C E M E N T

The Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation will hold its Annual Meeting in Waco, December 9-10, at the Austin Avenue Methodist Church, 13th and Austin Ave.

Friends and members are cordially invited to attend any or all sessions. On Friday the 9th, from 1:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. there will be reports from delegates and panel discussions led by men and women outstanding for their devotion to and achievements in Interracial affairs.

At 6:00 p. m. members, delegates and friends will be served a Fellowship Supper ($.75 plate) at the First Methodist Church, 5th and Jackson. At 8:00 p. m. a public meeting will be held at the Austin Avenue Methodist Church, the main address to be given by Dr. Blake Smith of the University Baptist Church, Austin, Texas. Music will be offered by Paul Quinn College and Baylor University.

On Saturday morning, the 10th, beginning at 9:00 a. m. (Austin Ave. Methodist Church) there will be reports of standing committees; Workshops in the several areas of race relations will be conducted, including: Education and Race Relations, Housing and Race Relations, Social Welfare and Race Relations, Health and Recreation, Labor and Race Relations and others.

Leaders of the Annual Meeting include Mrs. M. L. Stroud, President of the Waco Interracial Commission, Mrs. J. S. Crate, President of the Texas group, Mr. George Mitchell, Exc. Director Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. W. M. Collins of Texas Christian University, Dr. R. Harrington, President Sam Houston College, Austin, Mr. Glen Rollins, Waco, Rev. Tylson Maynard, Waco, Dr. Edwin Elliott, Ft. Worth, and others.

Among the aims and goals of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation are: increased enlightenment, tolerance and understanding among the racial groups which TOGETHER make and unite our United States. Your presence and participation in all of these meetings is most earnestly solicited by the State and Waco Commissions. Please give notice and announcement of these meetings in your church or school and urge your members and students to attend.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. Milton L. Stroud
Pres. and Prog. Chair.
2900 Bosque Blvd., Waco
Phone: 2-0104

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks, Prairie View
Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville

SECRETARY
Prof. H. J. Mason, Marshall

TREASURER
Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod, Huntsville

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

AFFILIATED WITH

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

MRS. JAS. S. CRATE, *President*
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

DIRECTORS

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson, Marlin
Dr. Charles Sherer, Fort Worth
Prof. I. Q. Hurdle, Austin
Mrs. B. J. Covington, Houston
Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, Fort Worth
Dr. C. R. Yerwood, Austin
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Ft. Worth
Mrs. C. H. Christian, Austin
Charles A. Shaw, Houston
Dean T. A. Shelby, Austin
Prof. T. W. Pratt, Dallas
Mrs. John M. Hanna, Dallas
Dr. Daniel Russell, College Station
Mrs. W. H. Hogue, Houston
Dr. W. C. Davis, Dallas
Dr. R. B. Melton, Denton
Dr. Blake Smith, Austin
Mrs. P. D. Johnson, Marshall

Mailed 1/30/50 to Mrs. Crate with 352 copies of Race in the News.

~~February 3, 1950~~

Dear Editor:

This pamphlet, called Race in the News, is being generally praised as a temperate set of suggestions for the Press to use in matters involving race.

I am able to send it to you partly through the aid of the editor of the Greenville, Mississippi Delta Democrat-Times, Mr. Hodding Carter, who is one of the Council's Board members.

The Southern Press is notably giving attention to fairness and consideratenesss in stories having a race aspect.

I would be grateful for your study of the pamphlet, and for your use in the paper of such of its guides as may seem workable.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Margaret B. Crate

Chairman

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

SRC - State Committees
Texas

SRC MEMBERS IN DALLAS AND HOUSTON TEXAS APRIL 24, 1951

DALLAS

Mr. George Allen
~~814½ Good Street~~ RA-4155 TRoss Ave
Dallas 1,

Dr. J. H. Black
1719 Pacific Avenue RA4691 - Vergil
Dallas,

Miss Dorothy Carter
919 W. ~~10th~~ Street WE4243 No answer
Dallas,

Dr. W. C. Davis
Southern Methodist University LA-2141
Dallas, ext 428 No answer

Rev. ~~Mrs.~~ Wesley C. Davis - all
3332 Milton Avenue JU-2889 - Texas Interracial Commission
Dallas 5,

Mrs. E. C. Dillard
3525 State Street HA-7405
Dallas, No answer

Mrs. John M. Hanna
3307 Drexel Drive
Dallas 5,

Mr. R. A. Hester
2526½ Elm Street No answer HU-5271
Dallas 1,

Rev. A. C. Miller — giving a talk at Bishop College
303 Baptist Building LO-3416 Hunt
Dallas 1,

Mr. M. J. Norrell
Chamber of Commerce Building
Dallas 2,

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pemberton, Jr.
3707 State Street
Dallas 4, TA-5984

Mr. A. M. Smith
2011 N. Washington Street
Dallas 4,

DALLAS (Cont'd)

Mrs. Alex W. Spence
3620 Overbrook Drive
Dallas 5,

Miss Hazel Evelyn Watkins
Rt. 7, Box 412
Dallas,

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall B. Young No answer
4420 Camden Avenue VI-2967
Dallas,

HOUSTON

Mr. Morris Bogdanow
907-8 Scanlan Building
Houston 2,

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston,

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6,

Mr. W. Leonard Davis
2110 Hutchins Street
Houston 3,

Mrs. M. E. Fairchild
1114 St. Emanuel Street
Houston 3,

Mrs. William H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee Street
Houston 5,

Mr. J. H. Jemison
222 West Dallas Street
Houston 3,

Dr. and Mrs. R. O. Lanier
Texas State University
for Negroes
3210 Wheeler
Houston 4,

HOUSTON (Cont'd) April 24, 1951

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Lee
2316 Dowling Street
Houston 4,

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Mandell
1702 Wichita Street
Houston 4,

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Mullins, Jr.
1927 Indiana
Houston,

Mrs. Eugenia Rayzor
3207 Groveland Lane
Houston,

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Robinson
2413 Dowling Street
Houston 4,

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
P. O. Box 2097
Houston 2,

Bishop A. Frank Smith Epis
2308 Southmore
Houston 4,

✓ Mr. J. Edwin Smith lawyer
~~1605 Sterling Building~~ Texas Av. Bldg
Houston 2,

Mr. Carter Wesley
P. O. Box 3086
Houston 1,

Mr. and Mrs. David H. White
P. O. Box 153
Houston 1,

Mr. Walter W. Whitsin Sound engy
403 Gray Avenue
Houston 3,

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wiggins
3237 Reeves Street
c/o Mr. C. A. Jones
Houston 4,

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wright
501 State National Bank Building
Houston 2,

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DEC 8 1952
Southern Regional Council

3225 Maple Avenue
Waco, Texas
November 14, 1952

Dear Members and Friends:

The Texas Commission on Race Relations will hold its annual meeting in Waco, Friday, December 5th, 1:30 P.M. to 12 noon, Saturday, December 6th. The general theme of this meeting is "Living Democracy". The place of the meeting will be the First Presbyterian Church on Austin Avenue at 11th Street. Registration is desired by 1:15 P.M. Friday (no fee). All members and other interested persons are cordially invited to attend.

At 1:30 P.M. the opening session will be high-lighted by reports of the state president, Mrs. James S. Crate of Houston, and other officers and committee chairmen. The election of officers for 1953 will take place. Dr. J. D. McLeod of Sam Houston State Teachers College at Huntsville will be in charge of the literature table.

Following the Friday afternoon meeting, delegates and friends are invited to visit Paul Quinn College at 1020 Elm Street, East Waco. At 6 P.M. an informal Fellowship Supper ($1.25 per plate) will be served in the Student Union Building on the campus. Dr. I. P. Paulson of Waco will be the supper speaker. Please address request for supper reservations to Mrs. Tommie Stroud, 3225 Maple Ave. (phone 2-0104) at once.

At 8 P.M. Friday evening, Dr. Tom Curry of Dallas will address a mass meeting at the First Presbyterian Church on the subject "Living Democracy". Special music by students of Baylor University and Paul Quinn College.

The Saturday morning session will feature two panel discussion groups (one of college students) on various topics relating to "Democratic Objectives". Also, Saturday morning we will hear Dr. Byron Buckeridge of Dallas speak on "Employment Opportunities". Mrs. W. H. Hogue of Houston will present "Commission Projects".

There will be a meeting of the Executive Board at the First Presbyterian Church at 10 A.M. Friday, December 5th. Board members for 1953 will remain for a short session following the close of the meeting Saturday, December 6th.

Please be present at this annual meeting. Also, kindly announce it in your various groups at your earliest convenience.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. James S. Crate, President
Texas Commission on Race Relations
Mr. George J. Johnson, President
Waco Commission on Race Relations
Mrs. Laura Edwards
Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Co-Chairmen, Committee on Arrangements

State Comms-
Tex.

ANNUAL MEETING

Texas Commission on Race Relations

1920 - 1952

Friday and Saturday
December 5th & 6th

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Austin Avenue at 11th Street

Waco Texas

THEME

"Living Democracy"

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1952

9:00 A.M. Meeting of Committee on Finance
10:00 A.M. Meeting of Board of Directors

11:00 A.M. Registration

1:30 P.M. Call to Order . . . . . Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
Hymn - No. 339 . . . . . ."America The Beautiful"
Devotional . . . . . Rev. Carl H. Kluge, Pastor
Evangelical & Reformed Church, Robinson, Texas
Appointment Special Committee . . . . . Mrs. J.S. Crate

1:50 P.M. Officers Reports
President's Message . . . . .Mrs. J.S. Crate, Houston, Tex.
1st. Vice President . . Dr. W.R. Banks, Prairie View, Texas
2nd. Vice President . . . Dr. J.L. Clark, Huntsville, Texas
Secretary . . . . . .Mr. I.Q. Hurdle, Austin, Texas
Treasurer . . . . . Miss Laura Edwards, Waco, Texas

2:45 P.M. Reports of Committees
1. Finance & Budget . . .Drs. J.L. Clark and J.D. McLeod,,
State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas
2. Social Welfare . . .Dr. F.R. Barnwell, Ft. Worth, Texas
Mrs. A.E.S. Johnson, Marlin, Texas
Nominating Committee Dr. J.D. McLeod, Chairman

3:45 P.M. Election of Officers
Announcements

4:30 P.M. Closing Prayer . . . . . .Rev. Thos. Sepulveda, Waco, Texas

5:00-5:45 P.M. Visit To Paul Quinn College . . .10:20 Elm St.East Waco

6:00 P.M. Fellowship Supper . . . . . .Paul Quinn Student Union Bldg.
Presiding . . . . . Dr. Sherman L. Green, President
Solo . . . . . Mrs. V.L. Lindsey, Waco, Texas
Invocation . . . . . .Dr. W.R. Banks Prairie View, Tex.
Solo . . . . . Mrs. Jas. M. Cooper, Waco, Texas
Introduction of Guests and Speaker . . . . . .Dr. Green
Address: The Church and Race Relations, Rev. I.P. Paulson
Pastor, First Lutheran Church, Waco, Texas
Song: "Blest Be The Tie" . . . . . By Group

FRIDAY 8:00 P.M.
First Presbyterian Church

Prelude . . . . . Mrs. J.W. Yancy
Presiding:. . . Rev. Geo. J. Johnson, Pres. Waco Commission
Opening Hymn: No. 349 "God Of Our Fathers"
Greetings: . . . . . Dr. Thos. B. Gallaher, Host Pastor
Presentation of Texas Commission on Race Relations
Mrs. James S. Crate, Houston

Solo: . . . . . Mr. Jas. Smith, Student-Paul Quinn College
Scripture Rev. Maggart Howell, Pastor 1st. Meth. Church,Waco
Offering
Solo-"One World"Mr. Thos. Stewart, Student Music Dept.Baylor
Introduction of Speaker: . . . . . .Dr. Gallaher
Address: - Dr. Thomas Curry, Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church, Dallas, Texas
Prayer and Benediction . . .Rev. E.C. Gibson, St. Luke A.M.E. Church, Waco

SATURDAY 9:00 A.M.

9:00 A.M. Devotional - Dr. A. Norman Evans, Pastor, Austin Ave. Meth.
9:15 A.M. Minutes
9:20 A.M. Panel Discussion: "Some Gains and Needs Affecting Youth In Democratic Living"
Understanding & Appreciation: . . . . .Miss Helen McCullough Student, Baylor University
Recreation and Sports Stu. Mr. Carl Clark, Paul Quinn College
Public Services .. Mr. Buford Nichols, Stu. Baylor University
Environment. Miss Sallye Johnson, Student Paul Quinn College
Moderator: Dr. R. C. Koeninger, Sociology Dept. of State Teacher's College, Huntsville.
10:20 A.M. Panel Discussion: "Some Democratic Objectives"
In Education: Dr. C.D. Johnson, Sociology Dept. Baylor University
In Religion and Culture, Rev. M.C. Griffin, Pastor, New Hope Baptist Church, Waco
In Civic Opportunities, Mrs. E.L. Harrison, Instructor, Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Tex.
Moderator,. . . . . .Dr. J.D. McLeod
Sam Houston, State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas
11:20 A.M. Recess - 10 Minutes
11:30 A.M. "Employment Opportunities" Dr. Byron Buckeridge, Ft.Worth Tex.
11:45 A.M. Proposed Commission Projects..Mrs. W.H. Hogue, Houston, Tex.
12:00 NOON Installation of Officers, Mrs. Chas. G. Eidson, Waco, Texas
12:15 P.M. Reports of Committees:
Courtesies
Registration
Findings
Closing Prayer . . . . . .Mrs. Jno. Hanna, Dallas, Texas

TEXAS COMMISSION ON

RACE RELATIONS

OFFICERS

Mrs. James S. Crate, President . . . . . .2410 Inwood Dr. Houston
Dr. W.R. Banks, Vice-President . . . . . Prairie View
Dr. J.L. Clark, Vice-President . . . . . Huntsville
Mr. I.Q. Hurdle, Secretary. . . . . Austin
Miss Laura Edwards, Treasurer. . . . . Waco

DIRECTORS

Mrs. C.H. Christian . . . . . .Austin
Mrs. D.P. Johnson . . . . . .Marshall
Mrs. John Hannah . . . . . .Dallas
Mrs. B.J. Covington . . . . . Houston
Mrs. W.H. Hogue . . . . . Houston
Dr. E.C. McLeod . . . . . .Marshall
Dr. T.W. Pratt . . . . . .Dallas
Dr. Daniel A. Russell . . . . . College Station
Mr. Charles A. Shaw . . . . . Houston
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell. . . . . .Fort Worth
Dr. C.R. Yerwood . . . . . .Austin
Dr. Blake Smith . . . . . .Austin
Dr. Charles Sherer. . . . . .Austin
Mrs. A.E.S. Johnson . . . . . .Marlin
Mrs. Tommie B. Stroud . . . . . .Waco
Mrs. Pauline Watkins Campbell . . . . . .Huntsville
Prof. O.A. Roe . . . . . .Jasper
Dr. Nannie Belle Aycos. . . . . Houston

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Southern Regional Council

2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19 Tex.
Jan. 19, 1952

Miss. Sarah Calhoun
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3 Ga.

Dear Miss. Calhoun:

In reply to your letter the following are the officers of the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

President - Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
V. Pres. Dr. N. R. Banks, Prairie View
V. Pres. Dr. J. L. Clark, 1416 (?) E. 12th Huntsville
Secy - Prof. O. A. Rowe, Jasper Tex.
Treas. Mrs. E. F. Jud, 501 N. 35th St. Waco
Historian Dr. J. D. McLeod, Huntsville

Sincerely
Mrs. Jas S Crate

2 ~~2~~ = Tex.

January 12, 1953

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Dr.
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I am typing up a new list of the officers of the State Divisions and Interracial Committees and want to be sure that the officers we have listed for the Texas Commission on Race Relations are correct.

President--yourself
V. Pres.--Dr. W.R. Banks, Prairie View
V.Pres.--Dr. J.L. Clark, 1421 W. 14th St., Huntsville
Sec'y.--Prof. I.M. Hurdle, 1416 E. 12th St., Austin
Treas.--Miss Laura Edwards, 3019 Roman Ave., Waco

If any of these officers have been replaced, will you please let me know?

Sincerely,

Emily Calhoun
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

State Comms.
Texas

February 5, 1953

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Dr.
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

We are having a hard time about that annual meeting. We hate to get everybody here when there is no news about money. My guess is that the Executive Committee will simply collapse the 1952 and 1953 annual meetings and put the combined one in the summer or early fall of '53.

All these delays are bad medicine, I know, but when you haven't got money to do things, you just haven't. I still feel hopeful about the Fund for the Republic, but I don't know any real grounds for supposing that they will get their minds made up within weeks instead of in months, though there is still some hope of an early decision.

My advice would be for the Texas Commission to go ahead as best it can. We will come to your aid the moment we can get any money.

Many thanks for being part of the Statement. That's a big help. And the clippings are of great interest. I saw some of the Episcopal people in New York a month ago, and they were certainly most anxious to have the Houston meeting go creditably. I assured them that Houston could do a noble job for it.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19 Texas
Feb. 3, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

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FEB 5
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I note that the Board and Annual meeting of S.R.C has been postponed. We planned our Texas Commission board meeting for Feb. 27-28 to follow the S.R.C meeting. Can you give me any idea when your meeting will be held so we can set ours up to follow it.

So hope you have had more encouragement from The Fund for the Republic.

Know you will be interested in the enclosed letter and clippings.

With kindest regard and best wishes,

Sincerely
(Mrs. Jas. S.) Margaret B. Crate

Houston, Texas

The Council on Education in Race Relations will hold one of its customary community services of worship, interfaith and interracial, on Race Relations Sunday, February 8th, 3:30 P. M., at the First Christian Church, corner Main and Bell Streets. This Sunday service, observed throughout the nation, will be enriched for us by the presiding of the Rev. John D. Knowles, pastor of the church, the address by Dr. George D. Kelsey, and the exceptional singing of the Texas Southern University Choir, Dr. James E. Dorsey, Director.

Dr. Kelsey will speak on "Religious Bases for Human Rights", and is highly qualified for the occasion. He grew up in Columbus, Georgia, and was ordained to the Christian ministry in the Providence Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia. His B. D. degree was received from Andover Newton Theological School and his Ph. D. from Yale University. Dr. Kelsey has been Director of the Morehouse School of Religion, Associate Director in Field Administration of the National Council of Churches, and is now Associate Professor of Christian Ethics at Drew University, Madison, New Jersey. Among other writings, he is the author, with others, of the Christian Way in Race Relations. In November, 1952, he was the main speaker at the Texas Conference of the Methodist Student Movement, whose host was the Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

"The brotherhood of man will become an established fact as soon as each man determines to live like a brother in relation to his fellows. * * * He who wishes to enter into fellowship with the nation or race with which he lives must free himself from all isolating practices and beliefs. * * * There is no loftier human experience than that of becoming one with all mankind."

This service can be a channel for such an experience. Will you use it by attending yourself, by informing the members of your congregation, including your young people, and by appointing a cross-section group to be present and report later in their meeting.

Thank you very much.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

Ministers' Association of Greater Houston
Rabbinical Association of Houston
Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
The United Church Women of Houston
Jewish Community Council
Young Women's Christian Association
The Council of Churches of Greater Houston
Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation

The TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

1953

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ON

RACE RELATIONS

1953

A Southern Organization
For The
Promotion of Racial Goodwill

Affiliated With The
Southern Regional Council

Chairman, Mrs. James S. Crate, Houston, Texas
Secretary, Mrs. Eugene Jud, Waco, Texas

Prepared by J. L. Clark and J. D. McLeod, Huntsville, Texas

I. ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation is a southern organization which has its origin in conditions prevailing in the South during the demobilization period following World War I. The feeling of suspicion and distrust which permeated all classes at that time was evident among the Negroes of the United States who felt that their participation in the struggle "to make the world safe for democracy" had brought to them few of the benefits for which many Negro soldiers had made the supreme sacrifice.

In an effort to dispel suspicion and replace it with mutual understanding, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was organized in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1919 by a group of southern white men, including the National War Work Council, Rev. M. Ashby Jones, and others of like prominence. Headquarters were established in Atlanta, Georgia. Soon Interracial Committees were created throughout the Southern States in cities and towns.

The movement was introduced into Texas in the spring of 1920. It had its inception in the office of the President of the University of Texas. On a call issued March 27, 1920, by President R. E. Vinson of the University, in conjunction with Mr. L. A. Coulter, State Y. M. C. A. Secretary of Texas, a group of some twenty white and Negro men met for conference in the office of President Vinson on March 31. Upon explanation of the purposes of the movement by Mr. R. H. King of Atlanta, and after much deliberation, it was decided to introduce the Commission into Texas. In the summer of 1920, Rev. H. L. Gray of Southwestern University and Prof. J. L. Clark of Sam Houston State Teachers College and two Negro men, Dr. M. W. Dogan of Wiley University and Prof. Sam W. Houston of Walker County Industrial School, were placed in the field to organize local Interracial Committees, out of which was developed the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

During a part of the year 1923, E. M. Castleberry was employed as field agent. In 1924, after the Commission's plans had been enlarged to include both white and Negro women, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames was made a full time director. In 1929, Mrs. Ames was succeeded in this position as Professor of Sociology at Sam Houston State Teachers College. Among the prominent people of Texas who have served as chairman of the State Commission for one year or more are Dr. J. C. Hardy, Dr. W. P. Meroney, A.S. Cleveland, R.M. Kelly, R. M. Woods, J. L. Clark, Mrs. J. L. Brock, Mrs. James S. Crate. Elsewhere in this pamphlet will be found the names of the present officers.

II. PURPOSES AND METHODS

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation was launched as "an adventure in goodwill." Its purpose is summed up in the phrase, "Not amalgamation of the races, but the amicable adjustment of relationships in mutual helpfulness." In more specific terms its purpose has been defined as two fold:

1. The correction of racial injustices and the betterment of conditions affecting Negroes.

2. The improvement of those racial attitudes out of which unfavorable conditions grow.

The Commission has no rigid objectives set up by central authorities. Interracial Committees of local communities seek to find and correct bad conditions immediately at hand growing out of prejudice, indifference, or neglect. Through constructive efforts they attempt to dispel suspicion and fear by removing the causes and to establish confidence and goodwill.

The technique is simple. Local Committees function as the need arises. The State Commission meets annually in convention to hear reports from local Committees, to evaluate the work done and to suggest lines of approach to work for another year. In short, fairminded people of both races are brought together to face common problems and obligations resting upon them as citizens of the same government. In the light of ascertained facts and in the spirit of justice agreements are reached through deliberative counsel, and accomplishments are achieved through cooperative effort.

Foreign observers whose countries are vexed with racial animosities are convinced that as America goes racially, so goes the world. From the vantage point of our country's history, it is evident that as the South goes racially, so goes America. In light of the potentialities of the Atomic Age, the sponsors of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation accept the challenge.

III. ACHIEVEMENTS

Among the more specific achievements with which the Commission should be credited, at least in part, are the following:

1. A more objective attitude of the white press toward Negroes and of the Negro press toward white people.

2. A wider introduction into the curricula of the colleges and universities of the State of formal courses in Racial Relations. Such courses are now being offered in almost all of the Texas institutions.

3. Stimulation of racial conferences among ministers of the Gospel, sociologists and other educators, and the supplying of leaders for Young People's Conferences and Discussion Groups.

4. The dissemination of health information and cooperation with State and local civic and administrative agencies in improving sanitary conditions.

5. Provision of hospitalization for Negroes in many local communities and encouraging the State, for the first time, to assume responsibility for the hospitalization of Negro tubercular patients in state supported institutions.

6. The establishment by the state of a Home for delinquent Negro girls.

7. The State's assumption of the responsibility for Negro orphans.

8. A more universal acceptance of the principal of justice in the courts, and an early eradication of the crime of lynching.

9. More adequate educational opportunities for Negroes, including better public schools, graduate, and professional training.

10. Assisted in procuring adequate provision for Negro participation in Texas Centennial at the Central Exposition in Dallas.

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Informant: Colored business July 26//54 Houston, Texas
Man- active in politics.
Mr. Hobart Taylor- Runs a garage and a taxi service.
2011 Dowling, Houston-phone: CE 7766 (A political boss ?)

I opened by saying that I had talked with Gould Beach, he seemed a bit unusual.
Ans- I've just come from him. Beach thinks straight. He's solid.
Then he gave me a lecture on economics being the root of all the segregation system: you don't divide anything unless you want to classify it. You only divide potatoes to take out the big ones to eat and use the calls for seed potatoes, etc.
Houston-he says- has a frustration in the white leadership.
Segregation has been "sold to public opinion : idea economic- i.e. "We don't want any Negro to compete for a white man's job."
It has engulfed our churches-they are bought and sold. So they don't stand for anything.
Houston is a frustrated community due to the domination of a few rich men. Liberals are afraid of economic retaliation;: when they get too far off center the bosses put pressure on them.
The general run of the people, however, are integrating without any noise, due to labor being armed to the teeth.

Ques- In what respect, integration, among what groups?
Ans- Among middle class whites with upper class Negroes.
Ques-What kinds of activity?
Ans- Families visiting families. Go to mixed private entertainment, but in public places.
Ques- For instance you hire a dining hall and ask for a dinner? Or go to the airport for mixed parties?
Ans-things like that. It's been going on here for seven years, or eight.
Ques- What began it?
Ans- People got together on the basis of political interests- the Democratic party- REAL Democrats(Not Shivers Democrats, he menat, as he is for Yarborough and was too busy Friday to see me till today- after the primary election was finished Saturday).
He--Political interests are the strongest thing that draws white and Colored together. (Showed me his membership card in Harris County Democrats- with $25. per month fee mentioned on it).
HE-- "Negroes get into politics and take full responsibility, AND WE PAY, we pay for it, we get the responsibility. Houston sets the example of the Negroes doing this. It has the most social integration (of Texas cities).
Ques. Why is East Texas supposed to be worse in race realtions?
Ans- Poverty. The reason East Texas has a reputation for racial hatred is that there has been poverty, poor farm people-
Ques- And that changes?
Ans Yes, that's over, there 's work now, industry.
He- The white liberal leadership come from some of the biggest (richest) men in Texas--The "True Democrats"- Jesse Andrews, and M s. R.D. Randolph, one of the Carters that built Houston, and Clayton- all liberal people.
Ques- So ?
He-- Men don't give up power. Segregation has been a success for what it was designed for- Profit.
Ques- Why are the Methodists coming out for integration and the Baptists stay shut up and dont breathe?
Ans- The Methodists pick men of high intelligence. We had a man here, southern born, who could say anything he liked. (Dr. Quillan).
Then a man from Boston took over (Dr. Volk) and can't get away with it.
But labor is the real power.

of-- Mr. H. Tayler- politician July 26//54 Houston

this man spends hours in libraies reading Negro history and speals off loads of it and has a large library- everything I mentioned and more).

Ques- Do you think then that white people here are coming to respect Negroes as individuals?

He went back to labor history. That whites in unions still don't want Negroes up-graded- is gradually learning to respects Negro and to see he has to have his share.....

Ques- I asked him here about housing and he DENIED THAT THERE HAD BEEN ANY BOMBINGS, ANYVIOLENCE OVER HOUSING (SAID HE HAD NOT HEARD OF KASHMERE GARDENS* DOES NOT KNOW WHERE IT IS) AND HE ALSO DENIED THAT THERE HAD BEEN A LYNCHINGHERE IN RECENT YEARS AND SAID THAT WAS BUILT UP AS A NEWS STORY TO PLEASE SOME LITTLE WHITE MAN) HE IS EITHER PLAYING ME FOR A FOOL OR IS NOT A REALIST HIMSELF. Seems to have fantasies of power beyond what Negroes visibly have).

He- There is an area out around Texas Southern Univ.where 700 Negro families moved in- about five years ago now, andno incidents.

Ques-Did TSU bring them in? No

Ans- No- it opened the way?

Ques- You mean it created a wedge of respectability sothe others entered more easily?

Ans-That's it. The south is not what it is publicized to be. There are thousands of Negroes who are independent and a capitalists. They demand the white business men's respect. The Negro teachers are shaky people. They are conciliators.

Ques- What about the NAACP?

Ans-- The NAACP does a lot of things he disapproves. But he approves their legal programme. "But we can't get our rights fighting among each other". (He probably refers to local factions here-the two camps of Negro opinion formed recently in re certain top people).

He went on to day that the NAACP is a hate group. It is a result of what the southern whites did. "Now, sensible people have to sit down and work thingsout. The southern white man made the NAACP and he made the Negro press- you never see anything about whites in the Negro press except what's bad".

He continued- Why would a community like Houston let itc get in the paper that a colred man was lynched? Just to please some little white man.

He continued: Since Roosevelt moved the wage scale up - thes changed the Negro's buying power.

Ques- What is the school boafd's policy re as to integration?

ANS. See Moreland,the Superintendent of schools. He is a nice man but he's been beaten down. The school board is under the direction of reactionary forces in the community.

Ques. Jesse Jones for example?

Ans- Jesse Jonesjust wants profit. Roosevelt wanted to make capital take its responsibility. (Expanded on this theme). The school board will be forced to the liberal side if Yarborough winsthe run-off election (in August-coming up).

He continued- Why integration had begun already here. There's a little town only six miles from Houston where they have it already. There were onyl six Negro children- they couldn't makea separate school for them, they're in school together.

"In the south it's the who you are that is important, and how your old folks are related, and that never gets in the book. We've got to get the southern whites off the hook,and we do it through politics.

You woudn't hear about it, but I hire whites on my plantation, and they don't mind it. Integration will come thru political action. We've moved segregation out of the library here without any noise. There was a time when a Negro couldn't park a car here. Now we park all over the place. Some of the head nurses at Jefferson Davis Hospital and at Davis and at

Herman hospital are Negroes. It was done through organized group action.

He cont'd: The Democratic party was the firstparty here to hold unsegregated meetings indoors and in public. The Negroes here put up $15,000. for the Democrats in 1948 here to beat the Dixiecrats. We take the responsibility, aand we pay the money.

Now we have non-political mmmm unsegregated meetings, too..
They (the local Democrats) broke up the Jefferson- Jackson Day dinner four years ago. It was abandoned because the Negroes were not invited.
Now we have breakfasts instead, at $ 100. a plate, and the Negroes go too. In the Commodore Perry Hotel .
The white people in the south are on a hook- how can we get them off it without making them feel bad?

_____the end_____

CC1: Mr. Harry Burns, Mr. Macec Smith

The San Antonio School Board sent out letters to all the parents at Jefferson high (not sure if they did to all parents at white schools over city) telling them that if they did not move they would have Negro children going to school with their children when de-segregation is effected .

(Source of this an ex-teacher, white, San Antonio).

July 19//54-- San Antonio, Texas--

Informant:: Mr. J.O. Loftin, President
of San Antonio and St Phillips Junior Colleges (White- latter Negro)

Ques- Opening - asked if Texas doesn't represent a good many diff/ regional points of view...
Yes, geophysical diffs affect thinking...
San Antonio cosmopolitan- 40 % Spanish, 7 % Negroes. Here he went on and stressed that there are
a good many native people in San Antone- Older families.
Ques. - Older white families you mean?
Ans. White and Mexican. But San Antonio is not of one mind. The differences of opinion here are not governed by foreign areas- Not any Grapes of Wrath here-
Ques and ans-- yes, California has remained a frontier. Maybe Texas has not.
Loftin- In San Antonio the Mexican is pretty well received. A good deal of intermarriage and political power. On our board (the board of the 2 Junior Colleges- NOT the school board)- we have a Mexican. We had a Negro on the Board for 6 years-

Ques- somethingto the effect was asked - as- has Mexican made San Antonio accept Negroes more than other southern towns? (Pretended- said did not know a Negro had ever served Board).
Ans.--San Antone is not more accepting of Negroes. It was a clever political move by a Mexican who got himself on the school board and got this Negro on the Junior College Board.

Ques- Why did Corpus Christi take Negroes into white college?
Ans- The paucity of Negroes in that area made Corpus Christi and the other junior colleges in that area take Negroes.
The majority of the population in San Antonio is ready to go ahead (and comply) with the (Supreme) Court's Decision. But we also have a swimming pool and with the intimacy of swimming we feel that we would be moving too fast..
Ques. You mean that the College here has a swimming pool and that would be the basis for decision whetehr or not this college (San Antonio Junior) would admit Negroes?

Ans. This Board of Education has for some time prepared against or I should say, for, this day (i. e. the Decision of May 17)-

Ques. Do you feel that swimming and the college are related?

Ans. The college has a pool and the intimacy with which the races would mingle would bringup a (difficulty- or some word like it) physical contact.
Ques. What about about eating? Is eating physical or social?
Ans. That's hard to say. That would not make so much difference. But we have in both schools (the Negro and white Junior colleges) got dances. You could not bar Negroes from a party, if you opened the school and what would happen if a Negro asked a white girl to dance?. The San Antonio Board of Education (not the college board now he is speaking of)- has planned this so as to hope for voluntary segregation by the community. Geographically it will be more convenient for Negroes to go to a Negro school as THEY HAVE SEGREGATED THEMSELVES.

Ques. - What about the high schools? Now Austin is like this for example it has 3 white highs anf one Negro high and the Negroes who gets high have to go long distances from clear over town and round the white high schools to get to their own.

7 of Leftin

Ques (cont'd) July 19//54-- San Antonio, Texas

I was just thinking that what you had said about the geographical distribution of Negroes in Corpus Christi and the junior college situation there, that the high schools might be in a similar situation in some places--

Ans- Austin is different. The Negroes here are more segregated on their OWN VOLITION. Most of them live on the East side, with a little scatterment on the west side.

(He injected somewhere along in the interview before this point that the Negro Junior College here- St Phillips Junior College-) has all the facilities the white one (San Antonio Junior Collge) has. A later check, on gym - pool (a lovely one with glass walls at two ends that made my mouth water for a swim on this torrid day)- and the science labs- biology has a model of a human body and a lot of models of human organs etc for teaching physiology-) and the chem and physics labs, etc. -- it was plain that this is not true. Both colleges are having large additions made- the Negro college, St. Phillips, will have old administration building torn down as soon as new one is completed I was told by Dr. Norris its head a few days prior to my visit tothe white college. Nevertheless the scale of operations and the equipment show the white school is definitely superior).

Leftin said something to the effect "We've taken pains to build it (the Negro college) up."
(I obtained both colleges catalogs and can compare trainingof facultiesand the curricula. The Negro school includes shoe repairing).

Me- with same Ques again- trying for a direct answer:
Would the same logic that applied with respect to the paucity of Negroes in Corpus Christi and the college there opening apply here to the high schools ?

Ans (evasion again)--It will be a growth, and not a sudden acceptance, here. The number of Negroes going to high school is few. Some will prefer to go to their own high school. Some of the elementary and some junior high schools will fill pretty fast with Negro students. Whenever a minority group gets strong the whites fold their tents and silently steal away (that will happen when Negroes enter white schools in somemixed neighborhoods, he infers here). The same will happen in time with the de-segregation of the schools here- as it has happened in the North- In New York and St Louis and Chicago wfor example. The whites go when the Negroes move in, it must make property lose value tremendously, when Negroes move in. So whites move out. Why, I moved myself twelve or fifteen years ago, from Wyoming Street. There were NO Negroes there then. The Negroes have moved in since and the whites all moved out. It's not the same with the Latins (Mexicans). If they are on the same economic level, they're allowed (by the whites) .

Ques. The Latins were made white by Texas a few years ago, weren't they?
Ans. By the federal government. Not the Texas law.
Ques. How di the Negores react to the Mexicans being made white?
Ans. The Negroes don't have any attitude about the Latins being called white.
Ques. Do the Latin and Negro intermarry?
Ans. Only the lower fringes. It's illigitimacy, not marriage.
Ques. What about whites and Negroes?
Ans. Yes, there must be, there are lots of Mulattoes-and some illegitimacy- That must be illigiti macy-- I would say it is always a white father.

Ques. How has the Roamn Catholic decision todesegregatate Catholic schools been reactd to in the wider community?

Ans. Among many Catholics there is resentment. I've heard these remarks personally. If you're a southerner and a Catholic and southern bred you don't like it. The Bishop saw that it would come and jumped the gun on the Supreme Court Decision. We all knew it would come.

Ques. Do you think it might have been a move to increase membership?
Ans. (For power I'd suspect)- or something to that effect his ans. was. He volunteered then,

"I think that the Decision is right. In my heart I don't like it, but in my mind I know it's right. If I like Mammy's biscuit but I will not sit down beside Mammy, it's silly. It's silly. Views vary . Somepeople always say "a damn spick" (for Mexican)- A laborer came over and took our hose the other day- was usingour water, and I told him to go and use his own water, not ours (at the college)- /Another white man nearby said, 'What can you expect of a Mexican?"- I don't agree. I say a Mexican is a mixture of high class Indian and conquistador and superior to lots of whites but he is what he is because he has had (poor environment- or no opportunities)- and he acts accordingly.

I had interrupted at the beginning of this quote in the part about liking Mammy's biscuit but not beingwilling to sit down beside Mammy and asked him to repeat. His repetition was that this attiutde on the part of the southerner is silly.
Now he continued:

"The Negro is clannish. He is like an ape. He wants to be like the white man and ape everything he does. He wants to be like the white. Now that man Whote of the NAACP divorced his Negro wife and married a white woman and /Negroes give a lot of money to the NAACP.They want to dothe same. If I was a Negro I'd bar him.

Ques. You think that they give him the money?

Ans. He's their leader. I believe that at heart their goal is intermarriage.
Ques. And not just equal rights?
Ans. Yes. I believe so. He's thecro leader. NAACP is a built up prejudice and with the preachers and the magazines and everything the Negro reads he's decided to get rid of this segregation by fair means or foul. The Negroes copy all the things the whites do. If white women put on lipstick the Negro women do although it makes purple on a black skin and if white women wear slcaks Negro women start to wear slacks too.
Ques. Why do they?
Ans. It's a residue of slavery when the Negro admired the white.

Ques. Isn't separate but equal as logical as this desegregation that you say appeals to your intellect?
Answer:
It doesn't go with the standards of the United States morally, mentally, or socially, or with simple justice.
Ques. Where do you define justice? From what premises?
Answer: It's Crhistian, and people should get what they pay for in taxes.
Ques: What do you call justice:
My ans.: I am a scientist. My point of view is the same when I am studying humans as it would be if I were studying a hill of ants. I do not ask if the Queen should have a day off, or the soldiers should . I study how society operates and what people do and think and why.

My ques to him: Then you take the Golden Rule and add that people pay taxes and have rights because they pay? Isn't that what that preacher said- the one I read about in the paper this morning, did you see it? (Reference to Ben Welch, white Methodist minister whose talk to NAACP at 36 anniversary meeting on July 18 was quoted in the SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS this morning).

Ans. I don't believe him! He's a rabble rouser, we're staying this desegregation (something to the effect the preacher knows the schools will desegregate and is just causing bad feelings)-

Ques- Then you take justice on the premises of the Golden rule and paying taxes?

Ans.- You can't separate the Golden Rule and the taxpayer's right to be represented.

Ques- Going back to the statement you made at the beginning, that there are different aspects of Texas: Would the smaller towns, do you think, be under pressure to admit Negroes to schools where Negroes are few in number as at Corpus Christi?

Ans-- Yes. The Court gave its opinion, NOT A DECISION. BUT UNTIL DECISIONS ARE RENDERED OPINIONS ARE NULL AND VOID SO FAR AS THE STATE LAW IS CONCERNED. NO STATE LAW WOULD BE INVALIDATED UNDER AN OPINION OF THE COURT AND I'M NOT SURE IT WOULD BE UNDER A DECISION OF THE COURT. Cases are decided by the Court, and precedents are set. So it's unprofitable to take a case up if you know it will be decided against you. But you can always bring up a case! The Supreme Court does not legislate. Congress does that. The Court will cause Texas Legislature to revamp its constitution. All public schools receiving funds from the state are bound by state laws, not federal.

Ques.- What about federal aid to schools, doesn't that get involved?

Ans.- Congress has passed no law - and so we're under state law now. We feel sure that the Court will render a decision for de-segregation. But the COURT HAS SAID IT WILL ASK THE ATTORNEYS-GENRAL OF THE STATES TO GIVE IDEAS AS TO HOW WE ARE TO DO IT. WE DON'T KNOW HOW IT WILL BE P(PLANNED) OR WHAT CUSHIONS WILL BE PERMITTED.

Continuing-- : "When Negroes appeal here to go to school I tell them in the long run they will be very welcome and we have to wait for the state.

"This Welch" (the preacher mentioned above)" is only rabble rousing -As we are only waiting- We've stayed- till-later " (i.e. he has no grounds for criticism as the school board plans things).

Ques. Have any Negroes applied for entrance to schools here?

Ans. Yes. Many have applied here (San Antonio Junior College), and some whites at St. Phillips. (NOTE: From other sources I found that only two Negroes had applied at San Antonio Junior College and 28 whites, including Latin- Americans, had applied at the Negro college- St. Phillips Junior College).

Ques. - Have any Negroes applied for admission to the (other) public schools?

Ans. Yes- In a guinea pig fashion. They sent people to apply and the NAACP filed a suit against San Antonio to force three Negroes to be admitted to San Antonio Junior College

and others for the public schools. THIS SUIT IS STILL PENDING IN OUR COURTS AND I DON'T THINK THESE WILL EVER BE TRIED AS THE SUPREME COURTS' FIVE CASES WILL SET A PRECEDENT AND IT WILL WORK...

Ques. -- What is your opinion on states like Mississippi where the state is considering abolishing the public schools?

Ans. -- THE SUPREME COURT ERRED, I FEEL. EDUCATION IS A POWER LEFT TO THE STATES. THE THEORY OF STATES' RIGHTS HAS BEEN INVADED BY THE SUPREME COURT* IT'S BEEN GOING ON A LONG TIME (and it's a bad thing). IT IS PERFECTLY LEGAL TO LEAVE EDUCATION TO THE STATES ..AND THE CONSTITUTION (? Provides this?- I did not get all he said just here)- THE COURT HAS VIOLATED BOTH THIS AND THE CLAUSE (The one that leaves all other powers not mentioned in it as federal to the states- I forget the name of that clause and he could not recall it). ON THESE TWO COUNTS THE COURT HAS VIOLATED STATES' RIGHTS. THIS MATTER OF STATES' RIGHTS WILL BE TESTED IN THE SUPREME COURT. MISSISSIPPI (I had brought up Mississippi) WILL ABOLISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SUBSIDIZE COMMUNITIES THAT WANT SCHOOLS FOR WHITES AND SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES. THEN THE NAACP WILL COME ALONG AND THE AND THE SUPREME COURT WILL HAVE TO TAKE THE WHOLE MATTER UP (AGAIN FROM THE BEGINNING) ON STATES' RIGHTS AND GO OVER THE WHOLE THING AGAIN.

(Relaxing, he continued:

The whole school desegregation will come eventually and maybe we'll come to live with it better. The problem areas are the areas of heavy Negro population like Marshall Texas. The Negro in his moral and intellectual state today is not ready tem.. (there, in the majority, Negroes would take over schools)

Ques. You mean not ready to run a community ?

Ans. Studies of Ethnology show that the Negro is the Negro is not inferior to other races that have come out of serfdom. But we cannot say that the Negro has climbed in 90 years to the same ability it has taken the whites 1900 years to get to. In my study of Sociology I learned not to judge any race or group. But you have to consider the history of a group.Like the Mexican, now he likes lots of pepper in his food and he plays that loud music and so on--

Ques (I raised the point that this is conditioning he is discussing and not inherent)

Ans.- The characteristics are not racial but conditioning-

Ques (I said then from this logic of his, all groups would be the same if given the same opportunity)

And how did he find the Negroes inferior for integrated scholing from this point of view?

Ans. We give standard tests - batteries of standard tests and these tests are graded by machines"(implyning this is all done fairly)-"mm "We give these tests to entering students and the Negroes average lower on the tests decidedly, some twenty points lower than the state average, which is including Negroes and whites but not too many Negroes as not too many Negro schools gives these tests over the state. So the comparison is with the white students. These are achievement tests at college entrance.

Ques. Do the achievement tests measure what has been put into the student up to the time of testing by his previous schooling?

Ans.- The English tests do. The psychological tests give innate ability more. It's a common test given all over--

(I had asked what was the name of the test.)

So then I asked if I could have copies of the tests and we ended the interview- he- "Well I think that's about all"

"Thank you so very much for your time, It's registration day andI realize how busy youmust be"--

He- (feeling pleasant about his status)- Oh that 's nothing-what I'm doing now, I'm WRITING A STATE LAW ABOUT JUNIOR COLLEGES !"

(What about the interviewer did not ask though this was a thought- The interview had all been well controlled and it was best to let no question enter his head)...

Mr. Maples is the head of the Guidance Dept. and will send me copies of the tests his Sec'y said.

End- or Beginning ?

Mr. Routh -

copy to Mr. Parrish

October 8, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Regarding the matter of Thomas S. Sutherland: He wrote us saying that he was interested in the work of the Southern Regional Council in the State of Texas, and that he had a good professional background in human relations. It is my understanding that he is not interested in the job of Executive Director of the Texas Division of SRC, but is interested in working with your group on a consultant basis. I suggested that he contact you because such arrangements are properly in the hands of the state organizations.

Since the Ford Foundation did not provide us with sufficient funds to hire two co-equal executive secretaries for each state, we are now thinking of one executive secretary for each state and the utilization of a consultant from time to time as he is needed. We have suggested that they be paid $20.00 a day (per diem) plus expenses involved. They would receive this pay only while on active duty for specific limited periods, working with our own executive secretaries.

I look forward to seeing you and meeting you soon when I come out to Texas.

I would like to suggest that you hold your annual meeting the last week in October or the very first part of November so that your newly elected person can come to our Board meeting here in Atlanta November 10. It would be well to -- if at all feasible -- have selected your Executive Secretary prior to your annual meeting, or at least prior to the November 10 meeting here.

What is the status of Gibson Gray's application for the job?

Anything we can do here to help, please let us know and we shall be pleased to work in cooperation with you to build in Texas a stronger program for SRC.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for Program Development

FBR/eab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

October 26, 1954

To: FR

Young John Hope, who now does things for Herman Long at the Institute of Race Relations, and the AMA in Nashville, told me that a Negro woman, Mrs. Grace Jones, teaching at Tennessee A & I College in Nashville, was formerly on John Hope's staff and knows well the field of intergroup education.

Additionally, I learned from Myles Horton that Mr. William Van Till was a friend of Myles Horton's and knows education and I gather that he has some knowledge of psychology. Northern guy.

GSM.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

10/22/54

FBR—

A Dallas chap named Ross Forney (2705 Hawes Avenue, Dallas 19) called l. d. yesterday to check some information about schools. He runs some kind of manufacturing plant, has worked with the Friends' local employment-on-merit project, is chairman of the Council of Social Agencies' committee on Negro affairs, and expressed interest in our materials and plans for Texas program.

I have sent him various of our materials and have written him that we would pass his name along to our Texas people. He sounds like promising leadership material to me. In any case, following channels, I refer the matter to you.

HCF

ask Mrs. Crate —

Jerome K. Crossman, Dallas

where Tom Friedman - Houston.

decision on Gibson Gray —
prior to meeting on Nov 9-10-11
staying in Harrisburg;
meeting Friday in Austin
re Thos. Sutherland.

Cy 1618

Stanton Smith
Ten Ted & Labs
Chatanooga

Matt Lynch
Hoving wives

Copy FBR

October 28, 1954

Mr. Stanley E. Dimond
Professor of Education
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Stanley:

Thanks so much for the list of workshoppers from Texas. I am going out there in the very close future to help them set up their state office and revamp their state executive committee and this list, I am sure, will be of assistance to them in strengthening their overall board.

I am glad that you are going to run the Workshop again this year. The experience there at Ann Arbor, including the special sessions at the Pretzel Bell, is among the happiest of my recollections. I must drop Herman Weil a note in the near future for he and I became good friends when we worked together.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FBR/rf

November 1, 1954

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Counseling and Public Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

Congratulations on being chosen as the Director of the Texas Commission on Race Relations. We in the central office feel that your professional background with the Good Neighbor Commission will be of great assistance to you in furthering the work of the Texas Commission. I can well understand the feeling of accomplishment of the good folks in Texas at your selection and at the granting of funds to implement the work for which they have so long strived.

I'm looking forward to seeing you, Mrs. Crate, Mrs. Stroud and Mrs. Aycox here in Atlanta. The three ladies need only be here for the board meeting on the 10th but we certainly want you to be here for the staff meeting the 9th, 10th and 11th. On the 10th all of our paid professional staff will sit in on the board meeting as observers so that we all may have a better understanding of the thinking of the governing body of the Southern Regional Council.

Thank you for sending me the brief you drew up regarding a suggested plan of action. I have not yet had time to read it carefully but Mrs. Hamilton, our Assistant Director for Program Planning, and I will read it carefully before the staff meeting and we will discuss it with you then.

Would you please send us a copy of the current board of directors of the Texas Commission on Race Relations and designate the officers and executive committee members if such there be.

Once more, it is good to have you with us and I look forward to a happy relationship in working out the problems facing us in Texas.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FBR/rf

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL REPORT
TO
Houston Commission On Interracial Cooperation Houston, Texas

Meeting:.....Southern Regional Council Training Meeting and Board Meeting.
Place:.....Atlanta University , Atlanta ,Ga.
Time:.....November 9,10, 11, 1954

Part I.

Training Meeting for Directors and Staff Workers. A Group Conversation,demonstration conducted by Dr. Rachel Davis Dubois Director of the Workshop for Cultural Democracy, a non-profit educational organization which specializes in techniques for integrating diversified groups, and the assistant Director Mew-soong Li was unusally interesting as well as convencing. The Group Conversation demnostration was an illustration of a social technique based on sound principles of social psychology. It is a method of taking a group of people--often complete strangers-- who have come from different national, racial and religious backgrounds and starting them in a process of sharing their experiences in such a way that they begin to care about one another. The topic was the Fall season. Each person shared or matched his or her memorable experiences ,when he or she was ten or eleven years old. With others in the group, their feelings and energy were released in a positive level. The participants transcended their fears and suspicions. This exchange of childhood memories gave us a sense of kinship. In the group there were people of different cultures, namely American White, Negro, Chinese, Japanese and foreign born Americans. Texas Georgia, Florida, Lousiana. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, New York, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi were the states represented.. This technique was introduced first twelve years ago and has proved effective with many groups of differing cultures. Out of this method of Group Conversation has grown an effective way of working together more cooperatively and creatively to solve common problems of living together.

Part II.

Southern Regional Council Board Meeting with the State Directors sitting in to be introduced and to share in the discussions. The meeting was very impressive. Dr. Marion Wright the president of the Board gave a very stimulating address that will be published in the New South .Be sure and look for it in your New South. If you have not subscribed do so now price is only $2.00 per year.

The Executive Director Mr. George S. Mitchel, who is the spirit of the Southern Regional Council gave a very inspiring report the most impressive was the unassuming attitude and ease with assurance that he demonstrated when reporting. After reviewing the years work and summarizing the job that we are facing he presented the New state Directors, Mr. Thomas Sutherland ,Texas; Mrs. Hughes representing her husband who was ill at the hotel,from Alabama, Mrs. Spearman South Carolina, Mr. Vego, from or for Lousianna, and others , he concluded with a statement from the Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council:

"The South of the future toward which our efforts are directed , is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race;where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can fell confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless panalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation i the image of God.

We left thrilled to carry out this challege after having a luncheon and returnturning to hear the finance Report and having the election of officers who are (Name) We are anxious to have a workshop For Cultural Democracy in Texas.

Mrs. James S. Crate Ch.
Nanie Belle Aycox Sec'y (Reporter.)

COPY

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas

Mr. Fred Routh, et al
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred, et al:

Enclosed is a copy of the bulletin which I have mailed to members and friends of the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

So far I have refrained from issuing publicity for two reasons:

(1) I wanted to capitalize on the first announcement, which would certainly be widely publicized as news; and I wanted to say as much and exactly as possible what should be said;

(2) It is my thought that the name of this Commission should be changed in some way as to omit the name "Race," an emotionally loaded word for many people. Mrs. Lombard, the prospective secretary, says it is somewhat like serving eggs in a different way. Some people like them better in a different way. Nearly everyone likes them in angel food cake.

I am glad that you are going to be here to consult with us on these and other matters.

Probably the most exacting questions which may arise will have to do with details of finance.

We are expecting a good meeting. It will begin at 2:00 p.m. on Friday and end on Saturday at 1:00 p.m. We will see you Friday at 7:15 p.m.

Sincerely yours,

/s/
Thomas S. Sutherland
Executive Director

Encl: 1
TSS: 1

P.S. We have already had donation of books from an interested person. Mrs. Jean Lee who remembers Dr. Mitchell from Washington days came in and donated about twenty good books in the field of race relations. Last night I read a bit of the one titled "The Fighting South" by John Temple Graves and found it to be most stimulating.

November 12, 1954

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Executive Secretary
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

Enclosed is your copy of notes taken at SRC staff meeting on Thursday, November 11, Atlanta.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Fred Routh
Assistant Director for
Program Development

rha
encl.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Bamwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Tex. Southern University
Houston 4, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
2524 Old Oaks Dr.
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

November 23, 1954

Fredrick B. Routh
Assistant Director for program Development
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Here are four copies of our new letter-head for your records of our directors and their addresses.

A passing thought. I am wondering about changing the name to something like "Texas Commission on Human Relations," and will probably bring this up at our meeting December 3rd and 4th. Would like to have SRC's thinking about this.

Best regards to one and all,

Tom

Thomas S. Sutherland

TSS/ea

January 19, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Executive Secretary
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

Miss Stoney tells me that she has a yet received from you only one partial (expense only) monthly report, that for November.

We have to have those reports in, complete, and on time.

I know you've got problems about the Treasurership and depositaries, but the Texas organization will have to unravel that and put you in position to get finance reports in on the nail.

Can you attend to that, please?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Fred Routh
Katherine Stoney

FBR

January 31, 1955

Mr. W.P. Ketterer
Route 6, Box 433
Tyler, Texas

Dear Mr. Ketterer:

Many thanks for your letter of January 26th and in Dr. Mitchell's absence I am taking the liberty of answering it. It is good to know that there are folks like you living in East Texas who are anxious to do what they can to bring about integrated schools at the earliest possible moment. It was kind of Mrs. Johnson of the Oklahoma City Urban league to refer you to us.

I am enclosing a small pamphlet on the Council with this letter and sending under separate cover our pamphlet Answers for Action which deals with the problems of integrating the schools. I wish you would write to our Texas state Executive Secretary at the Texas Commission on Race Relations, 309 West 21st Street, Austin, Texas. Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland is the Executive Secretary. Membership in the Texas state organization is $5.00 per individual or $7.50, I believe, per couple. As a member of the Texas organization you would receive all the publications of the Southern Regional Council. — 1/31 - rnf

It is a big problem that faces the South but a problem that can be solved by people who believe in democracy and who are anxious to see America living up to the best of her traditions. Thanks once more for showing an interest in the work and for writing us.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/rnf
encl.
cc: TS
encl - South of the Future

FBR ✓

February 4, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Executive Secretary
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

We have just received a letter from Mrs. Lombard requesting certain materials for the Leadership Workshop which is being sponsored by the Texas Council of Negro Organizations. I am sending you under separate cover a copy of our newest issue of New South. This is available in booklet form in a special edition. It sells for 50¢ per copy and we can send you a hundred on consignment if you would like. I am also sending in that packet some of our older copies of New South for display purposes.

We are short on distributive material at the present time, but I will send you one hundred more copies of "Toward the South of the Future" in a second package.

Write me as soon as possible as to the consignment to you of the booklet.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
State Organizations

FBR/eab

cc: CHP

March 15, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West Twenty-First Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Tom:

I had a little flurry at the time of your trip to New Orleans and tried to get Milton Vigo to track you down at the Town and Country Motel, but nobody could find you.

We are preparing to activate a Finance Committee for the SRC. In this connection, Morris Abram, one of our leading Board members, talked by telephone with Harry Ashmore and Hodding Carter. Each of these gentlemen said that he would be willing to telephone or otherwise be in touch with up to 100 persons and ask them to send in a stoutish contribution on the order of $100 to SRC. Ashmore was willing to cover Arkansas, Oklahoma, northern Louisiana, and east Texas. Carter was willing to cover West Tennessee and Louisiana (said no use in Mississippi right now!).

The problem is that this office must supply each telephoner with names of suitable people to call.

I will not move on the matter until I have approval of our people in the states involved.

I suggest that we make an arrangement under which persons asked to contribute would be asked to split their contribution half to SRC in Atlanta and half to the appropriate state organization affiliated with SRC. That seems to me reasonable but it may not seem reasonable to state people. Vigo checked that proposal with his Executive Committee and I have word from him orally that his Executive Committee says it is all right and they would go with it.

What do you think is right for Texas?

Obviously there is a double problem here. This office has to raise goodish sums and so does your office. It seems to me that if we furnish the actual link we are entitled to a good stout part of what may be raised. Again, I think half is reasonable.

I must say that I have only skimpy lists of people in Texas who might contribute, and I would need help from you in getting together a list of say, fifty-odd Texans, who could and might contribute.

Will you please (a) discuss with your appropriate policy people what Texas' view would be on this whole matter, and (b) if they are willing to go along on something like a 50/50 deal work up a list and send it to me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

cc: Mr. Milton C. Vigo
Mr. Morris Abram
Mr. Marion Wright
FBR ✓
KS

24 March 55

Dear Tom:

I have reviewed with the staff here, what was done at the Huntsville meeting and we have also gone over the material on the annual meeting which you sent GSM. Our word to you is:

PRESS ON !

I am returning under seperate cover the pictures you sent us and must comment they are excellant. It's no wonder the photographer is nationally known, his work is superb.

Please send us at once the name and address of the new treasurer and open a bank account in which two signatures are required; it might help to have three people who can sign checks but only two for any one check. I'd suggest Mrs. Crate as she is State Chairman.

Also, please send us the minutes of that Huntsville meeting, huh ? It was good to see you and I am glad I could be of some small assistance while there.

Keep us informed of developments in the Republic of Texas. I saw your picture in Life on the New Orleans, Inter American Economic Council meeting.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

March 28, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I am forwarding a report being sent to our Board members of our meeting Wednesday night when we organized the Austin Commission on Race Relations. It was a successful meeting despite many conflicts that kept many good people away who say that they will be glad to join the Commission. A steering committee was elected which will arrange for a future meeting for the election of officers.

I have noted your remarks with respect to institutes and agree that there would be no necessity for an evening speaker, primary activity being to interest and educate a fairly small group of local leadership and key people.

I have also noted your suggestions about the report on the Annual Meeting. It is my intention not only to have Dr. Clark and Mr. McLeod look over the material but also the Southern Regional Council. Harold Fleming is a first-rate editor and writer.

We are sending you the envelopes and the copies of "Schools In The South" which you have requested.

Mr. Carnahan, the new treasurer, has accepted and placed himself at our disposal. I believe that the next step is for you to write the bank at Waco requesting them to transfer the money to the Texas State Bank in Austin. I will carry out the suggestions of the Southern Regional Council in having the Texas State Bank recognize any two of three signatures: yours, mine and Mr. Carnahan's.

With respect to the monthly report, I still believe that it would be useful to mail this to all the membership as a means of increasing the interest and number of members. We need through the monthly

bulletin to encourage the members to get other members interested. I think that a monthly mailing to all the membership would more than pay for itself by new interest and members. This is one way of showing the state-wide membership that we are active. However, I will make one mailing and then report to the Executive Committee on costs.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Thomas S. Sutherland

L

COPY

March 25, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

The letter to Mr. Robert Sutherland, which covered the request excellently, has been sent on to him. It will be wonderful if he will make this survey for us.

I am anxious to hear about your meeting Wednesday night, do hope it was well attended and plans successfully worked out. Regret I could not be there.

Have been thinking a great deal about setting up the institutes, to transplant the annual meeting would be impossible and would not develop local people. Workshops using outstanding personnel, where they could be gotten, would accomplish more in interesting the town people, then having a good evening speaker if you think best. The announcements could be sponsored by local organizations as cooperating with the Texas Commission, then it would not be an outsider coming in.

When the booklet is gotten together in rough form I believe it would be well to check it with Dr. Clark and Mr. McLeod since they have been working along this line for sometime, and have been responsible for what goes out in the name of the Commission. In regard to the pictures, it would probably be wise to leave out those taken in the dining room for several reasons. Rice could object to their boys being in it - and while we definitely approve of this fellowship it might not help our cause in many places where the booklet would be sent and even create trouble for the Commission, also it could make it more difficult for our Negro friends.

It was good to have Mr. Routh with us in Huntsville. I thought much was accomplished and his thinking clarified many points for us.

Please send a few Commission envelopes to me, if you can spare them. I will have only two of the pamphlet- "Schools In The South" after I place 45 on April 12th. Will mail a check when these are sold. Please send 50 more "Schools In The South" to me.

Did the new treasure, Mr. Carnahan, accept? Has the bank account been opened there? If so, it should, if not already done, beclosed out in Waco as soon as the checks from the Huntsville meeting are honored.

Is it your understanding that the monthly activities report will go only to the officers and Board Members, including Committee Chairmen; then the bulletin to be sent three times a year, one of which would advise about the Annual Meeting - plus of course what is sent to SRC? The finance report to the officers and finance committee so we can be thinking and working together on it. Just wanted to clear our understanding on this as it would be too expensive to send too many bulletins to whole membership.

I know I have worn you out with this long letter but we can't cover everything in our meetings.

Kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Margaret B. Crate

April 1, 1955

Mr. Joseph L. Clark
1421 Fourteenth Street
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Mr. Clark:

Thank you for your letter of March 30th telling us about the meeting of the Disciples of Christ Church at Galveston, April 16-20.

I am sending you under separate cover several of our publications in quantity. These are sent to you on consignment and are for sale. Listed on a separate sheet is the number of pamphlets and the cost per pamphlet. The one little sheet "Toward the South of the Future" is to be given away.

I would suggest that you get in touch with Tom Sutherland and see what assistance he might be to the group at this time. Always feel free to call on our state director for such purposes. I am also sending some subscription blanks but I would urge that people there join the Texas Commission and get their subscription that way rather than buy straight subscription alone. Any pamphlets that you might have left over please return to us.

It was a pleasure to be with you at Huntsville and I hope in some small way I contributed to the success of that meeting. I think that Mr. Carnahan will make you an able treasurer. He is an old friend of George Mitchell from government days.

Good luck on the meeting of the Disciples of Christ and if I can be of any further service to you please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rmf

On Consignment from Southern Regional Council

		Selling Price
50	Answers for Action	.20
50	Changing Patterns	.50
50	February New South	.20
50	March New South	.20
50	Safety and Security in the South	.10
50	The Churches Speak	.10
50	Christian Conscience	.10
100	Toward the South of the Future	--
100	Subscription Blanks	--

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	PAID		THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	4/22/55

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. THOMAS S. SUTHERLAND
309 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS

PARRISH CANNOT COME APRIL TWENTY-NINE. I WILL

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

cc: FBR ✓
CHP

Noted JOL

FBR

May 9, 1955

Dr. J.L. Clark
1421 Fourteenth Street
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Dr. Clark:

Many thanks for you letter of April 27th with the enclosed check for the materials which you sold at Galveston and for the information of how you distributed the remaining materials. The disposition of the material is more than satisfactory to this office: it is gratifying. We believe that the distribution of material is one of the most important aspects of our work in helping people understand the problems they face.

It was a real pleasure meeting you when I was out in Texas and we appreciate very much the interest which you have taken in the work of the Council and in the effort you have made to help bring about a more democratic South.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rnf

August 22, 1955

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Financial Statement

as of Oct 1

Receipts:

Transferred from Texas Commission on Race Relations to New Operation	$ 344.89	
Southern Regional Council	2573.77	
Memberships	428.75	
Sale of Literature	82.95	
Contributions	1295.05	
New South Subscriptions	119.00	
Total	4758.81	$ 4758.81

Expenditures:

Rent	450.00	
Postage	344.22	
Telephone and Telegraph	519.37	
Office Supplies	952.98	
Travel	1729.18	
Printing	164.50	
Purchase of Publications	133.00	
Salaries	25.75	
Misc. (Includes Annual Meeting Expenses)	221.68	
Total	4540.68	$ 4540.68

Balance	218.13
Due From SRC	185.45
Total Cash Assets	$ 403.58

Submitted by: W. G. Carnahan, Treas.
August 22, 1955

150
11
150
150
150
$1650

2 3 2 2
3 44.89
4 28.75
82.95
1 2 95.05
119.00
2,270.64

$4,500

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Financial Statement

August 22, 1955

Checks Issued:

August 1, 1955	Uncleared Checks	$ 23.15	
August 2	Dr. J. L. Clark Communications	29.03	
2	Thomas Sutherland Houston-East Texas Travel Expenses	149.25	
5	U.S. Post Office		
5	U.S. Post Office Office Postage	23.00	
9	Thomas Sutherland Kilgore-Tyler Travel	32.85	
9	U.S. Post Office Mailing Observer	7.50	
15	Thomas Sutherland Dallas-Ft Worth Travel	34.50	
15	U. S. Post Office Press Release Mailing	20.00	
15	Thomas Sutherland Postage - Office	5.00	
20	Thomas Sutherland Postage - Mailing to Pastors	20.00	
22	Thomas Sutherland Ft Worth - Dallas Travel	48.50	
	Total		$ 392.78

****

Cash Balance July 31, 1955	$ 546.31	
August Receipts	64.60	
Due From SRC	185.45	
Total Cash Assets	$ 796.36	$ 796.36
Checks Issued August 1-22	369.63	
Uncleared Checks July 31, 1955	23.15	
	$ 392.78	$ 392.78
		$
Total Cash Assets - August 22, 1955		$ 403.58

Accounts Payable

Rent - 2 months	$	100.00
Water Light & Power Department		11.06
International Business Machines		71.46
Western Union		114.48
Telegrams to Organizations on Texas Board of Education Meeting		
Hemphills Book Store - Office Supplies		6.48
Von Boeckmann Jones - Office Supplies		30.51
Austex Duplicators - Office Supplies		97.60
Book Stall - Books purchased		11.00
Paul's - Office Supplies		10.00
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company		108.56
Whitley Printing Company		30.00
Total	$	591.15

Estimated Expenses Through September 30, 1955

Water Light and Power Department		12.00
Postage		90.00
Travel		450.00
Office Supplies		100.00
Telephone and Telegraph		150.00
	$	802.00

24 Aug 58

Texas — assoc. Dir. applicants

(1) Henry Armstrong — Tyler — Ins. Salesman 28 gr
Atlanta Life Ins. Co. — ~~District~~ Branch Mgr.
Employed 7 yrs — NAACP Treas. — Bd Chm C of C.
BSA — College Trained — what contribution
can I make to this organization? How can
I serve the people of Texas —
Raised in Marshall, Texas — and there
Some Negroes collaborating with reactionaries
$4,375 yearly income; no political connections.
Voted last time.

2531 Forest — DISTI

2. Mr. Kenneth F. Hallbert — Dallas —
* Ht here in 41 — Born Dec 24 — went to
Dillard 2 years — around farm til 46 — (30 mos)
radio announcer — around free radio — went
to & grad from U of Denver — 2 yrs law
school there — worked in Dallas 2 yrs —
Transferred to Texas Southern for
LLB — practicing since Aug 51
worked for Dallas Housing authority —
Texas Employment Commission 1 yr.
W. J. Durham law practice 2 yrs —
Trial work — G.I. opened own office

Holbert ~~Holbrook~~ Negro C of C - sec NAACP, planned punitive leagues, APA - married - one child - wife teacher - Almeda Robinson knows him -

---

3/ Mr. P. J. Rowe - 2419 Cleveland Houston, Tex

Texas Southern U - purchasing agent. Dr. Nabrit - Pres - grad Prairie View 1926 Senior; taught school 3 yrs - County Extension agent 7 yrs - Supt of Negro Orphans Home 10 years - Dept Pub Welfare 5 yrs - placement service. Vet's admin on farm training 4 years - TSU - Math Administration.

His father was founding member of this organization: wants an org - to devote rest of his life to.

worked with county judges in state.

48 yrs old married 1 daughter 7

wife has MA from Prairie View;

Not a member of NAACP -

ED KLOPPE
COUNTRY PASTOR
KYUE, TEX.

FBR

SEP 12 1955

September 9, 1955

Mr. Kenneth F. Holbert
1526 Avenue B
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Holbert:

At our meeting in Dallas August 24th, the Board of the Texas Commission on Race Relations approved you as Associate Director for this Commission, pending hearing from several references. I am pleased to tell you that these people speak highly of you and therefore we expect to welcome you to the office as soon as you have put your affairs in order in Dallas - which I believe you say will take about two weeks.

Looking forward to working with you for better race relations, the task that needs all of our best talent and energy, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thomas S. Sutherland

L
cc: Southern Regional Council

COPY

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

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3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

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Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

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2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

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College Station, Texas

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Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2206 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

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Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

Dec. 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Rouch:

Regret I am so late in answering your letter of Nov. 22nd. Have been out of Houston on two trips.

We are having a Board meeting of the Commission in Austin on Dec. 3rd to meet with the advisory members. This will be an all day session as we have much to work out financially as well as reports and making plans for the annual meeting in February.

Due to this large meeting I doubt if we could get more than the executive committee together to meet with Mr. Loescher and since I cannot give date we would have to fit it into his schedule.

Please advise me concerning this as soon as possible.

Kindest personal regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours

(Mrs. Jas.) Margaret B. Crate

Fred Routh

January 24, 1956

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st St.,
Austin Texas

Dear Tom:

We all thought your article a honey.

Mrs. Crate said you are going to turn into a something else - we don't know what. We have benefitted from having your hard work for the Texas show. And whatever else you turn into - count us part of your friendly following.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Copies: Fred Routh
Mrs. Crate

Copy: Fred Routh

January 24, 1956

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I don't know what Tom Sutherland will be doing but I think it is probably wise for you to get somebody else.

I think Dr. Hancock will re-emerge into the world.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

Texas -

31 Jan 56

1. Called Mrs Crate; Exec. Comm. voted to accept Tom Sutherland's resig. return as of Feb 1st; they will stick by it; are seeking new Exec. Dir. Pleased with work of Ken Holbert. Not worried about losing AFL-CIO money - labor will cooperate.

2. Called Tom -

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2304 Herring Street
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Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

February 20, 1956

Dr. Fred B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Delighted to receive your letter; it is always good to hear from you.

Business is proceeding as usual; or perhaps I should say that things are looking up. You will be pleased to learn that CIO is proceeding with the hotel project with Holbert and Kloppe to do the leg work, and that the Texas State Teachers Association (col) has agreed to underwrite the cost of the Texas Schools In Transition project. We had a good conference this afternoon with Margaret Ryan McQueen and Leslie White, exec of Teachers Association, to iron out details. Of course, Margaret will confine her activities to consultant since she is officially connected with the Texas Research League. We will get some help from the Socio Dept at UT also. With our financial difficulties resolved and these major projects firmed up, you can very well see that we are in much better spirits.

Will mail you a memo on the new roster this week as soon as McLeod sends it over. Dr. Clark stepped down as VP and Dr. Kilgore was nominated to replace him. Dr. Kilgore being absent at the time of nomination, I will have to hear from McLeod first. However, I believe he accepted. He is a good man for the job. Dr. Clark's poor health prevented continuance; he is still on the Board.

Perhaps you are planning to join the workshop in Texas; if so, will be very happy to welcome you to Austin again. I intend to stay with the Commission. As my oldest son puts it: "I believe you like your job well enough to pay to get in." With best regards,

Sincerely,

Maxine E. Lombard

Maxine E. Lombard
Secretary

3-12-56

RECEIVED MAR 13 195

Dear Dr. Mitchell: [Texas]

Have just returned from San Antonio and found the enclosed phone call came while I was gone. Suppose it is from your office since no name was given.

Mr. Ed Koppe works out of our office in Austin - 309 W. 21st St. Austin 5.

His home address is Kyle Tex.

Looking forward to our institute on Friday & Sat.

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas S.) Margaret S. Grale

Fannie;

We have not established the whereabouts of Mr. Klopp. We don't know whether he is alive or dead. If he is dead we don't know how or where to send the money for his funeral. If you know anything, please let us know.

(Atlanta Georgia)

Man didn't leave his name, just asked me to take the message. As he finished the last word, he hung up.

April 9, 1956

Rev. Edward J. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

We were glad to receive your letter explaining the change in relationship between you and the Texas Commission. We understand that you will give priority to the responsibilities to "Acting Director," but hope that it will be possible for you and Ken Holbert to follow through on the hotel project.

I have talked with Mrs. Alexander, our Secretary-Treasurer, about tax-exemptions and these do refer to you and your Social Security number. It has been a long-standing policy of SRC to pay staff only after we have received their tax-exemption form and Social Security number. We must deduct Withholding Taxes here in the central office. Therefore please hurry your form # W-4 and your Social Security number to our Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth House Alexander.

I sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to see the Texas Commission through this period of transition. Those of us who know you have great confidence in your ability.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:maf

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

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TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

April 16, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E .
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Fred:

First, my long-delayed Social Security number should have arrived at Mrs. Alexander's desk the day after your letter was mailed. At any rate, the check for two months salary has arrived and I noticed that deductions were made. I regret the delay, but since the clergy is one of the new categories now getting Social Security coverage, the young lady at the local office made not one, but two, errors -- hence the delay.

I think you phrased it exactly: "We understand that you will give priority to the responsibilities of 'Acting Director', but hope that it will be possible for you and Ken Holbert to follow through on the hotel project." That has been the arrangement these past weeks. As time permitted I made two trips to San Antonio to find out for sure just what the possibilities there are (one hotel manager gave us some hope, but they're all waiting for the state meeting of the Hotel Association on May 2.....)

Unofficially I have learned that several names are being considered to fill the spot of Executive Director, but to date no meeting of the Board of Directors has been set. Meanwhile I remain

Your obedient servant,

Ed

Edwin G. Kloppe.

P.S.

-- I am inclosing reprint from a conservative paper in a most troublesome city. I have this appear in Houston rather than San Antonio or Austin! I have gotten an ample supply of these reprints from the Regional ADL of B'nai B'rith office in Houston. See any harm in sending them out with our next newsletter?

April 19, 1956

Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe. Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street,
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of April 16. Mrs. Alexander informs me that your Social Security number was there on her desk the same day that I wrote you so all is well regarding your check and your Social Security coverage.

I would be interested in the names of people who are being considered to fill the spot of Executive Director and would like to fly out there and sit in on the meeting of the Personnel Committee when candidates are interviewed. I should add here I personally think highly of Edwin G. Kloppe for the position, but the decision must rest with him and with the Board of the Texas Commission.

Regarding your postscript and the enclosed reproductions of the articles on interposition: I think they are well done and would like to suggest that you send a copy to each of our other State-affiliated organizations. I see no harm but rather considerable good from sending them out with your next Newsletter.

Best regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

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Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

April 23, 1956

Dr. Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Fred:

Your letter of April 19 came to my attention as I came into the office after spending most of the morning checking on the hotel situation right here in Austin. Incidentally, we have great hopes of cracking thehotel front right in our backyard -- after following up all sorts of leads in San Antonio and Dallas.

Fred, I want to hurry this reply right back to you, because I want to point out that I have removed my name from any possible consideration as future Executive Director. When this half-time, interim thing was first offered to me at the Dallas annual meeting, I stipulated then that I would in no case want to be considered as a candidate for the Executive Director post. You will remember that at that time I wanted to give the hotel project priority. Also I wanted the Board to be perfectly free in their search for an Executive Director and I felt this would hardly be the case if I would be "available."

The April NEW SOUTH is most potent; we've just got to get this story out to the non-bigoted group.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwin G. Kloppe.

P.S. —

Fred, in my letter of April 20, I mention this meeting of next Friday. If Mrs. Crate has not invited you, I'm afraid it would be best not to plan a trip at this time. If they do "select" a man for the job there will certainly be a subsequent meeting — in short, I'm not authorized to "invite" you, so if Mrs. Crate didn't — she mustve had a reason.

GSM

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805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

May-13-1956

Dr. Fred B. Routh
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Your letter of the 3rd concerning Allen Robert Dismond received - but waited until after an executive meeting in Austin on May 11th to answer.

We have found that, as we suspected, Mr. Dismond is a misfit, unstable person who gave fictitious names of places where he worked and was anxious to be considered for the job of director. After investigation of the situation in Dallas we do not feel he was honest in his criticism.

As yet we have not secured a full time director. Mr. Klopfer is doing an excellent job on the hotel project, but he will not consider ~~a~~ full time work.

Kindest personal regards -

Sincerely

Margaret B. Crate

May 18, 1956

Mrs. James Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Many thanks for your letter of May 13 concerning Allen Robert Desmond. We were certainly not convinced his charges were well-founded, but we are only anxious to check any criticism of our organization. We have complete confidence in Ken Holbert and in your ability to administer the local program.

I hope it will be possible for the Texas Commission to secure a well qualified full-time Director. In this endeavor and in the good work you all are doing, I wish you the very best of luck.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Eaton
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

May 3, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 9, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

We received here in the central office some time ago a copy of a letter to you from Allen Robert Desmond regarding some complaints he felt against Mr. Holbert of your staff.

Long experience has taught us that there are two sides to every question and that it doesn't pay to accept at face value the complaints of any one individual, but naturally we would like to know the straight of it.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

April 18, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

I am puzzled by this curious item. Long experience has taught me that there are two sides to every question, and never, never, never does it pay to go off half-cocked having heard only one side.

Will you tell me what you know about this? If you don't think you know enough, maybe you can find out some more and then advise.

I would think Kloppe would have the courage to handle it if there is something wrong.

GSM

eab/

Encl. Ltr. from Allen Robert Desmond
7737A. Piedmont, Dallas 27, Texas
dtd 4/14/56, addressed to Mrs. Crate.

RECEIVED APR 16 1956

Fred

7737 A. Piedmont
Dallas 27, Texas
April 14, 1956

Dear Mrs. Crate,

For many months I have been attempting to found an effective Dallas Commission on Race Relations. I have been frustrated in this venture by Attorney Kenneth Holbert's preoccupation with other matters. This I thought to be unfortunate until I learned that Mr. Holbert is being paid a salary by the Texas Commission. Now I consider the situation intolerable.

Some of the incidents in this situation follow:

1. Mr. Holbert has repeatedly broken appointments with me concerning a Dallas Commission, to see law clients not having appointments.

2. One meeting was called and Mr. Holbert did not send out invitations and did not attend himself. I arrived to find a darkened office.

3. Two weeks ago ameeting was called as a preparation for a founding meeting. Six of the eight people present were friends of Mr. Holbert in theN.A.A.C.P. Mrs. John Hanna and others of her stature were not even invited.

4. On Thursday, April 12, the first meeting of the proposed Dallas Commission was held. The identical same people were present plus a friend of mine who I brought along. Again Mrs. Hanna and other interested persons were not notified. Nominations of officers was the primary business. The man nominated for Chairman is a Chicagoan who only recently moved to Dallas. He has several "strikes" against him from the start;

a. He is not a Southerner, Texan, or Dallasite.

b. He is a member of the minority group. (Most experts seem to feel that an organization of this type should be initially headed by a responcible person of the majority group.)

c. His principle race relations experience is in the N.A.A.C.P. (Although I am a member of this group, I think our approuch to race relations must be reconciliatory rather than militant.)

Mr. Holbert should have realized these things before he set up the nomination of this young man.

5. Mr. Holbert has done practically no work for the Texas Commission. He has failed to perform the few little tasks that he has been asked to do. His first interest is his law practice. Second comes his N.A.A.C.P. work. Third

comes his A.D.A. interest, while a poor last is his Texas Commission affiliation. To illustrate this, at the meeting held Thursday evening, Mr. Holbert was 40 minutes late. All the other eight people were on time or early. This means that collectively we waited over 5 hoursfor Mr. Holbert. He explained that we had to wait so that he could finish some law business so that he could leave Friday morning for Corpus Christi and some deep-sea fishing. (Paid for by the salary we give, not pay, Mr. Holbert.)

If I sound indignant, it is because I am, and I am joined in this indignation by Mrs. Hanna and several others who are l beginning to learn of this situation.

I would suggest proper authorities should come to Dallas as soon as possible to investigate and take proper action. My phone number is EV-6461. A copy of this letter will be sent to George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Allen Robert Desmond

Allen Robert Desmond

MEMO

May 23, '56

TO: GSM AND FBR

FROM: RHA RHA

RE: VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mr. John H. Marion, Executive Director of the Virginia Council, telephomed Tuesday, May 22, 1956, at 4:20 p.m., to say that his Board met earlier this month and approved the employment of Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle of Charlottesville, Virginia, as a Consultant.

She understands that she is to be paid $20 per actual working day, plus travel expenses.

The part-time secretary now employed will begin as full-time June 1.

All of this will be confirmed in a letter to this office within a few days.

May 23, 1956

The TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

S T A T E D I N N E R

May 25, 1956

Auditorium

Central Christian Church
1110 Guadalupe
Austin

MENU

Shrimp Cocktail

Assorted Crackers

Broiled Half Spring Chickens

Corn Casserole Green Beans Julienne

Hot Rolls Butter

Fruit Salad on Lettuce Cups

Minted Iced Tea

Parfait Charlotte

PROGRAM

Invocation

Music

"Changing Patterns in Race Relations in Texas"

Dr. Carl N. Bredt - " The University of Texas"

Mr. Leslie J. White - " The Negro Teacher and Desegregation of the Public Schools"

Dr. Wayne H. Holtzman - "Report on Studies of Texas Schools and Communities and Desegregation"

Music

The Texas Commission on Race Relations

Mr. W. G. Carnahan

Benediction

Piano, Mr. Charles Barnett
Organ, Miss Rowena Graves
Soloist, Miss Harriet Wood

The Officers and Directors

cordially invite you *to membership in*

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Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

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Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

Copy

June 5, 1956

This letter is being addressed to all candidates participating in the present election campaign. It is an invitation to you and to the others to make this campaign noted for its fair play and high ethical standards.

We believe that you, together with all candidates prepared to accept the trust of public office, will be willing to confirm publicly your determination to conduct a campaign in every way consistent with the highest traditions of our Republic.

For this purpose we are enclosing a Code of Fair Campaign Practices developed from recommendations of a Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections and publicly endorsed by the major parties. We ask you to sign this code and to announce publicly that these are the principles you have pledged to observe during this campaign.

By joining in this pledge you and all other candidates of integrity will unite with the forces of public opinion in reaffirming and strengthening the heritage of moral leadership which has made America great.

May we hear from you by June 12th so that we can make known your pledge.

Sincerely yours,

Rt. Rev. Everett H. Jones, Bishop
Episcopal Diocese of West Texas
Vice-President
Texas Council of Churches

Rt. Rev. Robert E. Lucy, S.T.D.
Archbishop of San Antonio

Maurice N. Dannenbaum
Chairman
Southwest Advisory Board
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

1101 Blodgett Street
Houston 4, Texas

cc: Mr. Kloppe
Mr. Holbert
RHA

June 5, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Thank you for your letter of May 25 telling us that you will employ Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe as fulltime Director, as of May 16, 1956, and that you will continue Mr. Holbert full-time as Associate Director. This meets with the approval of the Southern Regional Council.

I am pleased to hear that the Texas Commission is making progress on the hotel situation for the oncoming labor conference.

I think that with Mr. Kloppe and Mr. Holbert you have a well-qualified and efficient staff to carry on the good work of the Texas Commission on Race Relations and I congratulate you and your Executive Committee in choosing so able a staff.

Mrs. Ruth Alexander, our Secretary-Treasurer, has been notified of the change of status of Mr. Kloppe and the continuing status of Mr. Holbert.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

RECEIVED JUN 7 1956

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June 6, 1956

Dr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Fred:

It was welcome news to read your name on the program at the Conference at Norman, Oklahoma. So the two-page letter I have worked over twice will not be mailed--I hope to deliver it in person when I see you next Friday, June 15.

Mrs. Crate decided to attend the Oklahoma conference too. Can you give me any indication just how much time you might have during the conference? In other words, I need to know if you will fly east right after your address, or can I count on seeing you for a time afterwards. Any help you can give me will be helpful.

The running of this office, finding out its true financial condition, etc., and other related matters have been about all I could get done these past 2 weeks. If there is any information you need to know (just why our New South subscription list is so small, for instance) please drop me a line, and I will want to discuss this with you in Oklahoma.

I would be interested to know just what your prognosis is concerning the Texas Commission. A number of folk interested in better race relations have, unfortunately, written the Texas Commission off as effective organization. When the possibility of a Texas version of "Schools in Transition" appeared in concrete form, I saw in it one last hope. But noExecutive Director! At the May 11 meeting of the "Personnel Committee" I was asked repeatedly if I might not consider this position. My friends agreed with me when I turned it down. Then with the prospectof this school study I reconsidered -- but the big point was that I wanted the school project to have priority for the summer. The Board expressed agreement, but now things have taken a turn -- just as several friends had predicted. With each passing day I wonder if the school study will have priority..... So we'll have something to discuss in Oklahoma, and it might mean the future of the Texas Commission. Hoping to hear from you, I remain

Sincerely,

Ed

AIR

June 7, 1956

Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe. Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of June 6, and I am pleased to hear that you are going to be at the Conference at Norman, Oklahoma.

I am more than pleased that you have accepted the Directorship of the Texas Commission on Race Relations and trust that you can interpret to your Board the necessity of undertaking an adequate, efficient, effective program. I will be glad to discuss all details with you while we are at the University of Oklahoma.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I wrote Mrs. Crate which I thought might be of minor interest.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Enclosure

Received 6/14/56

Thursday, June 7, 1956 The Dallas Morning News Part 1—19

PSYCHOLOGIST SPEAKS

Race Friction Imperils Economy, Meeting Told

No individual or group can be secure in his or their own freedom if it is possible in this society to deny freedom unjustly to another individual or group, a pilot meeting in race relations was told here Wednesday night.

Dr. Erie M. Darnall, consulting psychologist and director in an employment counseling firm, spoke to a composite group of church and social agency people in the First Community Church of Dallas, 6250 St. Moritz.

Many areas in the south, Dr. Darnall said, have a "blanket of fear that has caused the industrial and economic development to come to a grinding halt."

She called "economic reprisals due to race friction, a 2-edged sword—one that eventually stops business."

The woman psychologist talked to a mixed racial group who, she hoped, "might provide the needed responsible leadership to guide the community in this period of transition."

The representatives of local groups were asked to explore all avenue to better relations between the races.

Racial prejudices exist because of complacency which permits no assumption of responsibility for social conditions, Dr. Darnall charged.

"We cannot long afford such complacency — even if religious ideas don't move us to be our brother's keeper—our own enlightened self interest makes it imperative that we do so," she concluded.

—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Dr. Erie M. Darnall . . . Be your brother's keeper.

PRELIMINARY PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS IN THE DALLAS AREA

PURPOSE: To enlist the support of individuals, service, and civic groups, as well as the total religious community to work toward meeting the challenge of Human Relations.

METHOD: To secure the participation of a representative from existing organizations to become part of the Texas Commission on Race Relations and in turn, to urge them to place on the agenda of each group represented topics in the field of human relations for study and discussion.

SCHEDULED MEETINGS: Following the meeting on June 6, 1956, at the First Community Church, located at 6250 St. Moritz, Dallas, Texas, Dr. Thompson L. Shannon, minister, subsequent meetings will be held during the summer preparing for the opening of the fall season of organizational activity in order to insure the widest possible participation in each community group.

Letters, personal contacts, telephone calls will be used to contact interested individuals, service, civic and religious organizations.

RESOURCES: We are fortunate in having a considerable body of literature, pamphlets, film and speeches available covering specific topics in the field of human relations and an excellent reservior of people of good will in the community anxious to come together in the proper climate to work in equal dignity toward the solution of their problems within the framework of the Supreme Court decisions.

We are also fortunate to have many organizations and individuals who will freely contribute time to aid in the diffusion of information and promote attendance in their own circles and at meetings sponosred by the Texas Commission on Race Relations.

Literature sponsored by the Southern Regional Council is available as part of a bibliography of excellent resource material. Included are:

"Changing Patterns in the New South"
"Answers for Action --Schools in the South"
"NEW SOUTH"" (published monthly)
"What the Supreme Court Said"

Other excellent resources are papers and speeches prepared by professional people in our community. Among these are:

"Desegregation-Rare-Medium and Well Done"
By: Dr. Joseph U. Yarborough, faculty member Southern Methodist University
Presented before the Social Science Division of the Texas Academy of Science at Baylor University

"The Psychology of Social Tensions
By: Dr. Erie Darnall
Given as part of symposium at the Inter-American Conference of Psychologists
Also presented at a meeting at the Republic National Bank Building in Dallas

"Human Relations in Business and Industry-The Dignity of the Individual"
By: Dr Erie Darnall
Presented at district meeting of Omega Phi Psi Fraternity in Dallas

"Social Sins"
By: Dr. Levi Olan-Rabbi Temple Emmanu-El

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HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

2531 Forest Avenue
June 12, 1956

Recd
6/14/56

Mr. Fredrick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I have for acknowledgement a copy of your letter to Mrs. James S. Crate, our president, regarding the staff of the Commission.

I am glad to receive this information and to know that the staff selected by the Commission meets the approval of the Southern Regional Council.

Enclosed is a copy of an outline distributed at our last meeting which I prepared to try and answer some questions concerning the purpose of the Commission here in Dallas. The enclosed clipping is from the not so liberal Dallas Morning News covering part of our recent meeting. Dr. Thompson L. Shannon of the First Community Church in Dallas was kind enough to furnish a meeting place (complete with much needed in Texas air-conditioning).

May I express my appreciation for placing my name on the mailing list of the various groups from whom I have been receiving literature recently. I found the Highlander Workshops pamphlet very interesting.

I would also want you to know how helpful the three Dallas Board members of the Commission have been, that is Mrs. Hanna, Dr. Darnall and Mr. Crossman, in beginning a program here in this area.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth F. Holbert

Kenneth F. Holbert

Encl. (2)

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Recd 6/20/56

June 19, 1956

Dear Fred,

thanks again for the much appreciated words of encouragement while we were together in Oklahoma last week.

This morning there was a letter from Mrs. Crate. After making several observations about next Friday's Board Meeting, she casually mentions: "Just want to make it clear I am depending on you writing that letter to Dr. Mitchell -- I intended to clear this with you but we were so rushed....." As I recall it now, you were looking at Mrs. Crate when you suggested this letter addressed to Dr. Mitchell. During the last meal together on Saturday noon, I carefully mentioned the importance of this letter and that she should mail it on Monday at the latest. I thought she understood because I made the special pointof your suggested time-table: that you needed the letter there in time for a discussion on Wednesday morning, etc. Well, I learned from my phone call just now that Dr. Mitchell will be in Kentucky all week. So I don't know just how you wish to handle this under these circumstances.

From Mrs. Alexander came the suggestion that perhaps you would get into contact with Dr. Mitchell by phone. In the event that you would like to say to Dr. Mitchell "there is a letter here from the Austin office requesting assistance on a Texas Schools in Transition study....." and then you give the details you remember from our Oklahoma discussions ----feel free to do so. Before I leave the office today I hope to write a letter to Dr. Mitchell making such a request and it should be there by Thursday.

Whatever you decide concerning the method of handling this, would you phone me(Austin Greenwood 63150) so that I could take the information with me when I go to the Waco Board Meeting on Friday. Consequently, I will stay in the office from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m. on Thursday ---unless you phoned on Wednesday, of course.

By the way, yesterday I spent the day talking to school board members , etc., at a city near San Antonio. They wish to complete their de-segregation this September, and also hope to retain their four Negro teachers. This will be most significant. More details at some later date.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

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309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Rec'd 6/21/56

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June 20, 1956

Dear Fred,

this is merely a follow-up letterafter yesterday's hectic effort to get letters off to Dr. Mitchell and you. I have inclosed a copy of my letter to Dr. Mitchell, in order that you might see just how this "request for funds" was worded. For instance, suppose the mentioning of the $500 "starter" raises the question of why not pay Sam Gibbs out of that $500. Well, frankly, it might be difficult to justify to the Negro Teachers group, because this was contributed toward the "expenses and publishing costs...." They have been assuming that the Texas Commission would have the staff to do this.

You will notice that I mentioned the "Code of Fair Campaign Practices." There is a clipping inclosed in the letter to Dr. Mitchell. The fact that this has been signed by the two leading contenders for the governer's office is most significant. Three of the five contenders are basing their entire voter appeal on desegregation, mongrelization, etc. So a bit has already been accomplished by having the two leaders go on record. I do not have another clipping at present, but will you read Dr. Mitchell's?

-----your phone call came in here -- I'll dispense with typing up a copy of the letter to Dr. Mitchell.....

Thanks for everything -- the additional Elbogenraum makes for some needed leeway, a better working relationship with the other staff members, etc.

"Lebensraum" couldn't be used here.

Best wishes,

Ed

DRAFT DRAFT

Prepared by FBR for GSM's signature 7/17/56

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West 24th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

We have received your letter of July 12 regarding the termination of employment by the Texas Commission of Mrs. Lombard. We have since received a copy of a letter of resignation from Mrs. Lombard to you. We believe that the relationship between clerical help, professional staff, and State organization is primarily a local concern. We like to keep advised of any changes in such staff, but the decision of employment, duties, and termination of employment is a local concern, unless there are unusual circumstances which might call for special interest on our part, such as in the case of termination of employment of Mrs. Lombard.

We were pleased to hear of the encouraging developments in Texas and feel that you were wise in seeking new quarters. Fred Routh will carry your new address in the next Newsletter. We believe that the special study, "Texas Schools in Transition," can be of significance in building the reputation of the Texas Commission as a worthy organization.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

FBR

July 17, 1956

Rev. Edward J. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
504 West 24th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter of July 16, which we received today. I am glad to see that you and Sam Gibbs are wrapped up in the school study, for I feel that this will have real significance. I am interested that you feel that you will have some valuable additions to make to Southern School News.

I am enclosing a copy of the monthly reports from Arkansas and Florida, both of which I feel are well done.

Mrs. Alexander is preparing a list of New South subscribers in Texas and as soon as it is compiled, we will forward it to you at your new office address.

We have received a copy of the letter terminating Mrs. Lombard's employment with the Texas Commission and a copy of the letter from Mrs. Lombard to Mrs. Crate, resigning. Dr. Mitchell is writing Mrs. Crate a note on this. We feel that questions regarding clerical personnel are rightfully settled by the State organization and that it would be a highly unusual situation where SRC would take a direct interest in a local policy decision.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Enclosures
Dictated by Mr. Routh. Signed in his absence by his secretary.

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Dallas

July 16, 1956

Dear Fred:

Mr. Gibbs and I have been wrapped up with this school study and we are both encouraged that we are having more than moderate response. We feel that we have some valuable additions to make to the Southern School News.

Fred, if you remember, you suggested that you might send a sample of a monthly report for me to use as a model. Is there still a chance, because I am ready to put my June report together.

And most important in helping me get our financial report to be more accurate than it has been in the past--- are you able to send me a complete list of NEW SOUTH subscribers in Texas? I still need to know just how much we still need to send to S.R.C.

There are other things on my mind, but they will have to wait until I return from a field trip. No doubt, you have received a copy of the letter terminating Mrs. Lombard. It certainly seemed inevitable; nevertheless, it was an experience I wish I could have been spared.....

Sincerely,

Ed

Texas

September 19, 1956

Reverend Edwin G. Kloppe
504 West 24th Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Ed,

Frank Loescher of the Fund for the Republic was recently through this office. He mentioned that on of their board members is a resident of the Lone Star State. The individual's name is Juble Parten, of Houston. Frank suggests that a subtle approach to this man should be helpful. We had in mind aquainting this chap with the work of the Texas Commission.

It would be wise to send him copies of Texas Schools in Transition when you get a couple. You might drop him an introductory letter explaining that the Texas Commission is a recipient of aid from the Fund of the Republic, through the Southern Reginal Council. You might say that you felt it a matter of courtesy to inform him of the activities of the Commission. You might want to aquaint him further with your organization. Sometime when you are in Houston, it would be well for you and Mrs. Crate to make an appointment and go by and visit the gentlemen.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bms

Texas

(Dictated October 17)
October 19, 1956

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

Mess-up about the business in Dallas. Kloppe wrote me October 9th and said please come to Dallas. Have a ready-made group of friends to ~~our mitchell~~ swing to our program. Need to ~~go~~ talk to. You, Mitchell are coming to Houston, so strain and come to Dallas.

Mitchell at once wrote Kloppe that Mitchell could be in Dallas the night of October 25th. It ~~will~~ would be tough to get there, but would get there. Mitchell instructed Kloppe to answer Mitchell right away so Mitchell could engage planes.

Mitchell waits until October 17th for letter from Kloppe and calls Kloppe's office. Kloppe has gone to Missouri. Expected back October 27. Nobody in Kloppe's office competent to handle his mail. No telephone number for Kloppe in Missouri.

Also, Mitchell received Tuesday of this week a letter from Holbert saying Holbert has had phone call from Dr. Erie Darnell of the Board of the Texas Commission, saying confusion about meetings and Mitchell coming and "whose auspices?"

Mitchell tried to call Holbert who had box, and nothing happens after the box. Mitchell finally called Darnell sight unseen.

And now to the point. Darnell says that the invitation for Mitchell to appear in Dallas October 25th comes out from one Dieter Schugt . This man has some reputation as one who hurts rather than helps.

Mitchell sticks by resolution to stay clean away from Dallas until Dallas settles down. Merely wish that all concerned be watchful re the man Schugt . Darnell is by reputation from Holbert trustworthy, professional person, psychiatrist.

cc: HCF

F.R. ~~HCF~~

RECEIVED OCT 22 1956

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Texas

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

[redacted]

~~Dickinson 6-3150~~

~~308 W. 21st Street~~

~~Austin, Texas~~

2531 FOREST AVE.
DALLAS 15, TEXAS

OCTOBER 19, 1956

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TO AN IMPORTANT LEADER IN THIS COMMUNITY:

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN OF DALLAS, RABBI LEVI A. OLAN OF TEMPLE EMANUEL, WILL BE OUR SPEAKER FOR THE FIRST MEETING THIS FALL OF THE DALLAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS.

YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO HEAR RABBI OLAN ON THURSDAY OCTOBER 25, 1956, AT 8:30 P.M. IN THE DALLAS ROOM OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING LOCATED ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

RABBI OLAN'S SUBJECT WILL BE "AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CONVICTION".

RECENT EVENTS HAVE CLEARLY SHOWN THAT OUR FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF FREEDOM AND LIBERTY HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO GREAT PRESSURE AND STRESS. CLEARLY A GROWING RELUCTANCE TO SPEAK AND DECLARE CONVICTIONS BY RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS HAS MADE EASIER THE TASK OF THOSE WHO WOULD ESTABLISH A POLICY OF CONVICTION BY PROCLAMATION ANY GROUP, CLASS OR ORGANIZATION WHOSE BELIEFS THEY DO NOT SHARE, AND MADE ALL THE MORE DIFFICULT OUR TRADITIONAL ROLE AS BELIEVERS OF AND SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF PERSONAL AND GROUP FREEDOM.

MAY WE URGE YOUR ATTENDANCE.

MOST SINCERELY,

Erie Darnell

DR. ERIE DARNELL LO-7743

K.F. Holbert

K.F. HOLBERT HA8-4466

Thank you for letter of 19th, had information contained from:
1. Dr. Darnell
2. Boy
3. Klopper's office
Thank you
Holbert

File
State Councils:
Houston, Tex.

April 27, 1964

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel:

I have read through your letter of April 10 to Paul, and the quarterly report and attachments sent with it. I just wanted to drop you a note of admiration for the program you and Charles Kelly are leading. Sometime I hope to get out your way -- maybe this Summer.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

File Texas Council on Hum. Rels.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 1, 1964

TO ALL TEXAS BOARD MEMBERS, AND
THE TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

We thought you would be interested in the following note, received on August 27th.

> Now that Summer conferences and vacation are past, I am digging into that stack of accumulated mail. Thanks especially for The Price We Pay. It is quite well organized and very readable. Thanks also for Memphis.
>
> What would the Nation have done without the Southern Regional Council during the past ten years?

Sincerely,

Harold Kilpatrick
Texas Council of Churches
1400 Guadalupe Street
Austin 1, Texas

Sent to:
Texas Council on Human Relations
Mrs. James S. Crate, Houston
Jerome Crossman, Dallas
Douglas Jackson, Dallas
Mrs. Charles White, Houston
The Rt. Rev. John E. Hines, Houston
Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Longview
Samuel Habrit, Houston
Mrs. J. W. Rayzor, Houston

December 3, 1965

Mrs. Barbara Jordan Stle
c/o Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin St.
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Jordan:

At the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council on November 15 and 16, Members of the Council unanimously elected you to membership in this body. This is to convey their invitation to you and to express our hope that you will be willing to serve.

The Council is composed of 100 distinguished Southerners. Enclosed is a list of our present membership.

Council members meet only once a year, and no other formal responsibilities are placed on them. However, we do try to receive the guidance and advice of members, and hope that in the future individual Council members will become much more involved in the affairs of the organization.

We do hope you will be agreeable to serve.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/pf

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

From: The Church Welfare Bureau
The Council of Churches of Greater Houston
9 Chelsea Place
Houston 6, Texas
Telephone - JAckson 6-2247

Subject: The Rev. James R. Noland, Jr.*
Executive Secretary

August, 1959

James R. Noland, born January 10, 1924, at Paris, Kentucky.
Father, The Rev. James R. Noland, Methodist Minister (deceased).
Mother, Edna Christine Haley Noland.

Married Mary Frances Richerson December 22, 1945.
Three children, James Russell III, age 11; Ellen Gay, age 7;
Mary Elise, age 4 months.

Home Address, 4419 McDermed, Houston 35, Texas.
Telephone, PA 3-3442.

EDUCATION -

School	Location	Date	Degree
Lebanon High School	Lebanon, Kentucky	1942	Diploma
Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tennessee	1942-43	
Emory University	Atlanta, Georgia	1943-45	A.B.
Yale University	New Haven, Connecticut	1945-48	B.D.
Drew University	Madison, New Jersey	1949	
New York University	New York, New York	1950-54	M.A.
Columbia University	New York, New York	1952	

PRESENT POSITION - Executive Secretary, Church Welfare Bureau, Council of Churches of Greater Houston, since August 1955.

ORDINATION - Licensed to preach in 1943, ordained deacon in 1951, ordained elder 1954. A member in full connection of the Louisville Conference of the Methodist Church since 1954.

PASTORATES - Sanders Chapel, Smithfield, North Carolina, 1948.
Milton Methodist Church, Milton, New Jersey, 1950.
Union Congregational Church, Upper Monclair, New Jersey, 1951.

EDUCATIONAL MINISTRY -

Lecturer - Church History, Graduate School of Religion, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1948.
Instructor - Sociology, Brothers College, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, 1949-51.
Lecturer - Sociology, The Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, since 1958.

*Listed in Who's Who in the South and Southwest, see page 599.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL EXPERIENCE -

Philadelphia Council of Churches, 1951-53.

Chaplain, Department of Research and Survey, Council of Churches, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A major aspect of this work was in the field of research and planning, resulting in the planning and allocation of eight new churches in the defense communities of Bucks County, Pennsylvania within a single year. He assisted in organizing thirty-five other community organizations in that defense impacted area.

The Ohio Council of Churches and The National Council of Churches, 1953-55. He was jointly employed as Minister-Coordinator of the Committee on Ministry to Defense Communities in Southern Ohio. He organized and directed the interdominational staff of seventeen full-time missionaries in Atomic Energy Commission Communities.

The World Council of Churches -
He attended the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches at Evanston, Illinois in 1954.

MILITARY SERVICE - U. S. Naval Reserve, V-1 Program and U.S. V-12 Officers Training, 1942-46.

OTHER EXPERIENCE -

Counselor - New Haven Juvenile Court, New Haven, Connecticut, 1945-48.

Director of Group Activities - New Haven Children's Center, New Haven, Connecticut, 1947.

Director of Day Camp - Y.M.C.A., Madison, New Jersey, 1950.

Interim Director - Madison Settlement House, Madison, New Jersey, 1951.

SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENTS -

Prize Scholarship - Vanderbilt University, U.S. Navy V-12 Training Program, Emory University.

Scholastic Scholarship - Yale University.

Pi Gamma Mu, National Social Science Honorary Society.

NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS -

National Association of Social Welfare
Texas Social Welfare Association
Association of Council Secretaries
National Christian Social Welfare Associates
Religion and Labor Foundation
American Sociological Society
Research Section - San Jacinto Chapter National Association of Social Welfare
American Red Cross
Planned Parenthood Society
Family and Child Welfare Section - Executive Committee, Community Council and United Fund
Research Bureau Advisory Committee - Community Council and United Fund
The Academy of Political and Social Science
The American Association of Science
The American Association of University Professors
Bethany Methodist Church
Association of Ministers of Greater Houston - Treasurer

RESEARCH AND CONSULTING SERVICES - He has participated as a researcher in the following studies:

(1) A Study of the Negro-White Crime Rate as Related to Slum Housing; in conjunction with the National Urban League, Morristown, New Jersey.

(2) A Study of Marriage Attitudes of Drew University Students in Comparison with the Hebrew-Christian Ethical Tradition; in collaboration with Dr. George D. Kelsey.

(3) A Study of the Effect of Moving into a New Community as it Relates to Religious Participation; under the direction of Dr. Wellman Warner, New York University.

(4) U.S. Public Health Study; Fairless Hills and Levittown, Pennsylvania. Consultant for the New York University Institute for Psychological Research.

(5) A Study of People-on-the-move in Ohio's Atomic Area; Mobile Industrial Workers and the Church, under the auspices of The National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America, and the Ohio Council of Churches, in collaboration with Dr. Russell Dynes, Ohio State University.

(6) A Study of a Houston, Texas Community: Social Welfare in the Local Church. Sponsored by the Research and Local Church Development Committee of the Church Welfare Bureau.

ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS -

The American Bible Society Record
The Christian Century
The Christian Century Pulpit
The Ohio Christian News
Pastoral Psychology
Mobile Industrial Workers and the Church - A research abstract published by the National Council of Churches.
Religious Education

(Currently working on a full length manuscript with Dr. Russell Dynes in the field of sociology of religion; a study of cultural shock).

PRV
PA
MA

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*Walter Whitson

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Executive Secretary
*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

November 2, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, President
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I had this same sheet of paper in the typewriter several days ago but never got the letter written as we were so busy making plans for our annual meeting.

The annual meeting was last night and was a huge success. Needless to say Mr. Dabbs added to the success of the meeting. We had our largest attend- and as yet--154.

I am enclosing a copy of the new board and the program which was distributed at the dinner meeting. You will note that Ralph McGill will be with us for December 13th and we must start publicity on that and the meeting with John Howard Griffin for January 10th.

The real reason for writing is to let you know that Mrs. Shaw will be most happy to attend the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta on November 19-20.

Please inform Paul Rilling that I will write him very soon and bring him up-to-date on happenings,etc. I promise to do this before your annual meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel

(Mrs.) George K. Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

November 30, 1962

Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw
Houston Council on Human Relations
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

Thank you for your very nice letter. I hope I shall some time be able to come to see you.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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*Charles Shaw
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Walter Whitson
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Executive Secretary
*Executive Committee

3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas
Jackson 4-5084

November 28, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

There is a familiar saying that the first glimpse brings the freshest and greatest insight. I felt that I drank up the whole experience of my visit to the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council. I would like to express my sincere confidence in your leadership.

Here in Houston we say that our problem in Human Relations is Human Relations on the Board. I thought you handled your tensions with great sensitivity and skill. These are the kind of things that make us grow ulcers.

I am sure that you must have real pressures as we do to keep a balance between the educational and the action phases of SRC. Your remark, "to keep the tail from wagging the dog" is our problem too.

The Human Relations field is so nebulous as to the possibility of measuring the results of the program that it is difficult to show what we are going. This is our present problem as we face up to our fund drive that immediately faces us.

Charles Shaw is one who has great confidence in us and gives me credit far beyond my contribution to our organization. Jim Noland, Ethel Dumbauld, Mrs. Susholtz and countless others are also dedicated to the task that you and I think about every waking moment.

Do come to see us if you can find a moment. We will house and feed you!

My regards to you all at SRC.

Sincerely,

Joyce Shaw

(Mrs.) Joyce Shaw
Immediate Past President

65

January 18, 1965

Mr. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
The Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houstan, Texas

Dear Charles:

I shall be in Austin February 2 and 3 to participate in a labor school being held at the University. While I am out your way, I would like to come down to Houston to visit with you. Nothing heavy, please. I would simply like to know the Houston Council better.

Would this be convenient? I could come either before going to Austin or after being there. In other words, I could be in Houston on February 1 or February 4. Apparently my first chore in Austin does not began until Tuesday evening and my last chore does not end until 10:00 P.M. or so Wednesday night.

Let me hear from you.

All best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

PA - Give you my letter. Pls. reply

Rec'd 8/14/64

Look

File

Sale Carmichael

Gen. Corresp.

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THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

August 11, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Mr. George Lloyd, a member of our Education and Housing Committees, will be in Atlanta within the next week or ten days. Mr. Lloyd, in Public Affairs and Community Relations, with the Humble Company has been gathering information for us and would like to visit with you and Paul Anthony while in Atlanta.

George is one of our most faithful and helpful members and I can recommend him highly. He is interested in the Southern Regional Council and admires the work you are doing. Be sure to give him your most impressive speech on human relations in the South.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

cc: Mr. George Lloyd

LES: I HAVE TALKED WITH GEORGE ABOUT FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HCHR + SRC FROM HUMBLE. HE IS CONVINCED + WILL WORK ON HUMBLE. GREETINGS TO PAUL!

CK

January 22, 1965

Mr. Charles Kelly
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Charles:

I'll arrive Monday morning, February 1, Eastern 317 at 10:00. I would like for you to get me a place to sleep Monday night.

There are no appointments I want; if Mrs. Rayzor and Mrs. White aren't at your board meeting, I should like to call them, and also Dr. Nabrit; also, my old friend Mary Ellen.

What I would really like for you to do, if it's not too much of an imposition, is to phone an even older friend and let him know I shall be in town; his name is Lee W. Wagner. I hope to spend some time with him.

All the best,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

Rec'd 1/22/65

The Houston Council On Human Relations

JAckson 6-1829 - 5403 AUSTIN STREET - HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

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CHARLES R. KELLY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. V. BESSELLE ATTWELL
BATTAGLIA PROJECT DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

January 20, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I am delighted you can be in Houston. Monday, February 1, is the best date for us so if this still works in with your trip to Austin, swell.

An afternoon meeting will probably be set up for some of our Board of Directors. If I can make any appointments for you, let me know.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

CK:ecd

P.S. If you'll let us know your time of arrival, we'll pick you up at the airport. Also, would you like us to make a hotel reservation for Monday night?

OFFICERS

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VICE PRESIDENT

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

mf file

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

September 3, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter. We appreciate the compliments but on the other hand are dismayed to learn that more is not being done elsewhere.

Our progress to date in finding an Executive Director has been confined to eliminating suggested candidates, mainly because of their non-availability. Therefore, should you learn of someone with promise for the work we are trying to do, please advise us.

Yours sincerely,

W J Salman

William J. Salman

WJS:vha

File
Houston Council

October 14, 1965

Mr. Robert R. Alexander
Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Congratulations on your appointment, and permit me to welcome you to the rank of Councils on Human Relations. We enjoyed a close working relationship with Charles Kelly, and I hope we may have the same with you.

Sometime after you get settled we would like to explore with you the possibility of your coming over to Atlanta for a visit with us.

Our Annual Meeting is being held November 15 and 16. I doubt they are, but if these dates are convenient, we would be pleased to have you with us then. We hope within two months to have another meeting of the Directors of the Human Relations Councils. Certainly, we would like to have you with us at that meeting.

Please call on us if we can be of any assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

File Houston Council

September 18, 1967

Mr. John P. Murray
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Jack:

I hope you will recall the fleeting mention I made of visiting with Clifford Campbell, a consultant with the Ford Foundation, and that the dates proposed in the enclosed letter are still convenient for you. I will let you know of his reaction to the schedule.

If evening sessions are held, as proposed, I would suggest that you keep them small and plan to have them fairly early. Campbell is an "early-to-bed" type and, unfortunately, an early riser.

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

pa/mmj

File Houston Council

file

COPY

October 26, 1967

Mr. Clifford Campbell
2004 North East Cramer Street
Portland, Oregon 97211

Dear Clifford:

It was a pleasure to have had you and Paul Anthony come to Houston and familiarize yourselves with the work that the H.C.H.R. is attempting to accomplish. Several members who were present at our dinner meeting expressed appreciation for your remarks.

If you have an opportunity to come to Houston in the future, please give us a call.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Murray

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

Paul- was great to have had you here.
J.

File Houston Council

October 30, 1967

Mr. John P. Murray
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
3505 South Main Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Jack:

Thank you sincerely for your hospitality last week. I think Cliff Campbell came away genuinely impressed, as he should have.

See you later this week.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

File Houston Council

~~ES~~
MJ-file

November 6, 1967

Mr. John P. Murray
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
3505 Main
Houston, Texas 77002

Dear John:

It was thoughtful of you to comment so favorably with reference to my recent visit to Houston, Texas. Paul Anthony and I were especially interested in the work of your council and we are sorry that time did not permit exposure to more of your program.

You certainly enjoy the support of a high caliber Board of Directors. These members whom I met seem genuinely interested in tackling some of the tough problems facing Houston. I would hope that program planning and execution will increasingly occupy your attention.

Your competence, sympathy and empathy should go far in establishing the necessary rapport with the positive forces in Houston from which you must garner support.

The best to you and staff.

Sincerely yours,

Clifford J. Campbell

CJC:dd

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3505 MAIN • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002 • JA 6-1829 • EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: JOHN P. MURRAY

file

November 10, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Just a note to say "thanks" for your concern and word of encouragement. I believe that I won both rounds, 1 and 2 but can see no way that ~~that~~ I can remain and accomplish anything constructive.

It has been a rough ordeal but I felt that I stood up to the few "hatchet" men and did so with dignity and with my manhood intact. These for me were all important. Rough as it has been, it has also been most educational.

The Board refused to act until December 17th and I intend to resign along about that time. I have no fear that some door to my liking will open up.

By the way, if you have not seen this months article about our Police-Community Relations Program in EBONY- it makes interesting reading.

Would have liked to have made the Annual Meeting but it conflicted with ours.

Again, many thanks for your concern.

With warm personal regards,

Jack

Jack Murray

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *INDICATES OFFICERS

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October 31, 1969

Mr. Roger D. Armstrong
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
3505 Main Street
Houston, Texas 77002

Dear Roger:

Enclosed is our check for $1,000 representing a special contribution to the Houston Council.

At your convenience please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed copy of this letter and return to us.

As I hope you know, Edwin Stanfield, of our staff, has operated during the last year out of Austin attempting to organize a regionwide group somewhat similar to the Council here. He has had some experience and substantial frustration in approaching foundations in the Southwest. I do hope you will have an opportunity soon to talk to him both about fund-raising and how the Houston Council and his group can relate. His address is 1503 Guadalupe, Suite 206, Austin 78701.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JA 6-1829 • 3505 MAIN • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

October 23, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 F rsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

As I mentioned to you on the phone this morning, the Houston Council on Human Relations is experiencing a financial crisis. It is my expectation -- or should I say "hope"-- that this crisis will be a temporary one.

As the enclosed Treasurer's Report indicated, we will be in the red by $9213.05 as of October 30. We are attempting to renew and increase by $2500 our $5000 loan, but with the tightness of loan money these days, we have not yet been successful.

On October 30 we are ending a financial drive that began August 14. As you may infer, the drive was not as successful as hoped. Part of the reason for this was the time of year-- I just started work the end of August, we ran into the United Fund Drive, there are three or four minority political candidates whom various HCHR members are supporting with contributions and by solicitations of other contributors.

The Southern Regional Council has in the past been a friend of HCHR through good and bad times. Whatever financial help you may be able to provide at this time would be greatly appreciated.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of our new brochure along with our October Treasurer's Report .

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Roger D. Armstrong

Roger D. Armstrong
Executive Director

TREASURER'S REPORT

Robert L. Terry

October 22, 1969

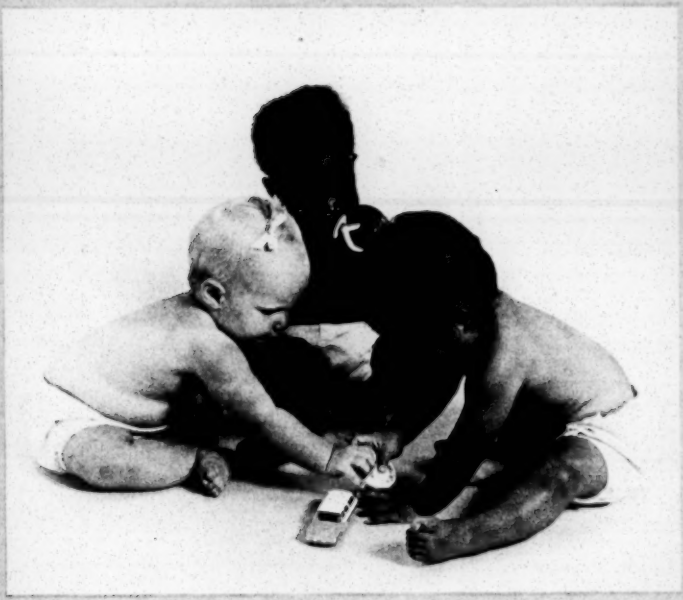
Here is the financial status of HCHR.

		HCHR
Cash on hand (as of Oct. 22)		$ 1180.00
Expenses to be met Oct. 30. 1969		6643.05
Salaries	$ 1078.14	
Director's Moving Expense	2786.58	
Debt serv. on $5000 note	1350.00	
Other Unpaid Bills & Encumbrances	1428.33	
Remaining Outstanding Loan		3750.00

If we were to meet our present financial obligations, our deficit including our outstanding loan would be as of Oct. 30, 1969--$9213.05.

It should be remembered that this does not take account of Nov. or Dec. expenses.

Maybe they're trying to tell us something . . .



HCHR

(Houston Council on Human Relations)

What HCHR does

- *Communication*

HCHR works without fanfare to keep communication lines open between various groups, to avoid polarization of black, brown, and white, to build trust.

- *Housing*

HCHR's Housing Committee works vigorously through research and action for neighborhood stabilization, increased minority housing opportunities, and improved housing quality throughout Houston. The Committee prepared an extensive report on Houston's low-income housing market which led to the formation of the Mayor's Citizens Advisory Committee on Housing. Presently, the Houston Housing Development Corporation (started by the Advisory Committee on Housing) is developing 2,000 homes for low and moderate income families.

- *Education*

HCHR's Education Committee works for quality education for all Houstonians. It (1) advocates placement of new neighborhood schools to permit integrated schooling without large-scale bussing, (2) sponsors an Enrichment Tutoring Program for junior high school students, and (3) is vocal on such issues as free kindergarten, the free-lunch program, improved special education classes, and others (HCHR was Houston's first HEADSTART sponsor).

- *Employment*

HCHR sponsors Houston's Joint Action and Community Service Program (JACS) which assists returning Job Corpsmen in finding work, lodging, and their place in the community.

- *VISTA Volunteers*

HCHR's Volunteers in Service to America (VISTAs) work throughout Houston. Current VISTA projects include: (1) operating a Speakers Bureau for middle-class groups who wish to comprehend better the scope and depth of inner-city dilemmas and become involved in resolving them, (2) helping ghetto residents in the designated Model Neighborhood areas understand the Model Cities Program and have an effective part in its planning, (3) initiating an Urban Arts Project which will provide disadvantaged children an opportunity to learn and express themselves through music, drama, poetry, art.

- Any person in accord with the purpose and procedure of the Houston Council on Human Relations may be a member. HCHR has members representing all economic, as well as ethnic and social, spectrums.

- All contributions are *tax deductible* as HCHR is a non-profit organization.

- Memorial contributions may be made to HCHR in memory of a relative or a friend. The family will be notified that a memorial contribution has been made.

Be a little Human!

SUPPORT HCHR

Please send your contribution to:

HCHR
3505 Main
Houston, Texas
77002

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Be a *little* Human!

HCHR

- *Who are we?*

We are an independent, volunteer organization established in 1958. Our purpose is to help people recognize others' needs, efforts, and accomplishments and accept all persons as humans.

- *How you can help . . .*

HCHR needs manpower and money.

- Your time and talents are needed to gather and report information (about Houston's problems, on the activities of the City Council, the School Board, and the County Commissioners), to aid HCHR's efforts in communication, research and education, and to phone, drive, tutor, or even head up a project.
- As for the money, your contribution is greatly needed in order to keep the Council going. Every year, some $60,000 in contributions is necessary to keep operating.

Officers

Benton S. Russell, III.....*President*
Louis Kenneth Rachal.....*First Vice-President*
Floyd E. Dixon.....*Second Vice-President*
Mrs. Charles E. White.....*Secretary*
Robert Terry.....*Treasurer*

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Mrs. Everette Jones
Miss Margy Pollard
Mr. Robert L. Vickers
Stewart A. Wilber, M.D.

Executive Director
Roger D. Armstrong

Houston Council on Human Relations
3505 Main St. • Houston, Texas 77002
526-1829

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

FUNDS RECEIVED BY Roger D. Armstrong

DATE 11-3-69

October 31, 1969

Mr. Roger D. Armstrong
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
3505 Main Street
Houston, Texas 77002

Dear Roger:

Enclosed is our check for $1,000 representing a special contribution to the Houston Council.

At your convenience please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed copy of this letter and return to us.

As I hope you know, Edwin Stanfield, of our staff, has operated during the last year out of Austin attempting to organize a regionwide group somewhat similar to the Council here. He has had some experience and substantial frustration in approaching foundations in the Southwest. I do hope you will have an opportunity soon to talk to him both about fund-raising and how the Houston Council and his group can relate. His address is 1503 Guadalupe, Suite 206, Austin 78701.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JA 6-1829 • 3505 MAIN • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

file

November 17, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

I wanted to write a personal note to thank you for the $1000 which Southern Regional Council contributed to the HCHR. This contribution gives us a little breathing room to enable us to get back on our feet financially and go forward with various programs we have in mind.

You will be pleased to hear that our Annual Dinner on November 6 was a big success. Six hundred people turned out, five hundred fifty of whom were fed and we had a very good representation from the Mexican-American Community. More information and pictures of the Annual Dinner will be in our upcoming newsletter which I will see you receive.

I will get in touch with Ed Stanfield when we are a little bit further along. Hopefully, he will help us in our desire to get foundations, and to give us general advice on fund raising. We would certainly want to cooperate with him in his organizational efforts as best we can.

Thank you again for your generous response to our cry for help.

Sincerely,

Roger

Roger D. Armstrong
Executive Director

March 12, 1970

Mr. Roger D. Armstrong
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human
Relations
3505 Main
Houston, Texas 77002

Dear Roger:

Thanks for the report which I have read. I particularly hope you are able to make the 1970 membership - and contributions - goal since you obviously need that base.

There is no scheduled meeting of the directors, though we will certainly let you know when and if such a meeting is scheduled. Our main problem has been attempting to determine if we can raise and distribute funds to the councils and in the absence of that information - we have been far more in limbo than we like.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

JA 6-1829 • 3505 MAIN • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

February 27, 1970

MAR 3 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a January 1970 report to my board. The middle pages give a fairly good indication of the direction our program is moving.

Although our funding situation is still tenuous, let me take this opportunity to let you know how much we appreciated the $1000.00 you sent us in December. It was a great moral as well as financial boost to us at that time.

Incidently are there any upcoming meetings of the directors of Human Relations Councils? I was thinking there might be one in the Fall, but I received no notice. I'd like to attend if possible.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Roger D. Armstrong

Roger D. Armstrong
Executive Director

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS NEWSLETTER

3505 MAIN • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002 • 526-1829 • September 1970 • Executive Director: Roger D. Armstrong

ACTION MONEY FOR AN ACTION YEAR

The Houston Council on Human Relations needs funds, therefore, we are mounting a full-scale fund raising drive . . . an all-out effort to raise the money necessary to tell people about the programs of the Council and to fund the projects which various committees wish to implement that require additional staff support and program funds. 1970 is an **Action Year** — so our new efforts toward fund raising will involve an organized and systematic campaign of soliciting individuals, corporations and foundations. It is being led by the Board of the Council on Human Relations as well as the members and friends of the Council.

Although the initial part of the fund drive is modest, seeking only $50,000, there are programs and projects which require funds many times this amount. After the initial collection of $50,000, the Board will decide what to do about the funding of additional worthwhile projects and programs.

The Chairman of the 1970 Fund Drive is Mrs. Sam Keeper, and helping her is John Wildenthal, Mrs. Bernard Weingarten, Ben Russell, Tom Forrester Lord and Judson Robinson, Jr. Each will be heading a major committee informing the Houston community of the program and nature of the Council's activities.

Mrs. Keeper notes that "all interested in helping on the fund drive—whether it's by giving a coffee or cocktail party to meet new friends, taking 10 or 20 names of old friends of the Council and soliciting their membership cards for 1970 contributions, typing letters or keeping records—are welcome to help." Interested parties can call Mrs. Keeper at 729-4677 or at the Council office, 526-1829.

HCHR STATEMENT TO CITY COUNCIL

On Wednesday, July 29, Roger Armstrong, the Executive Director of the Houston Council on Human Relations, made the following statement to the Houston City Council:

" Members of the City Council, ladies and gentlemen. I am Roger Armstrong, Executive Director of the Houston Council on Human Relations. I am appearing before you today because of last Sunday's violent confrontation on Dowling Street.

Last Monday, a high city official was quoted to this effect: "People should understand that these people meant to destroy our American way of life. This was no peaceful demonstration." Gentlemen, incidents of a violent nature happen because no response follows peaceful demonstration. Further, the loss of a young man's life and open warfare along our city's streets constitute no real success for our American way of life.

What causes young radicals to collect an arsenal, to defy openly the police, to be willing to die? Is it caused by frustration? We think so. Is it caused by experiencing a society in which all Houstonians lack participation in the drama of our society? We think so.

However, the incident is now past. We should learn from it. The Houston Council on Human Relations is not attempting to find fault. We do wish to note, however, the implications of the event.

For twelve years, the Houston Council on Human Relations has worked for a healthier city—a city which is not only growing and vibrant but one in which each citizen has the opportunity to experience a life of quality. We have constructively sought better housing, equal employment opportunities, better education, and better police-community relations. In addition, the Houston Council on Human Relations is concerned with improved communication between various agencies, individuals and officials in the community. We ask now your help.

As a constructive approach to reducing tension and improving communication, the Houston Council on Human Relations strongly recommends that the City Council establish a group to investigate the recent Dowling Street incidents and the current status of polarization. This committee should have two basic charges:

(1) What in fact were the series of events which happened along Dowling Street and which ended early Monday morning?

(2) How can communication and relationships between police and the minority communities be improved so as to create a safer and healthier city?

In considering means of improving police-minority relations, careful attention should be paid to:

(a) The hiring and promoting practices affecting minority police officers.

(b) Establishing a better tension-reducing grievance mechanism to handle police complaints.

— CONTINUED ON FIRST COLUMN

HCHR STATEMENT TO CITY COUNCIL — CONTINUED

It is important that the group of men to do this work includes respected leaders from the business community and the minority communities. In fact, it would be advisable to consult closely with the newly organized Black Coalition in choosing members of the group.

You're the leaders of this city. The health of our city is poor. The polarization which grips our city must be reversed. Lend your influence towards this end. Be sensitive to the deep concerns behind critical voices. Take action to bring calm to our city. Help our city regain its health. "

VISTA SUPERVISOR

Miles A. Simmons has been a Houston VISTA supervisor since September 1969. Mixed in with a crowd of VISTA volunteers, he is indistinguishable. His reddish blond beard and sideburns, casual clothes with an occasional amulet, make him contemporary.

Miles sees three major avenues by which VISTAs can have an impact on poverty and injustice in Houston. One way is by using community volunteers. A VISTA would work with those of his own ethnic group. Another way is to employ the traditional volunteer in the white middle-class community. The volunteer's awareness of problems and knowledge of dealing with them would enable him to work on issues with the middle class. The third avenue is through the professional VISTAs—architects, lawyers, etc. These VISTAs can work with business or professional people to get at root causes.

He was born in Gladewater, Texas, and went to high school in Columbus, Ohio. He received an A.B. in philosophy and religion from Olivet Nazarene College in Kankakee, Illinois, in 1958, and a B.D. from Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio.

Miles served as minister at the United Church of Christ, Centerville, S.D., from 1963 to 1966. While there, he organized the Turner County Community Action Agency (OEO). Since then he has centered his work in community programs. He was assistant minister for the First Evangelical United Church of Christ, Houston, responsible for developing their community program. He was one of a group who helped design the Houston Metropolitan Ministries.

In 1968 he became co-ordinator of cooperative education for the Institute of Storm Research at the University of St. Thomas. This program alternated periods of study and work in meteorology for bright persons of disadvantaged educational backgrounds. He became involved with VISTAs when he first served on the Sponsors Committee in February 1968.

URBAN ARTS EXCITEMENT

The Urban Arts program is off the ground.

On April 5th, representatives from the Universities, the Alley Theatre, Country and Channing Players, from Community Centers and VISTA attended Houston's first Urban Arts conference at the Casa de Amigos.

During the conference, different approaches to the problem of getting drama into the poverty community were examined.

Some of the suggestions were the use of experimental "theatre games", the founding of a high school for the arts, and the establishment of a workshop program to teach theatre in the poverty community.

The conference was aware that the communities would not tolerate an imposed program from "outsiders".

The conference felt that the program should have local control maintained.

Since the conference, a program has been established with the help of Reverend Arthur Fernandez and Benito Maldonado of the Casa de Amigos Community Center, Robert West of Channing Players, Sheila Sofian of Country Playhouse, and Leo Tanguma, VISTA Supervisor. This program has been a cultural exchange in which members of the community theatres have taught a growing troupe of future actors and directors at the Casa the principles of theatre and learned of the richness of the Chicano culture. Also people from the Casa—thanks to the efforts of Sheila Sofian—have seen dress rehearsals of the Country Playhouse productions including "The Importance of Being Earnest", and have been taken backstage to see how a play is put on.

This program is a pilot project to see if a community-oriented theatre program can work. So far the results have been better than anyone expected.

Urban Arts has been in touch with a group known as Teatro Chicano in Austin. They are negotiating to bring them to Houston to both perform and teach theatre at the Casa.

The Council would appreciate any ideas anyone has to help our fledgling but fast growing program succeed even more.

WELFARE FACTS

More people on welfare could earn their living if they had more initiative.

FACT: More than 92% of the people dependent on public assistance are unemployable.

- 26.5% are children under working age.
- 61.1% are retired elderly persons.
- 4.8% are disabled or blind.

This leaves 7.6% who are the mothers of the children listed above. Of this 7.6%

- 40.5% work either full- or part-time.
- 26.8% are incapacitated and unable to work.
- 9.5% are needed full-time in the home.
- 8.5% have no marketable skills to be able to work.
- 9.9% are actively seeking employment but are still unemployed.
- 4.9% are just unemployed.

These figures are from a study done by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Dallas about Dallas Welfare recipients in November of 1967.

FACT: Texas is among the wealthiest states in the nation. It ranks high in personal income; in assessed value of property; and in mineral, oil and manufacturing income. BUT IN WELFARE IT RANKS:

- 50th in administrative cost per recipient for old age assistance (Producing poor client care)
- 44th in percent receiving old age assistance
- 49th in assistance in aid to dependent children
- 45th in assistance in aid to the permanently and totally disabled

("An analysis of Constitutional Amendments", prepared by The Texas Legislative Council, for the Election of November 5, 1968, page 13.)

17 NEW VISTAS JOIN US

The Houston Council on Human Relations has had seventeen new VISTAs started work last month. What is new about this group is that 11 of these new VISTAs are minority persons from poverty communities here in Houston. Six of these are Mexican-American and five are Black. The other new Volunteers are from outside the State, one is a lawyer and the other, an architect. The names of the New Volunteers are Clarence Barnes, Jr., Robert Bainbridge, Janice Ann Bainbridge, Carlos Calbillo, David J. Duncan, Mrs. Martha Hunter, Joe Johnson, Thomas McFarland, William O'Conner, Alex Rodriguez, Ildefonso Ruiz, Benito Maldonado, Griselda C. Vasquez, Pete Vasquez, Jr., John Sayer, Hazel Williams, Lucy Tyler.

Assisting in the training of the new VISTAs was Ida Powell, member of the Executive Committee of the Houston Council on Human Relations. Their training was done entirely in Houston and was completed the 29th of July. The term of service for each of the VISTA Volunteers is one year.

The Council on Human Relations together with the LACK project sponsors the VISTAs in Houston. A variety of worthwhile projects from urban arts to communications center to welfare rights are undertaken and staffed by the VISTAs. One of the better known ones is the free University of Thought which was initiated by VISTAs and is now being carried along by high school students under the sponsorship of the Council on Human Relations.

▪ BEAUTIFICATION PROJECT

Over the past month, a beautification project has been going on in the Council Offices. All Council members are invited to stop by and see the "new look" inside our building at 3505 Main Street (corner of Holman).

▪ VOLUNTEER TASKS

There are dozens of volunteer tasks needing to be done. A few require special skills, but most can be done by concerned persons willing to donate their time. All Council members are invited to stop by the Council Office to look over the lists of volunteer tasks.

▪ NEEDING A SPEAKER?

The Council has a number of speakers able to speak on a wide range of human relations issues such as prisoner rehabilitation, public education, tutoring, housing, race relations, and poverty. Call 526-1829 if you need a speaker.

▪ FUNDS NEEDED FOR EDUCATION REPORT

Because of the importance of its Education Report, the Council is seeking funds to pay for the costs of printing and dissemination. If you are willing to help raise these urgently-needed funds or if you are willing to help financially support this endeavor, contact Roger Armstrong at 526-1829.

HUMAN EXPERIENCE

This is the theme of the new brochure now available telling about the program of HCHR. The boy whose face appears on the brochure represents the potential growth and health that is within each of us individually and within Houston at large. The Council is concerned with improving the quality of human experience. It is toward this purpose that our programs converge and in this spirit that the Council continues to be a partner with all others concerned for a better Houston for all Houstonians.

MEMBERSHIP IN HCHR FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE

Mrs. Bertha Edwards received her membership receipt from George Webster of the Houston Council on Human Relations for voluntary services performed in the Fidelity area. Mrs. Edwards interviewed the residents of Fidelity and made her findings known to the Houston Council on Human Relations for their use in attempting to improve housing in that area.

"Payment of membership dues in voluntary service of 10 or more hours each year by members who cannot afford the financial payment of dues is a new approach being taken by HCHR to include more members," says Webster.

Financially able members are being asked during the 1970 campaign to "sponsor" a member in addition to paying their own memberships. These sponsored members will be interested people in the community who would like to be members but for financial or physical reasons cannot pay the dues or substitute work for the payment of dues.

PRISON VISITATION

The lonely of our prisons are candidates for productive citizenship or future crime statistics in two, three or five years from now. Which way they go depends on you, to a great degree.

The Houston Council on Human Relations is providing an opportunity for all those interested in being of service to visit prisoners in the Texas Department of Corrections Prisons to talk with them, offer some friendship, some advice and become a personal contact with the outside world. If you want to do something that is concrete, real and of personal as well as social value, this is something you should consider.

If you are interested, please call Ben Friedman through the Council office (526-1829). Additional information will be sent you on when meetings take place and how you can participate.

FIDELITY FOLLOW-UP

What was accomplished during the Clean-Up, Paint-Up project? what remains to be done? and how do those actively involved in the project feel about it now?

Lyn Cooksey, a Houston Council on Human Relations volunteer and a worker in the Fidelity Project, seemed optimistic about the most recent results, but realistic about what remains to be done.

"The response was so great," she explained. "But we still have 38 homes to paint. It was wonderful the way that people came back after the initial sessions to finish the homes.

"We plan to have an Inter-Fidelity conference to see which homes need to be finished first, according to the community. Some priority needs to be established.

"Then we will be campaigning for workers again," she said with a laugh. "It would be great if we could get some organizations involved. There are thirteen churches in that area and if they each took a home ..." she paused thoughtfully.

"We need supplies," she went on, "and volunteer plumbers and electricians. We will assign work groups to particular houses. That should speed up things.

"There is much more to be done, but we are getting there."

Architect Kendall Mower was equally enthusiastic.

"The American Institute of Architects is trying to recoup the response of civic groups for funds. We need to do a diagram of feasibility, to see what we actually can do. We can offer suggestions to individuals as to how they should handle their property.

"One of the most worthwhile projects was the one handled by the Westbury Methodist Church group. They concentrated on a specific house; the owner of the home was very ill, but said she would return to the home to live if it were repaired. The house was completely cleaned from the inside, out. There was no electricity so the walls were covered with soot from oil lamps. Those walls had to be completely scraped clean. We painted the house and are having electricity installed. A derelict house was made livable by this group."

Mrs. Bertha Edwards, a resident of Fidelity and an active volunteer in the Project, said, "I think it is the best thing that could have happened. Some of these youths are leading harder lives than people know. They need our help. Bad children come from good homes too, but bad conditions are especially hard on a child.

"We are accomplishing a lot. There is still much to be done. But you know," she said thoughtfully, "those young people who are helping are doing more for community relations than has been done in a long time. For that reason, the Project is already a success."

NEW PROJECTS CONTEMPLATED BY HCHR

1. **Operation MATCH** – a program to identify and train minority persons for board positions of local social service agencies.
2. **Tutorial Coordinator** – service to Houston tutoring groups through information exchange, coordinated training programs, recruitment, and evaluation.
3. **Poverty Credit Practices Project** – identifying, clarifying, and highlighting the credit and borrowing problems of poor persons.
4. **Prisoner Rehabilitation Project** – preparing prisoners during their time in jail and after release so they can re-enter society constructively.
5. **Police-Community Relations Project** – implementing educational and action programs to build trust between law enforcement agencies and minority communities.
6. **Operation HIP** (Houstonians In Partnership) – a program to create productive partnerships between church/civic groups and disadvantaged communities, helping to answer the question so many Houstonians are asking – ***"What can I do?"***
7. **Family Stabilization Program** – providing low-income families those services needed to maintain a stable environment required for child development and social productivity, helping to relieve the family stress caused by unemployment, housing eviction, drugs, runaway children, separation, and alcoholism.
8. **Health Services Education Program** – alerting low-income persons to their health care options and assisting them in solving the problems (e.g. transportation) that prevent them from getting good health care.

VOLUNTEERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

VIPS (Volunteers in Public Schools) needs people to help screen kindergarten children for learning disabilities. Margy Pollard, chairman of the tutoring committee, says that training for the screening people will begin August 18.

Volunteer tutors to teach reading for Grades 1, 2 and 3 in 29 public schools are also needed. The date of the training sessions for tutors will be announced shortly. It is hoped that tutoring the children will begin in October.

If you have a sleeping talent and want to open the exciting door of words to young children, please call the VIPS Office (626-2950), the Council Office (526-1829) or Margy Pollard (529-1649).

HCHR NEWSLETTER

Published nine times a year by the HCHR, 3505 Main Street, Houston, Texas 77002. Thanks go to the following for working on the Newsletter: Mrs. Thomas (Mary) Kegg, Editor; Robert Gonzales, Layout Artist; Pluria Marshall, Marshall Studios; and John Boyle, Carol Pinkett, Terry St. John, Janis Parks, Geneva Brooks, Betty Stampinato, Reporters. Please call Mary Kegg, 723-1943, if you are willing to work on the newsletter.

The HCHR is an independent, local autonomous agency supported by membership dues and contributions. It does not receive United Fund support nor is it directly affiliated with any national organization.

Membership is open to all persons who are in accord with our purposes; to carry on an educational program geared to creating a climate of opinion favorable to expansion of opportunity for all persons of greater Houston in economic, civic and cultural areas on freedom from discrimination on grounds of race, religion or national origin.

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HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
HOUSTON, TEXAS

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3505 MAIN STREET • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

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AMOUNT ENCLOSED $ _____

PLEASE BILL ME FOR $ _____ ON

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(Checks should be payable to HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS)

TAX DEDUCTIBLE

Name _____ Phone _____

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BAR NONE . . . a symbolic statement of the principles for which the Houston Council on Human Relations stands; that none should be barred from participating in the "American Dream."

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John Wildenthal

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Roger D. Armstrong

November 5, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

The Houston Council on Human Relations is on the edge of breakthrough. We have to date had income of 50% more than in all of 1969. Prospects are bright for some additional strength on our board of directors. Our Annual Dinner Program will be the best in our twelve year history, forecasting "Human Relations in the 1970's". The "forecasters" will be Mayor Louie Welch, Chamber of Commerce President Robert Herring, and Gerald Hines, one of the Southwest's leading investment builders.

Although on the edge of breakthrough, however, we are also on the brink of bankruptcy. Council debts inherited from 1968, inflation, and increased 1970 program costs have all contributed to this situation. We have a total accounts payable situation of approximately $8500.00, a fourth of which is back salary. A floated bank loan (non-increasable), anticipated future revenue, and my personal credit is expected to bear the majority of this debt.

We are writing you at this time, however, in hopes that the Southern Regional Council could relieve some of the pressure. Specifically, we would appreciate a six-month loan in the amount of $2500.00. This would permit us to finish 1970 and start 1971 without set-backs to gains we feel we have made.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Roger D. Armstrong

Roger D. Armstrong
Executive Director

November 9, 1970

Mr. Roger D. Armstrong
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
3505 Main
Houston, Texas 77002

Dear Roger:

Enclosed is our check for $2,500 representing a loan to the Houston Council. This loan will have to be repaid, or renegotiated within six months of this date.

While this is not a grant, all stipulations relating to tax exemption do apply to the use of these funds. We are, therefore, enclosing the limitations which we require on such funds. At your convenience, please acknowledge receipt on the enclosed carbon.

Good luck on your fund raising effort.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Enclosures - 2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS NEWSLETTER

3505 MAIN • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002 • 526-1829 • NOVEMBER 1970 • Executive Director: Roger D. Armstrong

You are cordially invited to attend the 1970 Annual Dinner Meeting – Houston Council on Human Relations
Wednesday, December 2, 1970, 7:30 p.m. – University Center, University of Houston

HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE 1970's: A FORECAST

As seen by: Honorable Louie Welch, Mayor of Houston
Robert Herring, President, Houston Chamber of Commerce
Gerald D. Hines, Gerald D. Hines Interests
J. Kent Hackleman, Moderator

Mr. J. Kent Hackleman will be the moderator of the Council's Annual Dinner Program, "Human Relations in the 1970's – A Forecast". Mr. Hackleman has had radio experience dating back to 1950 in management, production and ownership. His well known KTRH Tradio and the Noon-Hour Hackleman shows have a large Houston following.

Many believe Mr. Hackleman has become something of an institution in the Houston area with his proven ability to get at the nub of issues. He has received broadcasting awards in a number of states including Texas. He has been awarded awards in Texas from the Texas Association of Broadcasters, the Houston Bar Association, the Houston Teachers Association, and others.

A graduate of the University of Illinois, he majored in Journalism, radio and TV. From the University of Texas he has a Master's degree

Houston Mayor Louis Welch has been chief executive of the nation's sixth largest city since 1964. Presently serving his fourth two-year term, he has been recognized nationally and locally as an effective public servant in one of the most difficult of all elected offices–governing a large city.

He was a Councilman-at-large from 1950-1952 and from 1956-1962. He served as President of the Texas Municipal League and as President of the Texas Association of Mayors and Councilmen. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees at Abilene Christian College where he graduated magna cum laude in 1940.

A father of five and grandfather of four, Mayor Welch is an active churchman and has taught an adult bible class at his church. He is listed in Who's Who in America and in the World Who's Who – Commerce and Industry.

To improve human relations in Houston, the Mayor created a

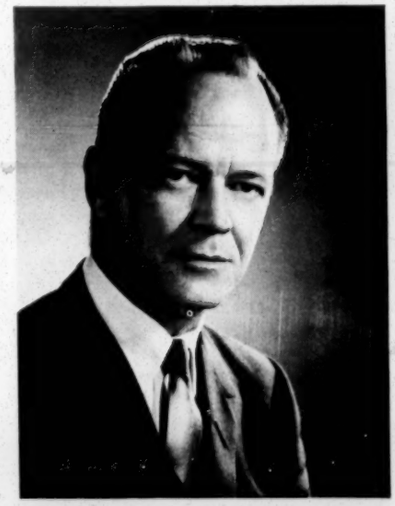
CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Gerald D. Hines is one of the nation's leading investment builders. A Purdue graduate, in less than twenty years he has expanded his business into one of the largest in Houston.

Gerald D. Hines Interests currently has over 100 diversified projects in over half a dozen cities. Well known are the 50-story One Shell Plaza currently under construction directly across from the City Hall reflection pool, and the development of the 20-acre Galleria Post Oak complex. This complex will include a 23-story hotel, a 22-story office tower and a 500,000-square-foot retail area tied to a completely air-conditioned clerestoried mall.

In addition to his business interests, Mr. Hines also is active on a number of boards of directors throughout the city, including the YMCA Development Board, the Houston Symphony Society, the United Fund, the National Space Hall of Fame, and the

Robert R. Herring has been President and Chief Executive Officer of the Houston Natural Gas Corporation since 1967. He has had over twenty years' experience in executive management. A recognized leader in commerce and industry, Mr. Herring is current President of the Houston Chamber of Commerce. He is also a Director of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, a trustee of the Institute of Gas Technology, and a director of the American Gas Association.



Mr. Herring's record of community service is impressive. He is President of the Texas Heart Institute, member of the Board of Governors for Rice University, Vice-President of the Houston Symphony Society, trustee of the University of Houston Foundation, a director of the Salvation Army, and is a trustee and member of the Executive Committee for St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

We hope you will take advantage of this special program this year and that we will see you at this historic meeting. Tickets may be secured at Foley's or Weingarten's. If you wish to order by mail, please enclose your check payable to the Houston Council on Human Relations in the enclosed envelope.

HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE 1970's: A FORECAST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

J. KENT HACKLEMAN –

in Communication Studies. Mr. Hackleman is a member of the board of directors for H.E.P. Inc. (Help Eliminate Pollution) and the Houston MS Society.

Mr. Hackleman's wide range of experience and involvement in social issues, particularly controversial issues, is an asset. We are most pleased to have him as the moderator of our program this year.

MAYOR LOUIE WELCH –

Division in Human Relations in City Hall. After publication of the HCHR's Housing Report in Spring, 1967, the Mayor established a Citizens Advisory Committee on Housing. This Mayor's Committee has implemented a number of the recommendations contained in the HCHR report, including a Houston Housing Code, a Houston Housing Development Corporation, and a Model Cities program.

Mayor Welch will forecast human relations issues in the area of *government* during the 1970's. He is certainly one of the most qualified persons in Houston to be speaking on this timely subject.

GERALD D. HINES –

Houston Council on Human Relations. In addition, he is a past trustee of the Harris County Hospital Board and has been active on behalf of the Houston Urban League.

Recent developments within Gerald D. Hines Interests indicate that new fields of interest are being developed, most notably housing and mass transportation. The newly formed Mobility Systems will seek to provide modern and feasible approaches to the problem of transportation.

On the Annual Dinner program, Mr. Hines will speak on the human relations issues which he foresees in *housing* during the 1970's. Although this is a controversial subject, Mr. Hines has not only had experience in the residential field but also is sensitive to the problems of housing, housing patterns, and the role that housing can play in the future of human relations in Houston.

ROBERT R. HERRING –

Mr. Herring is a graduate of Texas A&M and has done post-graduate work at Georgetown University in the area of Finance and Economics. Father of three, he served in the Air Force during World War II, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Mr. Herring is well qualified to forecast human relations in the 1970's in the area of *economic development.* Certainly sound human relations are a prerequisite for any successful business adventure and Mr. Herring has demonstrated his sensitivity to human relations concern.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

The strength of the Council lies in its volunteer activities, in persons like you who are willing to give of yourself in order that needed things get done. Are you asking what you can do – how you can help? Here are only a few of the many volunteer tasks for which you are needed.

1. RESEARCH. Much research can be done at home in the time that you have to spare. Research activities are needed with regard to credit and loan practices, housing and apartment problems, problems in prisoner rehabilitation and reducing the extent of recividism, and in the public schools situation. Can you use a telephone? Can you read? If so, we've got a job for you.

2. SERVICE. Maybe you have one day a month to donate, maybe one hour a week. No matter what your schedule, there are volunteer tasks that can be of service to those in our community who have need . . . tutoring a child how to read, helping to paint a house, finding an ex-convict a job, visiting prisoners, teaching a course in our University of Thought. Don't say there's nothing useful I can do. The Council is in business to help you find something you can do which will not only be a benefit to our community but which will also give you a sense of involvement.

3. PROMOTION AND EDUCATION. HCHR's success depends upon informed and committed Houstonians. We invite persons of all persuasions, of all social, racial and economic situations to join the Council, because we believe that Houstonians have more in common than not in common. To gain members, however, our purpose and philosophy need to be made known. Volunteers are needed to solicit more members and more volunteers. What can you do? Arrange speaking engagements; distribute newsletters and information about the Council; write news releases; telephone potential members; help with mailing; assist the office staff with record keeping and much-needed office work. Such work not only helps the Council – it offers an opportunity to educate people about human relations problems in Houston.

Did we miss something of interest to you? Do you have a concern with which you'd like some help? Call us up! And, remember, there are other kinds of tasks different from those mentioned above. So, don't just sit there . . . **MAKE SOMETHING HAPPEN.**

Call 526-1829

HAVE YOU MAILED IN YOUR MEMBERSHIP TO THE COUNCIL YET THIS YEAR?

HOUSTONIANS FOR HOUSING

The Houston Council on Human Relations Housing Committee called a meeting October 29, 1970, of its members and representatives of groups who are interested in the status and future of moderate income housing in Houston. Out of this meeting came **Houstonians for Housing,** a group of persons and organizations committed to promoting an increase in moderate-income housing on a sound, responsible, and widespread basis.

Because there has been vocal community opposition to the moderate-income FHA 236 housing program, the Council asks that the following facts be carefully read.

What is the FHA 236 Program?

Under the 236 Program, FHA insures a 40-year mortgage on apartment units built for moderate income families. A private lender loans the money for the project to the project sponsor at the FHA rate of 8½%.

Who will live in the 236 projects?

Families with an annual income of $4,500 to $9,800, depending on the number of children, are eligible to live in a 236 project. These moderate income families could be young families on the way up, policemen, teachers, firemen, clerks, newly-wed college students, etc. Persons over this income range may live in the project if they pay the market rate.

What are the rentals and how much do the tenants pay?

The market rent for the one- to five-bedroom units is $125 - $250. Eligible and qualified 236 tenants will pay $100 - $150. These monthly payments include all utilities except telephone. The eligible tenant is required to pay 25% of his monthly income for rent.

How does the Government help?

The Government helps by making monthly payments to the lender on behalf of the sponsor. The effect of these payments is to reduce the interest rate to 1% and allows the eligible 236 tenant to rent a decent apartment he can afford.

Who will own and manage a 236 project?

A non-profit or profit-motivated sponsor owns a 236 project and manages it by appointing a resident manager and trained maintenance personnel. Certain funds are placed in trust for future maintenance needs, and each tenant signs an annual lease with strict requirements for the upkeep of his own apartment and the project in general.

What about utilities?

At the initial consideration of any 236 project site, letters are requested from the appropriate sources such as the City for sewer and water lines, gas company and electric company indicating the availability of such utilities. Without these letters, a 236 project site would not be further considered.

What about neighborhood facilities?

Although FHA receives numerous requests for approval of 236 projects, no doubt FHA gives priority to projects which have furnished information indicating public facilities, i.e. schools, transportation, parks, shopping, are available in the immediate area under consideration.

▪ STATEMENT OF POSITION

I. GOAL — The basic goal of the Houston Council on Human Relations is to involve Houstonians of all racial, economic, and social circumstances to work aggresively for justice, equality, and intergroup harmony.

II. PROGRAM — The primary areas of involvement are as follows:

a. *Community Safety* (Police-Community Relations, Prisoner Rehabilitation, Poverty Credit Practices)

b. *Community Improvement* (Housing, Operation HIP-Houstonians in Partnership)

c. *Education* (Report on Quality Education, Tutoring, Mental Health Project in Public Schools, University of Thought)

III. HOW WE WORK — The HCHR works in a manner which emphasizes the following:

a. Willingness to deal responsibly with all centers of public and private power and decision-making.

b. Volunteerism which is supported by adequate and able staff services.

c. Pioneer activity in critical areas not currently receiving public attention.

d. Responsiveness to groups and individuals requesting aid for self-help activities.

e. Matching community resources with areas of need.

f. Freedom from affiliations which could negate the Council's goal.

—Adopted by Board of Directors, September 29, 1970.

HCHR NEWSLETTER

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John Wildenthal

▪ *FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR*

There seems to be a growing crisis in confidence in our society and whether it can deal with its problems.

Why is it, a growing number are asking, that our country seems unable to end pollution, inflation, racism, poverty, crime, and hunger? Our country is blessed with wealth, vast technological and natural resources, and one of the best and most stable governments in the world. If we can send a man to the moon, why can't we solve our other problems? So the questioning goes and with it a growing mood of discontent.

I suggest that this discontent stems from a cycle. Those who want to solve social problems feel it necessary to dramatize them, thereby seeking increased commitment to solutions. This dramatization of the nature and extent of our problems increases dissatisfaction often faster than the solutions can be applied. Hence, expectations for "instant solutions" outrun achievements and too often the result is failure to recognize real (though not total) progress. The danger is that many mistake failure to progress as fast as we would like for failure to progress at all.

ROGER D. ARMSTRONG

It is this widening gap between expectations and achievements within the context of rapid social change that can cause a crisis in confidence. And, unhappily, many conclude either that we as a people lack the will to improve society or that in some way or other "the system is bad". I subscribe to neither of these conclusions. Perhaps it is because I have been involved in the struggle for human rights for ten years and have seen some appreciable success. Perhaps it is because I have seen committed persons of good will frustrated by apparent failure with the result that they have "dropped out", becoming either anarchistic or paralyzingly cynical.

In any case, we must call a spade a spade. Admittedly there are grave and serious social problems. We must not relax our efforts at constructively and responsibly seeking to address these problems. However, I am increasingly convinced that we damage our own purposes if we fail to also speak frankly about the successes and progress that we have realized.

To call a spade a spade is also to say that there are many government officials who are responsive and committed, that our society in fact has sought and is seeking to deal with its problems, that there have been improvements, and that individual and social commitment to improve our society is not doomed to failure.

There is a crisis of confidence. However, we are deluding ourselves and our friends if we feel that we can free ourselves from social problems overnight. In a day when concern to improve society is growing, we must avoid the danger of thwarting that concern by pronouncing it a failure if all our problems don't vanish as quickly or as painlessly as we would hope.

▪ UNIVERSITY OF THOUGHT FALL SEMESTER UNDERWAY

Over two thousand students have enrolled for the Fall session of the Council-sponsored University of Thought. The session began October 5th for persons who are eager to learn just for the sake of learning. Although aimed primarily at high school students, this Fall has attracted a number of adults.

The University of Thought offers dozens of courses, all of which are open to anyone without tuition. The teachers are professors, graduate students, and various professionals in different fields. The subjects run the gamut from politics to poetry and from literature to photography.

Classes run on week nights, meeting once a week for ten weeks. The classes are being held at the University of Houston, University of St. Thomas, and Rice University.

Plans are presently being laid for the Spring semester. If you have a subject which you would like to teach or one about which you would like to learn, let us know. Call **526-1829 or 526-7743.**

▪ OPERATION HIP

In our last newsletter a number of projects were mentioned for which the Council is seeking funds. This newsletter and subsequent ones will spell out some of the details of these projects.

One of the high priorities of the Council is Operation HIP (Houstonians In Partnership). This project will utilize the successful principle employed in other Council action projects aimed at seeking constructive responses to problems of poverty and race in Houston.

The basic format of Operation HIP would be to create working partnerships between specific inner-city areas and church/civic groups concerned to become meaningfully involved. Concerns on which the partners would work could include such needs as day care centers, parks, housing, health, and environmental conditions. In addition to something specific and beneficial coming out of the project, the by-product of Operation HIP would be a spillover of trust and goodwill between people from different racial, economic and social circumstances.

HAVE YOU MAILED IN YOUR MEMBERSHIP TO THE COUNCIL YET THIS YEAR?

IF SO, WE THANK YOU. YOUR SUPPORT MAKES IT ALL POSSIBLE.

IF NOT, WE URGENTLY ASK THAT YOU RESPOND TODAY.

IF YOU HAVE ALREADY SENT IN YOUR MEMBERSHIP DUES BUT WOULD LIKE TO HELP MORE BY CONTRIBUTING TO THE COUNCIL'S FUND DRIVE, IT WOULD BE MOST APPRECIATED.

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3505 MAIN STREET • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

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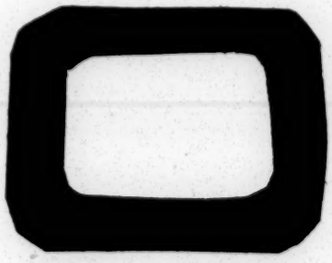
Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Date _____

Zip Code



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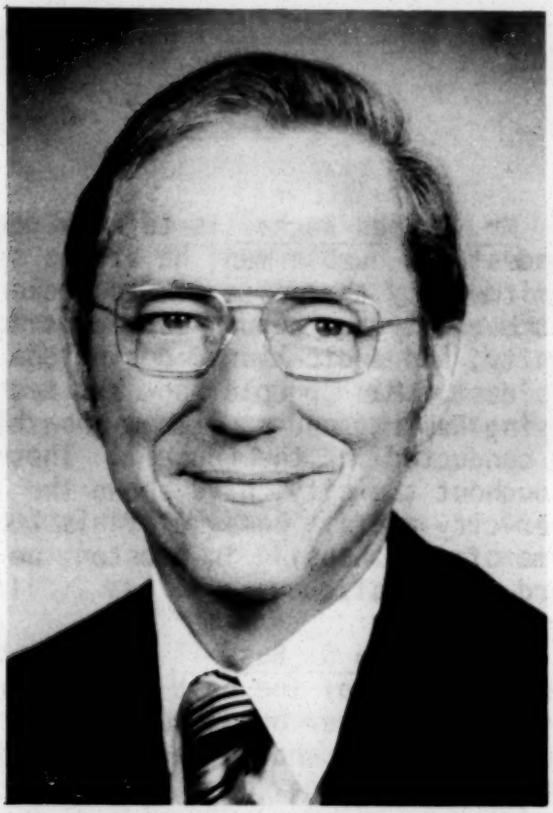
Annual Report

Houston Council on Human Relations

1971

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT



John Wildenthal

The Annual Report indicates the strides the Houston Council on Human Relations has made in 1971 - new projects, expanded program, meaty accomplishments. I won't say more about the program except to urge that you read through the report.

As for the reasons for the Council's 1971 strides, I must credit the Board and the staff. Our staff is larger now and the program shows it. However, the involvement and responsiness of the Board members has been tremendous and I thank them.

But there is need for special thanks in this report, and as President of the Council it is my honor and my duty to salute four very special people.

At the end of 1971, four dedicated volunteers are going off the board because of constitutional limits on terms. They are due special appreciation, for collectively and separately they exemplify the spirit of the Houston Council on Human Relations.

Miss Margy Pollard went on the HCHR Board January 1, 1966. A tireless worker on all endeavors she has undertaken, her main concern has been education. She has helped start tutoring endeavors, trained tutors, and researched new developments relevant to quality education. Most recently, she has served for more than a year as the Council's representative on the board of VIPS (Volunteers In Public Schools). Because of her tireless energy and education expertise, the Council was honored to see her appointed Chairman of the VIPS tutoring committee. And, in 1961, she was co-chairman of the Council Finance Campaign, just one more demonstration of many talents and strong commitment to HCHR.

Mr. L. Ken Rachal is to many people Mr. Council on Human Relations. A modest and humble man, he at the same time has stirred hearts and commitment by the force of his spoken defense of human relations. For a number of years he has served as an officer of HCHR with distinction, dignity, and dedication. During the latter part of 1970 he was Council President. Many people know Mr. Rachal for the work he did on the 1967 Housing Report, and many more know him through the numerous bus tours he has conducted for the Council. These tours, taken by different groups throughout the city, have shown the living and housing conditions of inner-city areas. Because of his knowledge of and commitment to the problems of poor housing in Houston, he was appointed to the City's Housing Board of Appeals.

Mr. Benton S. Russell has long been recognized as one who not only exemplies some of the best in human relations but also motivates others to work for better human relations. He was President of the Council on 1969 and 1970, and during this same period, he also was Chairman of the Council's Education Committee. HCHR was gratified to see Mr. Russell appointed by the Federal court to the Bi-Racial Committee of the Houston Independent School District. During the course of his Council Board service, he has also worked actively on neighborhood stabilization, tutoring projects, fund-raising endeavors, and many other projects.

Dr. Stewart Wilber during his many years of service with the Council has packed in many volunteers hours despite his busy schedule as chief anestheseologist at the Center Pavilion Hospital. His principle contribution has been housing, and he has served as HCHR Housing Committee Chairman for many years, working for open housing, the adoption of a City Housing Code, and for the development of new low and moderate income housing. In 1967 when the Council's Housing Report was published, Stewart Wilber was Council President. He went on to serve as President in 1968 as well. He also help start the Houston VISTA Project, and for a number of the early years was a member of the Council's VISTA Committee. His drive, his enthusiasm, and his steadfast volunteer work will be long remembered by Council members.

Though these four volunteers, three of them former Presidents, are going off the Board at the end of 1971, let no one mistake their retirement. We salute them with gratitude and appreciation at this time, and we are confident that their commitment to human relations will continue to be evident in years ahead. They are the beautiful people who make Houston a great city and a better place in which to live!

1971 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

1971 has proved to be one of the most challenging, rewarding, and successful years in the Council's thirteen-year history. Noting the Council goal, this report highlights the three major program areas of concentration which are community safety, neighborhood improvement, and education.

GOAL - The basic goal of the Houston Council on Human Relations is to involve Houstonians of all racial, economic, and social circumstances to work aggresively for justice, equality, and intergroup harmony.

A. Community Safety

1. Bail Bond Reform - Steady work has proceeded in this area with the intent to alert the general public to the need for Bail Bond Reform and also to put into effect a personal recognizance system of bail bond. Garland McInnis, a second year law student at the University of Houston, and John Wildenthal have been working in this area for the Council and coordinating our effort with those of the Junior Bar Association. An application has been prepared and submitted to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), and it is expected that almost half a million dollars will be secured to initate this program under the direction of the Junior Bar. The Sheriff's office has been cooperative in this endeavor.

2. Citizens Jail Chaplaincy Committee - Because of the concern with the Prisoners and inmates at the Harris County Jail system, John Wildenthal has worked to establish a Citizens Jail Chaplaincy Committee. The Council has received a small grant to aid in the organizational work leading to the establishment of the Committee. Its basic purpose would be to utilize volunteers to provide assistance to Harris County Prisoners and their families. The Sheriff's office seems much more ready to have volunteers and laymen involved in the jails meeting certain needs of the prisoners. Two examples of what the Council has been involved in and why this is needed are as follows: (1) A man was in jail for a considerable length of time because he failed to pay child support. This situation appeared hopeless in as much as he did not have a lawyer nor funds, and his ex-wife and her lawyer had no interest in seeing him released from jail. Through the intercedence of HCHR, this man was released for purposes of getting a job so he could pay child support. (2) A man was in jail three months who could not pay bond and did not have legal counsel. With the assistance of Frank Pinedo and others, this man was appointed legal counsel. During the time he was in jail, his mother and father and his family had to go on welfare for the first time.

3. Police Community Relations - The Council has been heavily involved in the past 6 months with the problems of VISTA Volunteer Joe Johnson in the Sweeney Addition. The Police-Community relations in this area are not only poor but also reflect what exist throughout the city; namely, many police officers do not know the people in the Black community, and consequently fail to act in a way which not only reduces crime but also gains the support of the community.

4. Loan and Credit Practices in poor and near poor areas - In collaboration with the Southwest Center on Urban Research, HCHR has developed a consumer abuse proposal seeking funding to provide some services to low-income consumers and improve the machinery serving poor people who suffer from commercial crime and exploitation. What this proposal essentially provides is that field offices would receive complaints from persons who have been victimized. These field offices would verify the complaints of consumer abuse and at the same time attempt reconciliation. If reconciliation is not affected, the particular case would be referred to the proper city, county or state agency that would have jurisdiction in the matter; e.g., the Consumer Credit Bureau, Better Business Bureau, the District Attorney's Office, or the Attorney General's office. The Southwest Center on Urban Research would be responsible for following up the referrals and after a period of time would be prepared to make recommendations for improving the machinery sering the poor consumer while at the same time making recommendations for additional agencies, laws, or funding.

B. Neighborhood Improvement - Human Environment

1. The Council has been active in the past year in working with individuals who have been discriminated against in housing because of race. Conversations have been held with the Houston Apartment managers. The Council has also talked with the Federal Housing Administration about a housing project which is a 236 limited dividend tax subsidized a project which has discriminated to the point of excluding all Blacks. FHA has not been as cooperative in terms of taking affermative action against the owners and managers of this housing project. This is still under consideration.

2. Through the efforts of very concerned volunteers, the Council has become involved with the problem of hunger in Harris County. The Focus on Issue '71 September meeting focused on the problem issue of Malnutrition in Harris County and the effect it has on the poverty cycle. An action committee has been exploring what constructively can be done. The following seems to be of concern. (a) Nutritional training and lack of breast feeding at Jefferson Davis Hospital. (b) Providing basic health and nutrition information and education to limited income persons through audio-visual techniques such as audio-visual presentations at the Ben Taub clinics and Food Stamp Centers.

3. Also related to the issue of health is the HCHR committee which is distributing the book "You, Your Child and Drugs". The Council has distributed over 900 of these books in the past few months to agencies and individuals throughout the city.

C. Education

1. The University of Thought completed three semesters in 1971, a total of seven since started. Over 4000 people have been involved in this no-credit, no cost program of learning for learning sake.

2. The Council has continued to be involved in and represented on the board of Volunteers in Public Schools (VIPS).

3. As a means of public education, the Council started in June, 1971, monthly meetings called "Focus On Issues '71". These meetings has focused on the problems and issues important to Houston and the press and public attended. Marilyn (Mrs. Charles R.) Gregg was Coordinator for the Focus On Issues '71 series which were as follows:

June - Bail-Bond Reform. There was an interesting presentation made by Marian Rosen, Jim Greenwood, and John Wildenthal on bail-bond reform. A released-on-recognizance program will enable those who present no threat to themselves or society to be released from jail whether or not they have sufficient funds to post bond. This will relieve the overcrowding of the local jails and permit able wage-earners to be with their families instead of marking time in jail.

July: Housing Management Corporation Announced. HCHR board member Tom Lord announced plans for the establishment of a new non-profit housing management corporation which would bring modern and quality housing management to many of Houston's new low and moderate income housing projects. It now appears that this management corporation will be open and doing business shortly after the start of 1972, bringing additional services to the residents of low and moderate income housing. It will also provide training to managers both from within and outside Houston to help them deal with the special management problems related to low and moderate income housing.

August: The Role of Violence in Human Relations. Dr. William Martin presented a careful analysis of the relationship between intergroup relations, violence, and social change. A Professor of Sociology at RICE University and a member of HCHR's Executive Committee, Dr. Martin detailed the arguments for and against use of violence in attempting social change. He advocated for non-violence; it offered in most situations more chance for success and because historically and sociologically, violence bred more violence with the result that society and all its members suffered.

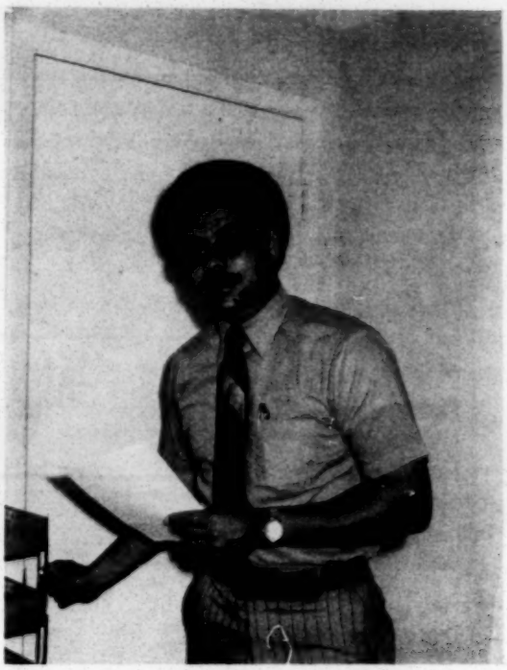
September: Hunger in Harris County. Dr. Buford Nichols, a leading expert on hunger and malnutrition, presented a slide presentation of the effects of hunger in the Houston area. A professor at Baylor College of Medicine and Associate Director of the General Clinical Research Center for Children at Texas Children's Hospital, he related hunger to the problems and cycle of poverty. He argued strongly for better nutrition as as effective means of fighting poverty, giving a number of specific recommendations.

October: Drug Abuse and Adolescents. Mr. Lee Maxwell with the Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences (TRIMS) discussed the problems of drug abuse among high school students. He also recommended prospects for doing something about drug abuse wuch as parents focusing on the various elements involved in the drug problem. In particular, he noted that the book You, Your Child, and Drugs which the Council is distributing, is helpful in this regard.

PROJECTS OF THE COUNCIL

Special funding is received for three Council projects, VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), STudy of Interminority Relations, and Operation HIP (Houstonians In Partnership).

VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA - VISTA



The Houston Council on Human Relations is the sponsor for the Houston VISTA Volunteers, and fifty volunteers are presently at work in Houston's poverty areas to attack the cause and conditions of poverty.

All fifty of the VISTAs are paid directly by the federal agency ACTION, a new agency which took over VISTA from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). The VISTAs are supervised by supervisory personnel paid directly by the Council, and the head of the VISTA Project is Project Administrator William Richards.

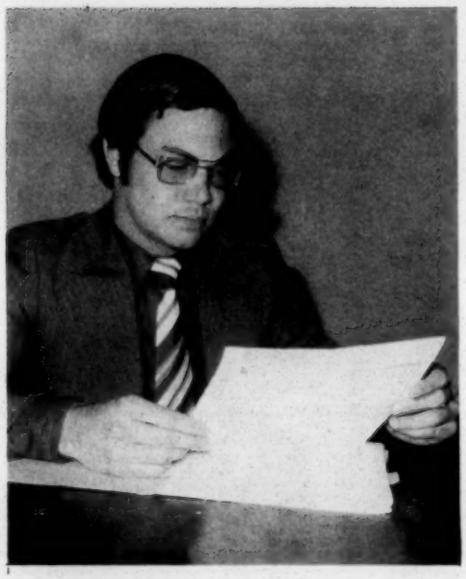
A number of factors set the VISTA Project off from anything else like it in the City. Virtually to a man, they are involved in helping the "grass roots", the people in the low-income communities who suffer from poverty of contacts, poverty of skills, poverty of opportunity, poverty of education, and poverty of buying power.

The VISTAs are called volunteers because they really receive no more than a subsistance wage -- approximately $200 per month. Transportation expense, program monies, and other extra costs have to come out of this amount, not to mention rent, food, clothing, and the like.

Yet, the VISTAs in Houston are a varied lot. Some VISTAs have no more than an elementary education while others have graduate degrees. The Houston VISTAs include married couples, single persons, widows, Blacks, Mexican-Americans, Anglos, lawyers, architects, journalists, nurses, teachers, musicians, low-income community leaders, young and old.

The VISTAs are giving technical assistance to groups on the borderline of success and failure, groups which are community based and struggling to provide real and not-elsewhere-to-be-met services to Houston's poor. VISTAs are working in the areas of civil rights, prison reform, communications, employment, housing, drug abuse, consumer abuse, and welfare.

STUDY PROJECT ON MEXICAN-AMERICAN/BLACK RELATIONS



The Council has received a grant from the Emergency School Assistance Program of HEW to direct a study project on interminority relations. The general purpose of the project is to identify and gain insight about sources of tension between Houston's Black and Mexican-American populations, particularly in the schools.

The specific objectives of the project are:

1. To identify those areas of interaction where Black/Mexican-American tension is most prevalent, and to delineate exactly what conditions lead to this tension.

2. To develop a working model for evaluation inter-minority relations in settings other than the schools.

3. To suggest to neighborhood centers, schools, churches, and other groups means of constructively dealing with inter-minority relations.

The heart of the project is survey of school children and parents, to find out what points of tension and of cooperation are considered most important. The results of the survey will be the basis of recommendations to schools and community groups for dealing with relations among Mexican-Americans, Blacks, and Anglos.

Since events in the community as a whole will bear strongly on the school setting, the project has not been limited to interminority relations within the schools. Through interviews and observation, the project has inquired into other aspects of Black/Mexican-American relations in areas such as anti-poverty programs, political campaigns, housing patterns, cultural differences, and economic competition.

The Council hopes to take an active role, as well as an advisory role, in planning and presenting programs to improve interminority relations. Examples of programs tentatively being considered include cultural awareness projects, communications session, more meaningful observation of ethnic holidays, and setting up inter-minority student teams to work on school assignments projects.

OPERATION HIP -- Houstonians In Partnership

Through a grant in 1971 from the Reconciliation Fund of the Christian Church in Texas (Disciples of Christ), the Council was able to start one of its priority projects -- Operation HIP. Heading the project is the HCHR Deputy Director for Operation HIP, Mr. C. Henry Ford, who works with all levels of Houstonians in making the project work.

Operation HIP seeks to match groups in low-income communities with resource groups (primarily middle-class) who are willing to become partners in making a better city. Matching resource groups with community groups can result in meeting real needs in the community (recreation facilities, neighborhood improvement, day care, etc.) while building trust and good will between persons of different social, racial, and economic circumstances. The following are some basic guidelines for Operation HIP.

1. Priority needs are determined by the community group, and then the community group and the resource group together determine the method of meeting the priority needs.

2. The leaders of both the community group and the resource group are responsible for seeing that unrealistic and impractical expectations are not created among the residents of the community.

3. Each resource group must go through a training program prior to entering into a partnership agreement.

4. Each partnership comes into being at the time a "Partnership Agreement" is signed, and it runs a set number of months determined in advance by both partners.

Any group can be a resource group -- a labor union, a church group, a social service club, a corporation. The high degree of interest in and initial success of this program indicates that Houstonians are concerned to work positively in partnership on some of the basic problems of inter-group communication and poverty.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

Going on Board January 1, 1972

Milton Berman - Chairman of the Board, Foley's Department Store

George S. Bruce, III - Vice-President, Alexander & Alexander of Texas, Inc.

Felix Fraga - Director of Ripley House, Neighborhood Centers - Day Care Association

J. W. Hershey - Chairman, American Commercial Lines

Sloan Hill - Public Relations Director, U. S. Steel

Mrs. Ninfa Lorenzo - Owner, Rio Grande Foods

John McCarthy - Pastor of St. Theressa's Catholic Church, President of Texas Catholic Conference Housing Corporation

Mrs. Rita Paddock - Director of Regional Information and Communication Exchange, Assistant Librarian for Public Services, Fondren Library, Rice University

Dr. Guerney Pearsall, M.D. - Physician

Pablo Sanchez - Chairman, Human Relations Committee, Wheatley High School.

Dan Trevino - Lawyer, member of the Board of Pan American National Bank, former Assistant Attorney General

Sonny Wells - News Editor, Forward Times Newspaper

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Larry Buck
Mrs. Charles Gregg
Gerald Hines
*Mrs. Nickles Howard
*Winston Johnson
Mrs. Sam Keeper
Otto Landron
Tom Forrester Lord
Pluria Marshall
Mrs. Frank Metyko
Abraham Ramirez
Latane Temple
Mrs. Bernard Weingarten
John Wildenthal

Term Expires December 31, 1973

Dr. Richard Feld
Dr. Peter Fisher, M.D.
Mrs. Philip Hoffman
Andrew Jefferson
David Knapp
Mrs. Livingston Kosberg
Dr. William Martin
Gilberto Matamoros
Frank Pinedo
Mrs. Carole Pinkett
*Judson Robinson, Jr.
Dr. Granville Sawyer
Harwood Taylor
Ernesto Valdez
Rev. Floyd Williams

**Term Expires December 31, 1974

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George S. Bruce, III
*Leonel Castillo
Felix Fraga
*Philip Frank
J. W. Hershey
Sloan Hill
Mrs. Ninfa Lorenzo
John McCarthy
Mrs. Rita Paddock
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Tom Forrester Lord
Dr. William Martin
Judson Robinson, Jr.

*Serving Second Term
**Nominated for three-year term

FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR — Roger D. Armstrong

** Basic Questions and Answers about Houston Council on Human Relations

A number of questions are frequently asked about the Council. Here are some of them with some of the basic answers.

•What has the Council Accomplished?

Houston's progress in human relations during the last thirteen years can be credited in part to the Houston Council on Human Relations. The following accomplishments have occurred since 1958 because of the Council:

- the Council was successful in attempts to gain voluntary and uneventful desegregation of major Houston lunch counters
- the Council executed a program of dialogue between the Major and many of Houston's impoverished areas
- the Council has sought open housing and neighborhood stabilization, working to maintain property values and human values in neighborhoods where integration threatened unwarranted panic
- the Council helped to focus the city on the problems of poor housing, issuing a 150-page Housing Report which laid the groundwork for the Housing Code, the Houston Housing Development Corporation, and Houston's Model Cities Program
- the Council was vitally involved in establishing police-community dialogue in which all Houston policemen participated
- on numerous occasions the Council has quietly and behind the scenes mediated situations of intergroup unrest and tension
- the Council has started and supported tutoring projects aimed at improving the educational achievement of disadvantaged pupils
- the Council has been a meeting ground where other groups in the city could coordinate their concerns and activities
- the Council sponsored Houston's Joint Action and Community Service Program (JACS) which assisted returning Job Corps men in finding work, lodging, and their place in the community
- the Council has for five years sponsored Volunteers in Service to America, fighting Houston poverty at the grass-roots.

•Who Makes Up the Council?

We are lawyers, doctors, educators, housewives, policemen, ministers, businessmen. We are poor, middle-class, wealthy. We are Black, Mexican-American, and Anglo. We are Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. And, we believe that by pooling together our time, insights, and knowledge, we can do something about the human problems that affect each of us as Houstonians.

We are a non-profit organization, not tied to government or to any national parent organization. We are 100% Houstonians, non-political, and independent. We are a volunteer organization, where most of what gets done, gets done by concerned citizens donating their time.

•What Do You Do?

What we do is service, education, research, and talk. Yes, *Talk.* Communication and full consideration of issues are vital to a growing city. We talk about problems and issues that may not be in the forefront of the media—and yet may subsequently receive increased needed attention. Issues like housing, bail-bond reform, quality education, services to ex-convicts, prisoner rehabilitation, hunger and health care, credit and loan practices affecting the poor, and so on.

But talking is not all we do:

- today there are almost fifty VISTA Volunteers working under the supervision of the Council in the areas of law reform, welfare services, drug abuse, educational reform, communication services, community development, housing, and the arts.
- we are bringing together groups from impoverished areas to form partnership with groups from more affluent areas. This project—Operation HIP (Houstonians In Partnership)—is addressing not only the problems of the impoverished areas (which are given priority by the residents), but is also building trust and goodwill among persons and groups of differing racial, social, and economic circumstances.
- we are conducting a research project on inter-minority relations with special attention being given the little-understood relationship between Blacks and Mexican-Americans.
- we sponsor the University of Thought which was started in 1969 for the purpose of emphasizing "learning for learning's sake". Over four thousand persons—young and old alike—have enrolled in the many courses offered by this non-credit, no-cost program.
- we are working with a business corporation to provide a day-care facility in the Fifth Ward.
- in addition to our Annual Dinner Meeting, we sponsor monthly meetings called FOCUS ON ISSUES, dealing in 1971 with the issues of bail-bond reform, housing management for low and moderate income projects, the role of violence in human relations, hunger in Harris County, drug abuse among high school students, and services to juvenile delinquents.

•How Are You Supported?

We depend on the financial support of concerned citizens; concerned citizens started the Council in 1958. And, although our staff has grown to eight, the primary work of the Council today depends heavily upon the concerned volunteers who still believe that something can be done to improve human relations in Houston.

Any Houstonian can join by simply making a contribution to the Houston Council on Human Relations (tax deductible). Because we are interested in encouraging many to join, a person can join for $1.00. Because it costs many, many times this amount, for each member in operating the Council, most members contribute much more.

Our very existence depends on our members and their contributions.

•What are Some Volunteer Jobs?

Based on your interest and commitment, there are a number of activities in which you can involve yourself. For example:

1. Working on the problem of Hunger in Harris County — This kind of work involves research, digging out the details with regard to such things as the baby clinic at Jeff Davis Hospital and also the free lunch program at the schools.
2. Helping to sell the book on drug abuse entitled "You, Your Child and Drugs".
3. Helping the Council's Housing Committee locate bookings for the Plays for Living "For Sale"? This play is about open housing and it is vital that it be seen in as many communities as possible.
4. Work in Operation HIP (Houstonians In Partnership) — which is an attempt to match groups of diverse backgrounds (be they economic, racial, or social) to work together as partners to effect some real improvements in disadvantaged areas and improve goodwill in the city.
5. VIPS (Volunteers in Public Schools) — Working with the Council's representatives with this important program in various HISD schools.
6. WICS (Women in Community Service) — which is officed with the Houston Council on Human Relations and which involves helping recruit and induct high school dropout girls for service in the job corps.

• For additional information, please call me (526-5547).

File

Rec. 3/29/72

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629 W. ALABAMA
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77006
(713) 526-5547

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Roger D. Armstrong

March 22, 1972

Mr. James Wood
Southern Regional Council
52 Fairlee Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Jim:

As promised, I am writing to follow up on my phone call. First, I want to express my appreciation for the assistance that the Southern Regional Council has given to the Houston Council on Human Relations, both in 1969 and 1970. The assistance that you provided us during a time of crisis helped us continue on our way without assistance in 1971.

I am enclosing a copy of our 1971 Annual Report which indicates that some of our dreams have in part come to past. Also enclosed is a new brochure.

I do want to call your attention to a particular problem, that of cash flow and stolen equipment. For the first time in 4 years, HCHR has been subject to theft, resulting in a lost of $1500 in typewriters, dictating machines, and other equipment. This is a set-back to us because of our limited funds and small cash flow. These pieces of equipment were not insured partly for the reason that such insurance is prohibited and because we have had no problem with theft prior to this recent burglary.

In terms of cash flow, we need approximately $5000 to last us until June 30 when we expect (a) virtual completion of fund drive, (b) receipt of 2 foundation grants for HIP, and (c) HEW funding to continue our interminority study project.

If there is any possibility that the Southern Regional Council could make us a loan of $6500 to help us over this p articular hurdle, it would be more than appreciated.

Please give me a call if you have any questions, and I would warmly appreciate your comments on our 1972 Annual Repo rt.

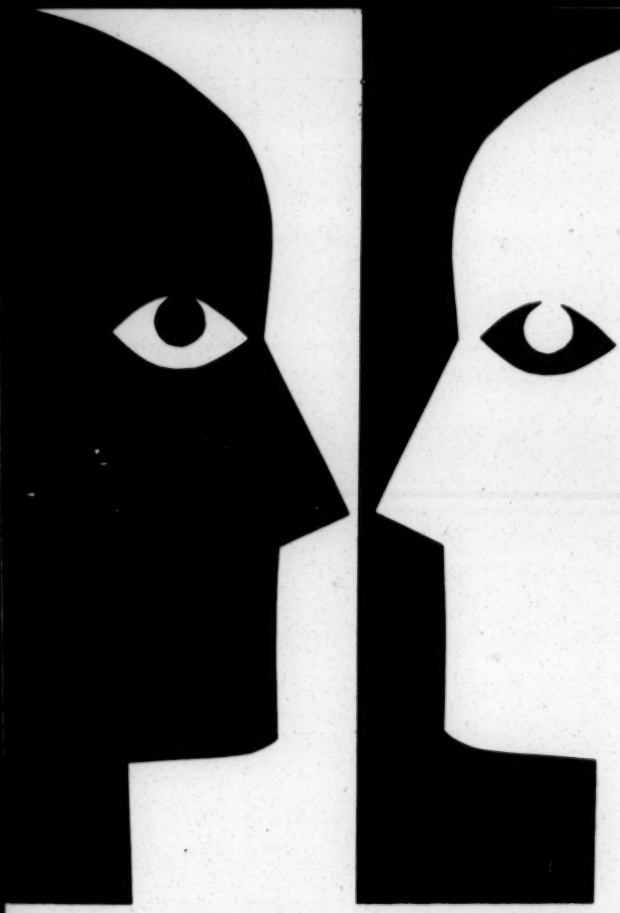
Best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Roger D. Armstrong

Roger D. Armstrong
Executive Director

No
JW
CE 4/10/72



2 Questions:

HOW DO FAVORABLE HUMAN RELATIONS BENEFIT ME AND MY ASSOCIATES?

HOW CAN I ADD MY VOICE AND WISHES TO THE GROWING SENTIMENT FOR THE SOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS IN GREATER HOUSTON AND THE SOUTH?

THE FIRST QUESTION IS ANSWERED BY THE CREDO:

1 **AS AN INTELLIGENT PERSON** with **A LOGICAL MIND,** I know that human considerations dictate a true equality among all peoples.

With no thought of being an extremist, I would like to add my name to the list of others who are convinced that inequality can be eliminated.

2 **AS A CITIZEN,** I am sure that democracy is strongest when all peoples enjoy equal rights.

Fear, deprivation of the franchise, and unequal educational facilities are disappearing here because citizens of good will have reinforced these decisions. I want to lend my support to a group which will unify and continue to support these sentiments in Greater Houston.

3 **AS A BUSINESSMAN,** I know the harm which inequality can do, both in terms of those to whom I sell and those whom I employ.

Boycotts, picketing and sit-ins are an economic drain, and a warning sign to prospective new business and industry. I would like to see an organization lend support to all men of good will who are trying to end these problems here forever.

4 **AS AN AMERICAN,** I know that the impact of racial problems make a big impression abroad and hinder our efforts in the councils of nations.

The racial problem in the United States is well known throughout the rest of the world—it would be so even without the Communist propaganda machine. I want our country to be a leader in the great fight for dignified and equal human relations. I want the rest of the world to know our progress towards this goal.

5 **AS ONE CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEMS OF OUR TIMES,** I know that automation in

industry is reducing the need for unskilled labor.

The growth of our national economy demands that all racial groups be trained and educated to take their place in our dynamic society. We cannot afford to keep large percentages of our people unskilled because of racial prejudice.

THE SECOND QUESTION

. . . IS ANSWERED BY JOINING THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

The Council brings people together to focus attention on human relations, and stimulate the exchange of ideas, through seminars, workshops, and lectures.

Through talks with employers, and owners of hotels, restaurants and theaters, Council members work to ease the feelings of insecurity and fear that often accompany decisions to change old patterns.

It is increasingly clear that more and more people not only accept the changing patterns, but welcome such change.

Many people look for signs of a change in the "style" of thinking, since it is a basic human desire to do "the right thing." By bringing people together who are aware of the need of Houston, the Council helps to re-inforce decisions to adjust, and to win acceptance by increasingly large numbers of citizens.

Often, too, there is a need for basic facts. By sponsoring research on such specific subjects as job opportunities, and by distributing leaflets, booklets and studies in the field of human relations to businesses, churches and schools, the Council seeks to broaden the area of understanding.

Standing committees of the Council provide an opportunity for members to "do something" worthwhile and constructive in such fields as: Health and Welfare, Housing, Cultural Programs, Employment, Education, Youth and International Relations.

The Houston Council on Human Relations

3605 Fannin Street

Houston 4, Texas

JAckson 4-5084

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*Executive Committee

human experience.

Houston Council on Human Relations

HCHR

Houston Council on Human Relations

The Houston Council on Human Relations is a unique Houston organization.

100% local, paying no dues to any parent organization and owing no allegiance to any agency outside the city.

Independent, supported by membership dues and individual contributions and not dependent for funds upon government, United Fund, or any national organization.

Volunteer-oriented, believing that concerned volunteers are needed to meet social problems which cannot fully be met by government or social service agencies.

Diverse, involving in its work and on its board persons of all races, backgrounds, interests, positions.

Structure

The membership of the Houston Council on Human Relations consists of concerned Houstonians who de- to improve the quality of human experience in Houston. At the annual fall meeting, HCHR members elect a Board of Directors which is responsible for the policies and staff of the Council.

Objectives

The Council on Human Relations has purposely avoided becoming tied to any one program area or area of town. It is a flexible organization with three basic objectives:

1. Working for racial harmony and equality.
2. Addressing critical community issues that need attention.
3. Assisting local individuals and groups in their self-help efforts.

Past Activities

Meet - the - Mayor Program
Police - Community Relations Project
Report on Housing for Low - Income Families
First Texas Head Start Sponsor
Tutoring Projects

A disadvantaged child, a lonely prisoner, an ill senior citizen, a drug addict,—all have a right to experience life more humanly. The Houston Council on Human Relations is in business for that reason.

Present Program

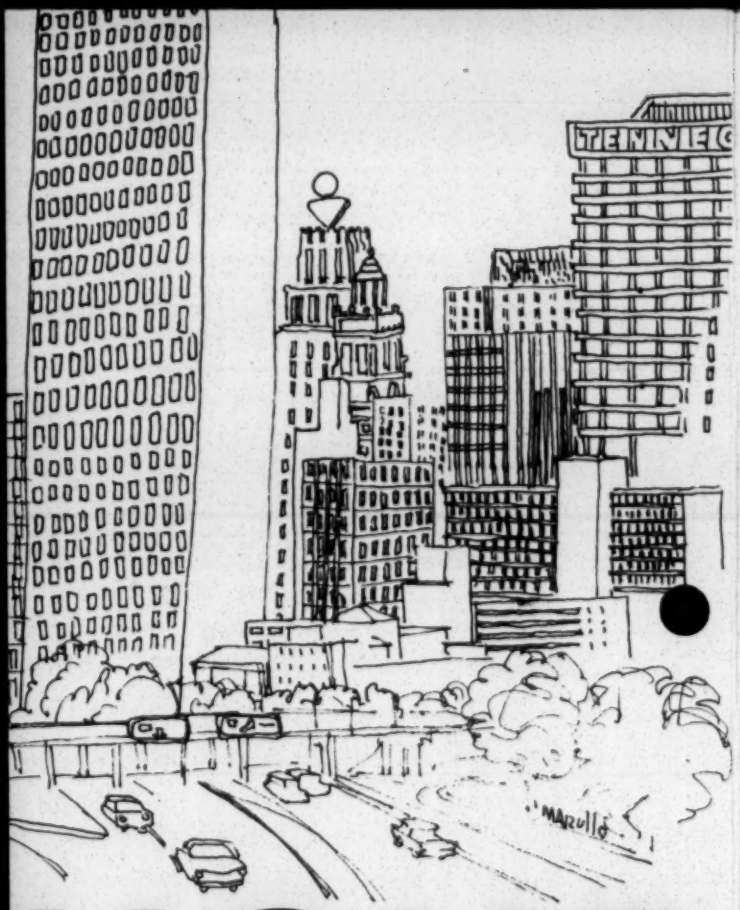
Operation Fidelity - Housing Paint-up, Fix-up Project
Sponsor of Volunteers in Service to America
Report on Public Education in Houston
Credit Practices
Police - Community Relations
Prisioner Rehabilitation
Housing, Employment, Health, Welfare

Proposed Action

The Council on Human Relations has a number of action projects it hopes to implement if necessary funds can be found. Some of these projects are:

- **Operation MATCH** - identifying minority persons for board positions on local social service agencies.
- **Tutorial Project** - service to existing Houston tutoring groups through information exchange, recruitment, and evaluation.
- **Poverty Credit Practices Project** - identifying, quantifying, and publicizing ghetto credit and borrowing problems with special emphasis on preventative education.
- **Prisoner Rehabilitation Project** - concerned to see prisoners helped both during their time in jail and after release so they can constructively re-enter society.
- **Police - Community Relations Project** - to build trust between law enforcement agencies and minority communities.
- **Operation HIP** (Houstonians in Partnership) a program to create productive partnerships between church/civic groups and disadvantaged communities.
- **Family Stabilization Program** - to provide low-income families those services needed to maintain a stable home environment.
- **Health Services Education Program** - to alert low-income persons to their health care opportunities and to assist them in getting good health care.

All of these programs envision the utilization of volunteers for success. However, staff support and program funds are needed to enable the most effective and action-oriented resources.



HCHR

Houstonians Creating Healthy Relationships

Houston is one of the fastest developing cities in the U.S.A. It's vibrant, alive, healthy. We're proud of Houston. And we're proud of our part in its development.

For twelve years, the Houston Council on Human Relations has worked to create a healthier city. We've done this by working to improve for all Houstonians the quality of human experience. We believe each and every Houstonian should be involved in the total drama of our city.

Take pride in Houston and its potential. Help the HCHR continue its efforts to improve the quality of human experience.

Houston Council on Human Relations

Working for a Better Houston

3505 Main Street, Houston, Texas 77002

YES, PLEASE COUNT ME IN ON THE IMPORTANT WORK OF THE COUNCIL PROGRAM FOR 1970.

[ ] $ 5.00 [ ] $100.00

[ ] $25.00 Other $ _____

Amount Enclosed $ _____

Please Bill me for $ _____

on _____ (Date)

TAX DEDUCTABLE

(Checks should be payable to HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS)

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Date _____

_____ Zip Code _____

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Latane Temple

Secretary
Mrs. Sam Keeper

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Robert Terry

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Winston Johnson
Miss Margy Pollard
Miss Ida Powell
Aaron Seriff

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State Committees —
Texas

CONDENSED REPORT
of
COMMITTEE ON INTERPRETATION AND PUBLICITY

FUNCTION OF COMMITTEE: To develop attitudes of understanding, justice, goodwill and cooperation between our White and Negro citizens, based on the principles of Religion, Democracy and the common good of all the people in Texas; to be responsible for such details of publicity for certain occasions such as may develop.

SOME STEPS PROPOSED:

1. Letters to State and District Presidents and Chairman of Church and other organizations requesting speakers at their Annual meetings or other large meetings.

2. Letters to State officials in key position from an inter-racial view point.

3. Publicity for State Annual meeting. Regarding newspapers, letting hostess group take care of publicity before turning out, and after the meeting through local newspapers, offering such assistance as they desire.

4. Race Relation Institution (mentioned in Findings). Plans given to Board as soon as they have sufficient data and plans.

Report passed by Board. Added by Board:

That publicity be given to papers on Board Meetings, wherever it seems best;

That a Quarterly Bullentin be issued to all members. The chairman of this Committee with members of the Committee, concurring, requested Mr. Banks to prepare such a bullentin, such a "special" project for them and he graciously consented.

Mrs. W. H. Hogue, Co-Chairman
Professor I. Q. Hurdle-(Absent)
Mrs. B. J. Covington
Dean T. A. Shelby-Absent
Mr. J. D. McLeod
Mr. W. B. Beatty, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION

The Committee on Extension met in the afternoon of January 17, 1947, at Moorland Branch Y. M. C. A., Dallas. Members of the Committee attending the meeting of the Board of Directors at the same time and place were Mrs. J. L. Brock of Bryan, Mrs. P. D. Johnson of Marshall, Texas, Mr.J. D. McLeod of Huntsville, Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, ex-officio of Houston and Mrs. C. T. Schaedel of Bay City. Mrs. C. H. Christian of Austin and Mrs. J. V. Baird of West were not in attendance.

The Committee, in discussing the purpose of its appointment, concluded that it was threefold:

1. To interest more individuals in interracial cooperation and to obtain their support of the work of the State Commission.

2. To secure the cooperation through membership in the State Commission of more organizations, religious and secular, already carrying on some race relations work.

3. To work toward the organization of more local committees on interracial cooperation and urge their affiliation with the State Commission.

How to accomplish these purposes was next discussed. The following means were approved:

1. By contacting the State and Regional leaders of the State Council of Church Women asking their cooperation through local interracial groups in all denominations affiliated with the Council.

2. Through regional denominational groups of women.

3. Through Student Councils, YMCA's and YWCA's in colleges, and through any department or teacher of sociology in colleges, to interest students.

4. Through cooperation with the Commission's Committee on Publicity and Interpretation.

5. Through any other channel which may be open.

The goal set by the committee for 1947 was a 100% increase in both individual and organizational memberships.

Mrs. C. T. Schaedel, Chairman

Mrs. J. L. Brock
Mrs. P. D. Johnson
J. D. McLeod
J. B. Baird

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

WE RECOMMEND: that each member of the Board send in names and addressed of 25 prospective members as supporters to the Chairman, Mrs. Crate. These to be supplied with an outline of the Program of Action, and a letter asking for cooperation in the work.

INCOME

Balance	$952.42	
Deposits	$300.00	(Checks)
	5.00	(Cash)
	$ 14.06	(Money Order)
TOTAL	$1351.48	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Adco Press	$ 19.50
Scribe Shop	$ 10.12
Dr. Edwin Elliott	$ 25.00
Expense of Annual meeting-Houston	$ 64.08
Total Disbursed	$ 118.70

BUDGET:

Field Director Fund	$ 500.00
Expense of Annual Meeting	$ 300.00
Expense of Board Meeting	$ 150.00
Expense of Committee Meetings	$ 50.00
Appropriation of Commission Work	$ 100.00
Appropriation for Chairman	$ 50.00
Appropriation for Treasurer	$ 25.00
Appropriation for Secretary	$ 25.00
TOTAL	$ 1200.00

PROSPECTIVE INCOME FOR 1947:

Dues---200 members at $5.00 each	$1000.00
Churches	$ 100.00
Schools and Organizations	$ 300.00
Individual Contributions	$ 100.00
	$1500.00

Mrs. J. L. Brock, Chairman
H. J. Mason
W. R. Banks
A. E. S. Johnson

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

This report is limited to the areas of organized education under the direction of Public, Private and Church sponsorship, currently known as the Education for Negroes. The adequate education of Negroes, the largest minority segment in the population of the state, constitutes a most important problem in our society. The limintation of the availability of adequate educational opportunities to these people, in offerings of all character on all levels, not only limits their opportunity for useful service, but also deprives society of services essential to its well-being and progress. There are vexing problems inherent in the administration of a dual pattern of education that must be recoganized and understood, if effective improvement and progress are made in keeping with an ever-changing society.

Every survey and study that has been mede of the educational opportunities available to citizens, on a national, regional, state and local scale, have disclosed and pointed out the fact that Negroes are denied adequate education on all levels. There are three important factors that must be kept in mind and their implications throughly understood when it comes to measuring and weighting education for Negroes:---

1. We are dealing with a system of dual education that most expensive kind, the kind that is easiest to neglect when applied to the minority group.

2. Its control and administration are centered in and directed by the majority grpup.

3. And that the Negro represents the lowest income group of our population and the masses practically voteless.

Therefore, any appreciable improvement in the adequacy of education of Negroes, under these circumst nces, for the present time must follow the path of interracial cooperation, understanding and good-will.

The Committee on Education desires to make the following recommendations for your consideration:

1. Support wholeheartedly the movement for the equalization of educational opportunities for Negroes in all levels; equal in quantity, equal in quality and in efficiency.

2. In the proposed expansion of educational opportunities, care must be taken toavoid spreading sub-standard education into new areas of learning.

3. Encourage the employment of more competent Negroes as Supervisors of education.

4. Encourage the addition of more Agricultural Exentsion Agents in counties in the state where the Negro population warrants it. There are at least fifty counties in the State needing Negro agents.

5. Support the mevement for Federal Aid in Education.

6. Work for Negro citizens to share more adequately in Federal and State subsidies to education, both on the State and local levels.

7. Continue efforts to make available to Negro High Schools of the State military training.

8. The education of veterans is too important to be neglected.

9. It is important that a Bi-racical Commission be appointed by the Governor, composed of representative citizens for the specific purpose of studying and weighing the adequacy of education for Negroes on all levels; elementary, secondary, undergraduate, graduate and professional.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dr. M. W. Dogan, Acting Chairman,
Dr. Daniel Russell,
W. R. Banks.

REPORT OF POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS
COMMITTEE

1. It is suggested that our Commission, through this Committee, contact the various County Democratic Chairman where there is alleged non-compliance with the Supreme Court decision regarding the participation of Negroes in our Primary elections.

2. It is suggested that the appropriate authority in the counties be approached in interest of paneling Negroes for jury service.

3. Where violence of personal security of minorities comes to the attention of the Commission, its local committee, or other interested groups, and or its members, the Commission, through the appropriate local or state channel, should register its protest to such action and take such remedial steps as the Commission or local committee deems necessary.

4. Where there are instances of discourteous treatment known to, or which comes to the attention of, our membership, shown Negroes in local transportation units or in store elevators, etc., that our local committee or member make persuasive appeal to the managements concerned in interest of corrective action.

5. That we urge the passage of a Federal anti-lynching law and an anti-poll tax law. Each member should make his wishes known to his Senator or Congressman when these laws are introduced. We favor the State anti-poll tax law which we understand is to be introduced in the Fiftieth Session ofthe Legislature, and each member of the Commission should make his wishes known to his State Senator and Representatives from his District.

6. (a) It is urged that our local committees, and or in joint action with other interested groups, take appropriate action in the encouragement of school authorities to equalize the pay of Negro school teachers to that of the white;

   (b) that approach be made to the appropriate authorities in interest of having Negro policemen added to city police forces to police the Negro areas; and

   (c) that approach be made to postal authorities in interest of augmenting postal carriers with Negro carriers, and the employment of Negro mail clerks appropriately qualified under Civil Service.

7. Local committees are urged to make surveys of lighting, streets, and drainage of city localities occupied by Negroes and when found inadequate, to encourage the improvement of these facilities.

POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS (CONTINUED)

8. That the Commission do everything possible to discourage and prevent any effort on the part of any individual group or organization to circumvent the Supreme Court decision with reference to the right of suffrage for Negro citizens.

(a) Franchise and the ballot
(b) Jury service
(c) Personal security
(d) Service in public carriers
(e) Elimination of violence within and without the law
(f) Elimination of lynching
(g) Employment of an increasingly large number of Negroes in public service.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dr. Edwin A. Elliot,
Acting Chairman instead of
Mr. C. A. Shaw,
Mrs. C. T. Schaedel,
Mr. Carter W. Wesley.

REPORT OF SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE
January 18, 1947

MADAM CHAIRMAN AND BOARD MEMBERS:

WE, your Committee on Social Welfair, wish to submit the following report:

This report treats on Housing, Recreation, Home for Delinquent Girls; State D. D, & B. and Orphans School at Austin; Boy's School at Gatesville; Health and Education.

1. HOUSING:

The Committee will advise that an effort be made to find the facts concerning housing and then submit these facts to proper authorities for improvements for Negroes and minority groups.

2. RECREATION:

The great increase in juvenile delinquency is shown by the Court records. Lack of adequate facilities in local communities, we think, contributes largely to this ugly condition. Therefore, we recommend that each community try to provide parks, playgrounds and gymnasiums for our youngsters. This should be under the supervision of trained directors.

3. D. D. & B. AND ORPHAN SCHOOL

The D.D. & B. and Orphan Children of Texas are housed on the same campus in Austin. This does not seem to be an ideal situation. It is rather unwholesome; thus the committee suggests that a difect approach be made by our Legislative Committee to proper State authority for such relief as will provide separate housing of these two different groups of youngsters.

4. DELINQUENT GIRL'S HOME:

The Club Women of Texas and the Interracial Commission have given many years of hard study to having a place to care for the delinquent girls of our State. This home has been established by our Legislature. It is at Brady, Texas. A competent committee of directors and an efficient Superintendent has been named and elected. Because of our Law that regulates the selection of personnel, however, it is still difficult to employ persons to operate the school. Since Texas does not have a place to train people for this kind of service, this Committee requests our Legislative Committee to place this matter before the proper State Authority for clearance.

SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

5. HEALTH:

There seems to be no immediate need for further enlarged facilities at Kerrville State Tuberculosis Sanitorium. Because of the great distance from Negro population, many who should be served fail to go. We request our Committee to present a plea for the State to locate a Tuberculosis site somewhere in East Texas accessible to three fourths of the Negro people. This, we believe could be accomplished at no great expense because of some available government buildings in this area. Total of 44 persons are employed, 7 white, 37 Negroes; Three full-time Physicians and 2 Assistants; one X-Ray person; one full-time dietician; one part-time Pharmacist; one part-time Dentist. All 7 persons are white, 8 nurses, 1 graduate, all other practical nurses and all Negroes. Inmates-154 patients--78 men and 76 women, 6 boys between ages of 6 and 17; 6 girls, ages 8-17;years.

6. EDUCATION:

We see the great need for dentists, physicians, nurses and pharmacists so we request that our Commission will place this matter before our Committee on Legislation and Education for inclusion on the proposed University for Negroes.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

F. R. Barnwell, Chmn.
W. C. Davis
Mrs. I. W. Rowan
Thomas Currie,
Mrs. J. M. Hanna
Dr. C. R. Yerwood
W. B. Beatty, Jr.
D. B. Taylor,
Charles Sherer and
T. W. Pratt.

st Div Texas

TEXAS MEMBERS

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3. Mr. O. J. Baker
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Prairie View, Texas

4. Mr. W. R. Banks
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7. Dean W. H. Bell
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8. Mr. John R. Bertrand
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411½ E. 9th - Room 15
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47. Reverend W. P. Gerhart
1331 N. 3rd Street
Abilene

48. Miss Louise Goodloe
215 N. Chaparral Street
Y.W.C.A.
Corpus Christi

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79. Rev. Carl H. Kluge
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80. Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier
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81. Miss Amy Freeman Lee
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82. Mr. & Mrs. George A. Lee
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83. Rev. Aloysius A. Leopold
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84. Mrs. Walter A. Lewis
3102 Isabella Street
Houston 4

85. Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Lilly
Route 2, Box 3A
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86. The Rev. Smythe H. Lindsay
103 Cloverleaf Street
San Antonio 2

87. Rt. Rev. James T. Lockwood
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88. Mr. Clarence W. Lokey
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89. Most Reverend Robert E. Lucey
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115. Dr. Daniel Russell
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129. Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin 21

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910 Grove Street
Ft. Worth

141. Miss Hazel Evelyn Watkins
4425 Potomac
Dallas

142. Very Rev. Armand J. Weber
386 N. Castell Street
New Braunfels

143. Mr. & Mrs. Carter Wesley
P. O. Box 3086
Houston 1

144. Mr. & Mrs. David H. White
P. O. Box 153
Houston 1

145. Mr. Walter W. Whitsin
403 Gray Avenue
Houston 3

146. Mr. & Mrs. Herman Wright
501 State National Bank Bldg.

147. Dr. C. R. Yerwood
1115 Twelfth Street
Department of Health
Austin

State Committees

Texas

AGREEMENT OF AFFILIATION BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

This document, when signed by the authorized representatives of the Texas Commission and of the Southern Regional Council, shall constitute an agreement of affiliation. The Texas Commission shall become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council with the following understandings:

I. The Texas Commission agrees:

A. To require all of its elected officers to become members of the Southern Regional Council.

B. To encourage all of its other members to become members of the Southern Regional Council.

C. To promote the program of the Southern Regional Council in Texas to the best of its ability.

D. To work toward the goal of becoming a state unit of the Southern Regional Council as soon as practicable by striving to make the membership of the Council in Texas and the membership of the Texas Commission identical.

E. To use as its official title a designation such as " The Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation--An Affiliate of the Southern Regional Council," or "The Texas Commission of the Southern Regional Council," or some similar means of showing the fact of its affiliation with the Southern Regional Council.

II. The Southern Regional Council agrees:

A. To accept all members of the Texas Commission who wish to become members of the Council.

B. To encourage all of its members living in Texas to affiliate with the Texas Commission in the hope that eventually the membership of the Council and of the Texas Commission will become identical and that the Texas Commission will become a state division of the Council.

C. To assist the Texas Commission in planning and implementing a program of action by providing, insofar as its resources will allow, consultants, speakers, informational material, and special literature.

D. To assist the Texas Commission financially, insofar as its resources permit, and to increase such support as the affiliate approaches the status of a state division of the Council.

III. It is understood that the executive officers of both organizations will work out to their mutual satisfaction such details as the collection of dues, the distribution of Council literature, and other matters.

For the Southern Regional Council

_____
President

_____
Executive Director

Date_____

For the Texas Commission

_____
Chairman

_____
Secretary

Date_____

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

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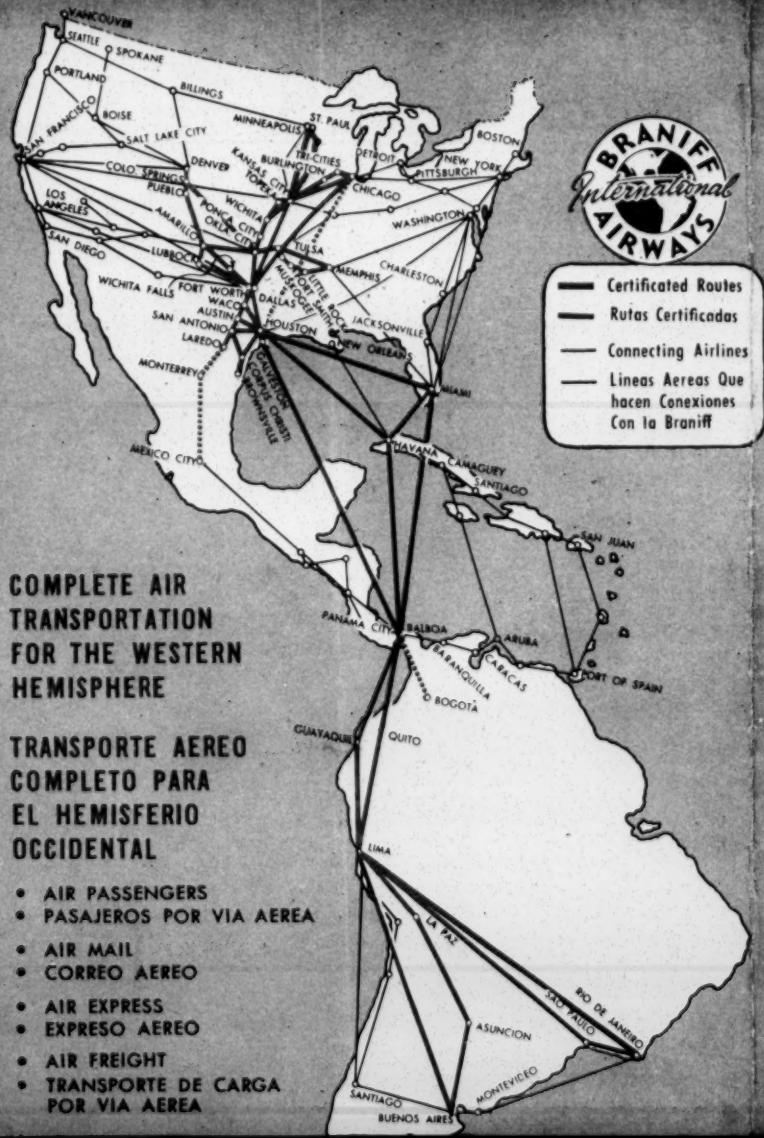
For the Southern Regional Council	For the Texas Commission
_____	_____
President	Chairman
_____	_____
Executive Director	Secretary
Date _____	Date _____



COMPLETE AIR TRANSPORTATION FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

TRANSPORTE AEREO COMPLETO PARA EL HEMISFERIO OCCIDENTAL

- AIR PASSENGERS
- PASAJEROS POR VIA AEREA
- AIR MAIL
- CORREO AEREO
- AIR EXPRESS
- EXPRESO AEREO
- AIR FREIGHT
- TRANSPORTE DE CARGA POR VIA AEREA

AIR ITINERARY
ITINERARIO AEREO

For
Para _____

From
De _____

To
A _____

BRANIFF *International* AIRWAYS

LOVE FIELD • DALLAS 9, TEXAS

LOVE FIELD • DALLAS 9, TEXAS

DAY DIA		CITY CIUDAD	VIA VIA	TIME HORA	DATE FECHA
	Lv. Sa.				
	Ar. Ll.	Dr. Fred Routh:			
	Lv. Sa.				
	Ar. Ll.	Fred, come to 309 West 21.			
	Lv. Sa.				
	Ar. Ll.	I am at meeting of Amer. Friends S. C.			
	Lv. Sa.	at 2106 Nueces. You can walk over			
	Ar. Ll.	after leaving your bag in my office,			
	Lv. Sa.	if I am not already there.			
	Ar. Ll.	Tom Sutherland			

One-Way Fare
Tarifa de Ida $_____

Tourist Fare
Tarifa Tourista $_____

Plus Tax
Mas Impuesto $_____ = $_____

$_____

Total Fare
Tarifa Total

Round Trip Fare
Tarifa de Ida y Vuelta $_____

Tourist Fare Round Trip
Tarifa de Tourista de Ida y Vuelta $_____

Plus Tax
Mas Impuesto $_____ = $_____

$_____

Total Fare
Tarifa Total

For Reservations, call **BRANIFF**
Para Reservaciones, llame a **BRANIFF**

_____ (PHONE) (TELEFONO)

_____ (REPRESENTATIVE) (REPRESENTANTE)

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

Texas

1. Dallas group - organize - who called group together ÷

2. What specific program plans -
Police Institute -
Teacher Institutes. WS

3. What $ 300 borrowed?

4. Associate Director.

5. Follow through on organizing meetings -

6. Come to Houston - 22 or 28 Jan
New Orleans - Jan 23-27

CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

There are basic principles of decency, honesty,and fair play which every candidate for public office in the United States has a moral obligation to observe and uphold, in order that, after vigorously contested but fairly conducted campaigns, our citizens may exercise their constitutional right to a free and untrammeled choice and the will of the people may be fully and clearly expressed on the issues before the country.

THEREFORE:

I SHALL CONDUCT my campaign in the best American tradition, discussing the issues as I see them, presenting my record and policies with sincerity and frankness, and criticizing without fear or favor the record and policies of my opponent and his party which merit such criticism.

I SHALL DEFEND AND UPHOLD the right of every qualified American voter to full and equal participation in the electoral process.

I SHALL CONDEMN the use of personal vilification, character defamation, whispering campaigns, libel, slander, or scurrilous attacks on any candidate or his personal or family life.

I SHALL CONDEMN the use of campaign material of any sort which misrepresents, distorts, or otherwise falsifies the facts regarding any candidate, as well as the use of malicious or unfounded accusations against any candidate which aim at creating or exploiting doubts, without justification, as to his loyalty and patriotism.

I SHALL CONDEMN any appeal to prejudice based on race, creed, or national origin.

I SHALL CONDEMN any dishonest or unethical practice which tends to corrupt or undermine our American system of free elections or which hampers or prevents the full and free expression of the will of the voters.

I SHALL IMMEDIATELY AND PUBLICLY REPUDIATE the support of any individual or group which resorts, on behalf of my candidacy, to the methods and tactics which I condemn.

I, the undersigned, candidate for election to public office in the State of Texas hereby endorse, subscribe to, and solemnly pledge myself to conduct my campaign in accordance with the above principles and practices, so help me God.

_____ _____

Date Signature

WORKSHOP IN HUMAN RELATIONS
Participants from TEXAS

1952

Alberta Baines
5022 Madelyn
Houston, Texas

Mrs. C. R. Larimer
6031 Lake St.
Houston 5, Texas

Helen Weinberg
3345 Palm
Houston 4, Texas

John E. Codwell
5508 Tremper St.
Houston 20, Texas

Caesar Francis Toles
2611 Birmingham Ave.
Dallas, Texas

1953

Edmond C. Anderson
Principal
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Annanelle Curran
Apt. 87, 1601 S. Shepherd Drive
Houston, Texas

Theodore R. Chatham
5506 Lyons Ave.
Houston, Texas

Mrs. Olon Rogers Bd. member
2515 Chapman
Houston, Texas

1954

Ira Bryant
3319 Holman
Houston, Texas

Mrs. Marguerite Harris
3811 Dover
Houston, Texas

Mabel Cassell
1315 Eagle Ave. (elderly - near retirement)
Houston 4, Texas

JOINT MEETING OF TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS AND DALLAS CITIZENS INTERRACIAL ASSOCIATION WITH PASTORS AND OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS TO DISCUSS INTEGRATION OF TEXAS SCHOOLS.

PROGRAM

PRESIDING: Rev. W. A. Welsh, East Dallas Christian Church

INVOCATION: Fred M. Lange

WELCOME: Mr. Jerome K. Crossman

RESPONSE: Mrs. James S. Crate, President
Texas Commission on Race Relations

INTRODUCTION OF PERSONS:

The Religious meaning of The Supreme Court Decision -

Dr. John F. Anderson, First Presbyterian Church,
Dallas, Texas

Invite any comment from ministers

The Legal Meaning Of The Supreme Court Decision -

Robert C. Eckhardt, Houston

Invite any comment from attorneys

PANEL: PROGRESS OF RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH and
PRACTICAL APPROACHES TO SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN THE SOUTH

Dr. Frederick Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Atlanta

Dr. C. H. Parrish, Assistant Director,
Southern Regional Council, Louisville

Thomas S. Sutherland, Executive Director,
Texas Commission on Race Relations

APPROACH OF DALLAS SCHOOL BOARD TO DESEGREGATION

Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, President
Dallas School Board

DISCUSSION AND LUNCH

Study 12 Areas -

1. Scholastic boundries - Zones
2. age and grade distribution of kids.
3. achievment - grade level assignment; ~~IQ~~
4. IQ
5. Curriculum changes
6. Impact on individual students re: above. Emotional impact
7. Preparedness of Teachers - white & Negro. chosen on ability -
8. assignment of principals readiness
9. Social life of children in school
10. Integration PTA's - Dad's clubs
11. Athletic program
12. Fair & equitable methods of putting into effect Supt decision.

TEXAS

TEXAS

TEXAS

How can it best be done?

1. 1st grade -
2. High School 1st
3. Boundy lines - no Transfer
4. privilege of choice -
5. W - N - Both -

Personal opinion:

Equality in eyes of God -
Equality in eyes of Government -
what is best people like to be of their own kind. Segregation law of nature.
→ Brought about legislative decree

The Baker Hotel
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Dr. E. L. Rippy
Pres. School Bd.

Ut of Ala - 2 Negroes - July 1 55

Va. Parks - open to all - July 7 55

Columbia SC Beaches -

Clarendon County SC July 15

Prince Edward Cty Va.

Big Springs Texas

102,000 kids -

3,600 Teachers - Texas

~~130~~ 130 schools -

92% of kids in school - Dallas -

Chicago - 60% -

9 people - elected - on school Bd -

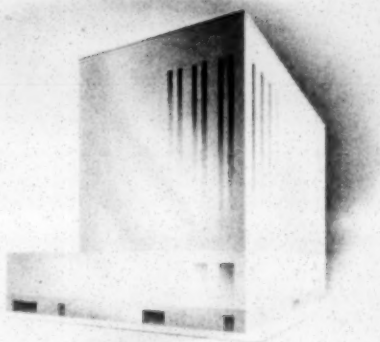
We must find best way to integrate our school system. Been studying question since May 17th study picked up after May 31st 1955 - We operate under state law.

July 13 - statement -

analyze problems - all problems carefully.

care not delay

The Baker Hotel



DALLAS, TEXAS

Expenses Miss, Ark, Tex, La Trips —

Hotels —

Dallas — 2 nights, — $14

N. Orleans, 2 nights —

Meals —

Monday — 6 75 — Mary — Miss Bard

Tues —

Wed — 3 50

Thu. 1 — 1 50 — 2 50

Tips —

.25

.50

.25

.25

.30

.25

Phone — T. Sutherland 1.80

.15

F.B.

Hayes Christ Church

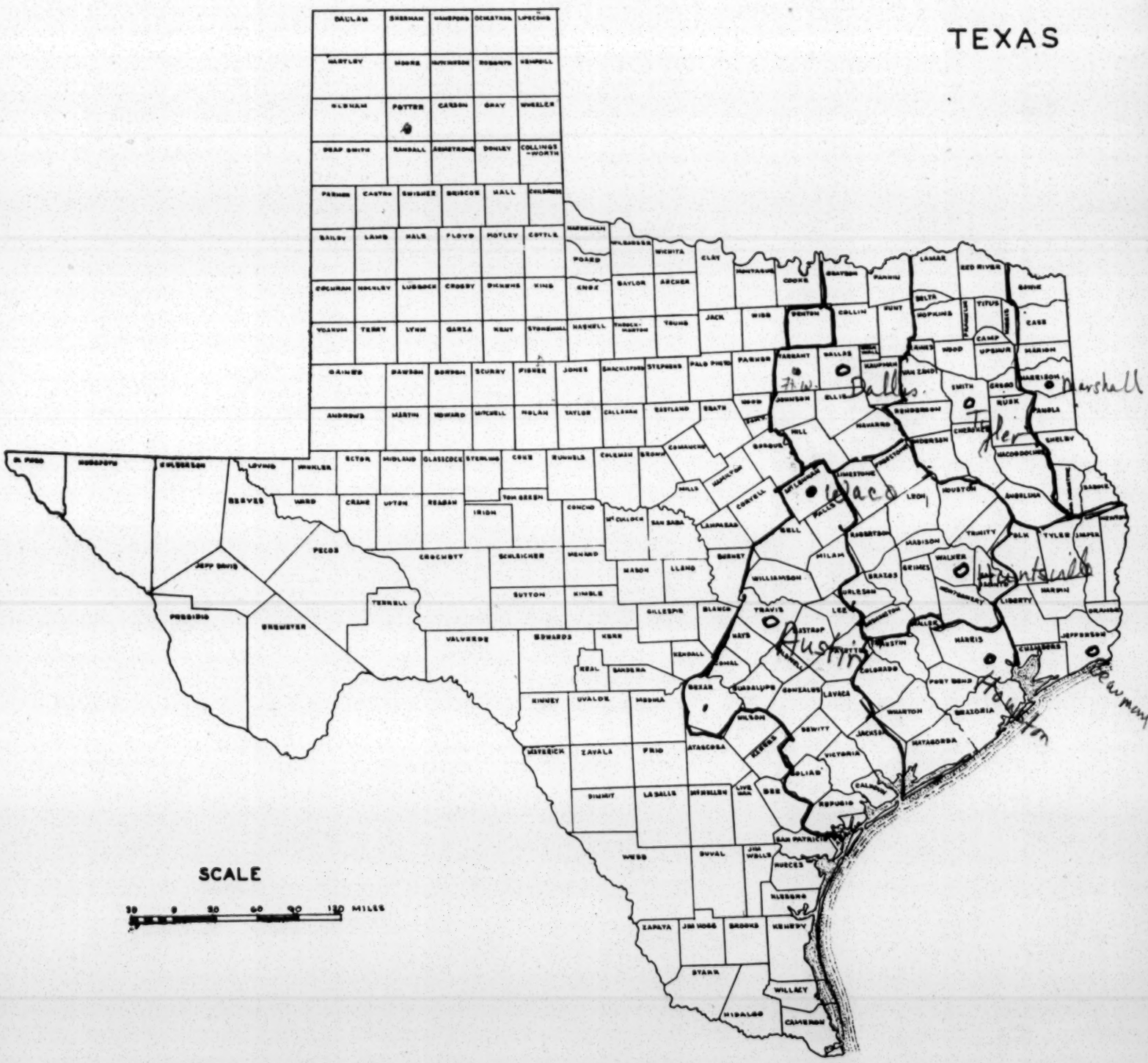
Jue 9677

Milton - Jackson 1117

West. Everett 1217 - 2nd

La. 12 Sept - Observations
on passed examinations

TEXAS


Ft. W.
Dallas
Marshall
Tyler
Waco
Huntsville
Austin
Houston
Beaumont
SCALE
30 0 30 60 90 120 MILES

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood ~~6-5150~~ 6-6287
~~309 W. 21st Street~~ 504 W. 24th St.
Austin, Texas

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin

Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville

Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston

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Fort Worth

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Dallas

Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
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Mrs. C. D. Eidson
Waco

Miss Laura Edwards
Waco

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Charles A. Shaw
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Dr. Blake Smith
Austin

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
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Carter G. Wesley
Houston

Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

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Prairie View
Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

Wed., Sept. 5

Dear Fred,

Your phone call was most welcome. As soon as we can do a "post-mortem" on the Battle of Mansfield, you'll get it. I say "Battle" advisedly; for to all appearances, the embattled bigots of Ft. W and Big D, having suits pending, decided to man the Mansfield ramparts.

I think we can name you well over 20 school districts, but I want to check these with Sam Hibbs — so tomorrow we hope to get this list underway and give you this information. On next Monday and Tuesday I will be in Ft. Worth at a statewide convention and while there I hope to personally "poll the delegations". I won't rest until we reach 200 for our new total.

In that connection read Dick Morehead's first article. Where he says about 75 districts, we know definitely of 98 that began last year. Where he estimates about 100 in this "slowing process", we hope to exceed 200 and have some justification to expect 300.....

The remaining 3 of Morehead's series will be sent in 3 days.

Sincerely,

Ed

P.S. — Mrs. Lewis has something else for the typewriter, so pardon my scrawl

DOLLARS and SENSE

in Human Relations

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN, TEXAS

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

Mr. R. E. Smith, Houston, Chairman

Dr. Geo. I. Sanchez, Austin, Vice-Chairman

Mr. Henderson Coquat, San Antonio

Mr. Gus Garcia, San Antonio

Bishop M. S. Garriga, Corpus Christi

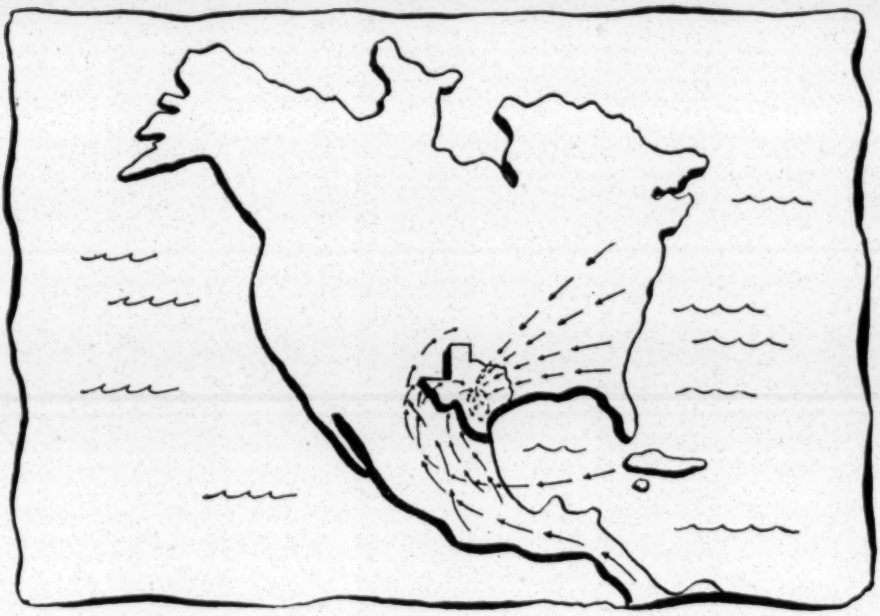
Dr. Umphrey Lee, Dallas

Mr. Neville Penrose, Fort Worth

Dr. W. R. White, Waco

STATE HEADQUARTERS:

Thomas S. Sutherland, Director
Texas Council on Human Relations
University of Texas



DOLLARS and SENSE in HUMAN RELATIONS

Why Organize?

Texas . . . Crossroads of the New World

The two great streams of migration which populated North America with people of European culture—English-speaking peoples moving west from an initial landing on the Atlantic Coast, and Spanish-speaking people moving north from a landing near the southern tip of the continent, — met and joined and eddied in Texas, a little more than a hundred years ago. This pattern — a meeting and mingling of peoples caught up in those two great streams of migration — has been a basic element of the Texas population picture ever since.

It has been varied by ups and downs in human experience at the points of origin. Migration from areas east of the Mississippi took a big spurt during the decade following the Civil War, which had uprooted and cast adrift families of English-speaking origins. Migration from south of the Rio Grande took a big spurt in the decade following the civil war in Mexico which occurred fifty years later. But the basic pattern has re-

mained unchanged. In 1836 about a fifth of the thirty thousand people in Texas were Spanish-speaking. In 1950 about a fifth of the seven million in Texas were Spanish-speaking.

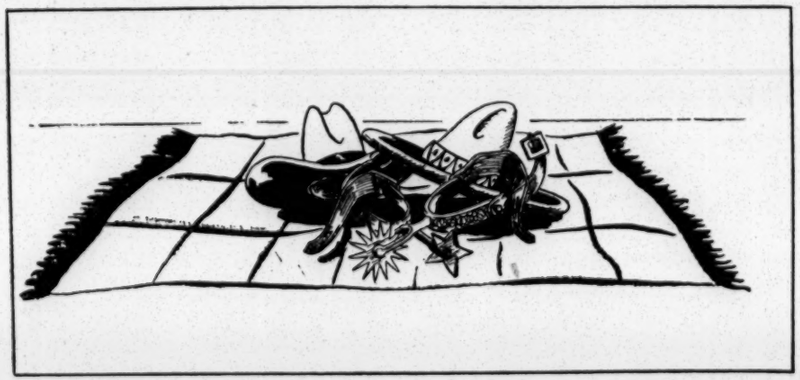
This population pattern has brought Texans special problems and special opportunities — and a special responsibility in world affairs.

Texas... Unique Problems

The mingling of English and Spanish-speaking peoples has been attended by genuinely difficult problems in human relations wherever it has occurred, whether in predominantly English or predominantly Spanish language areas.

Texas is unique in its problems only in that the accidents of geography and timing mingled the two groups here in greatest numbers.

But these problems have found satisfactory practical solution too often to be regarded as inescapable or insoluble. In fact, we can say just as truly, TEXAS has UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES. For wherever the two groups have found means of establishing satisfactory relationship, the resulting collaboration has proven enormously fruitful and profitable for both. Each group has skills and cultural values to offer which can enrich the life of the other.



That most famous Texas hero, the Texas cowboy, first learned his trade from the Mexican vaquero. The route of the Spanish-speaking pioneer had led him along the high, dry intermountain plateau from Mexico City toward El Paso — He had advanced generation after generation across

sweeping ranges of semi-arid grassland — and he had already learned well the trick of living in such an environment by the time he got to Texas. The English-speaking pioneer had traversed the humid Mississippi watershed to get here. The problems of the arid ranges of the high plains of west Texas and New Mexico were new to him. Being able to swap notes with the Spanish-speaking old-timers was a great boon to him; he learned and prospered through the new association. It is no accident that so many words of the cowboy's trade, like corral and lasso and rodeo are Spanish words, nor that the high heeled boot and the sombrero, like the mustang and the longhorn trace their origin to Spain.

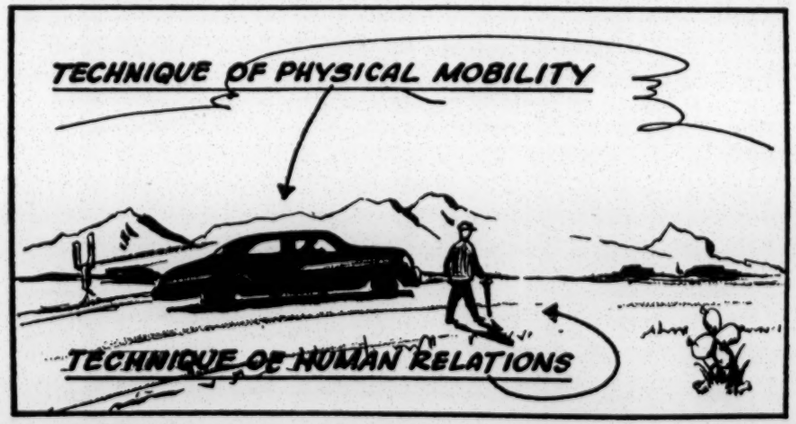
Similarly, the English-speaking pioneer reached Texas bringing with him more experience in those industrial techniques involving steel and steam — experience reaching back along the way clear to England, birthplace of the Industrial Revolution. The Mexican mechanic's vocabulary is as rich in English rootwords as the Anglo cowboy's in Spanish.

Cooperation has been possible — and where it has been achieved it has been profitable. Two cultures can be better than one just as two heads are better than one.

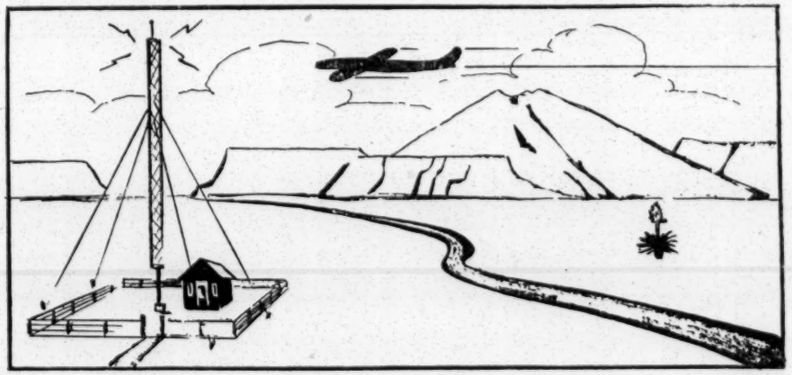
Texas is unique in its opportunity to enjoy the riches which good human relations can add to our localities.

Texas... A Special Responsibility in World Affairs

And today these opportunities take on a special importance in world affairs, because the mingling of peoples here has made this state the



Western Hemisphere's most important proving ground for techniques of fostering sound human relations between the two great language groups of the American continents. And a mastery of sound techniques in handling human relations between English and Spanish speaking groups has become more vital to the survival of the United States through the past generation. A generation ago, Chile was two weeks to a month away, by sea. Now it is twelve hours away, by air. Once we were distant neighbors and if we didn't get along amicably, beyond an occasional exchange of surface civilities, neither nation need have been greatly disturbed. Now Chile and the U. S. are practically roommates; neither can have security or peace of mind as long as the other is antagonistic. We people here in Texas serve a vital need of the nation as we work out the patterns of good relations which can serve as basic examples to the country. The experience of the Spanish-speaking people of Texas with their Anglo neighbors is recited, retail, by press, radio, and word of mouth from the Rio Grande to Tierra del Fuego. And similarly, basic impressions of the Latin American, gained through contacts with Spanish-speaking Texas, spread through the English-speaking U. S.



The Problem: "We Don't Speak the Same Language."

The difficulty in mingling of English-and Spanish-speaking peoples is primarily one of communication — understanding one another.

When businessman Smith explains why he can't seem to do business satisfactorily with businessman Jones, he is apt to phrase it like this: "He and I don't speak the same language."

The difficulty is many times as great when "not speaking the same language" is real instead of figurative.

The languages are different. So it is easy for each to misunderstand the other. And it isn't just that the words that come easily to the tongue that are different. The whole background is different, so that the very ideas and meanings that come to mind are different. The two groups "speak a different language" of meanings — in the same way that cowboy talk differs from engineer talk or lawyer talk, or even farmer talk.

Out of this difference of ideas and meanings can come additional difficulties such as those of the homesteaders and rangemen among the English-speaking pioneers of our state.

Out of this difference of ideas and meanings come difficulties that are, if anything, worse when one or the other group half-understands the language of the other. If possible, this phase of half-understanding each other is more tricky than total incomprehension that implies either total separation or a good interpreter.

There is a real problem of achieving understanding, of establishing communication.

The Opportunity Cooperation

Still, where cooperation has been achieved it has been enormously profitable to both groups. There is a real opportunity for civic leadership to enrich communities through finding means of establishing communication and mutual understanding.

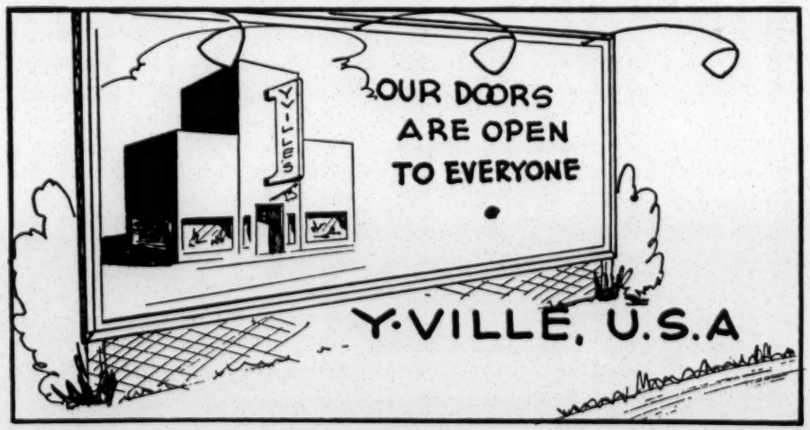
The nature of this opportunity can perhaps be explained by reducing it to its simplest terms with an example. In one county in the cotton-raising part of Texas there are two towns, call them X-ville and Y-ville.

X-ville is full of good folks. But somehow it has fallen into an attitude of separation and stand-offishness toward Spanish-speaking people. Its business houses display a goodly sprinkling of "No Mexicans Allowed" signs. In civic affairs it draws a line — and spends a great deal of time and sweat keeping people on the "proper" side of that line.

Y-Ville, just across the river, is practically identical except that its people simply don't go to a lot of trouble drawing and re-drawing that line. When a man comes in and says he wants to buy a hat, the Y-ville merchant sells

him a hat; and when a man comes in and says he wants to buy a sombrero, the Y-ville merchant goes right ahead and sells him a hat. The only difference is maybe the instant it takes him to do a double-take over the Spanish word. The currency that changes hands in both instances is U. S. Treasury issue, and the merchant doesn't try to make any difference out of it that isn't there.

And the civic result? Come cotton-picking time when hands are scarce, the Mexican migrant pickers go first where it is easiest to get along, naturally — to the Y-ville side of the river. If there are enough to pick X-ville side cotton, too, they charge 50c to a dollar a hundred more to pick it — enough to pay their way back to Y-ville every night or on the week-end so they can spend their money without fighting about it. So the



result is minus about $20,000 a year for X-ville farmers on their cotton picking if they get it all picked. The result is also plus about $20,000 a year for Y-ville farmers on their cotton picking. And plus about $60,000 a year for Y-ville merchants in trade.

The net civic result: For being willing to sell a man a hat, or whatever he needs, even if he asks for it in Spanish, Y-ville is about $100,000 a year better off than X-ville. And the migrant is happier in Y-ville. It's as simple as that when reduced to its basic terms.

The effort to try to understand is a civic enterprise of local, practical value as well as international import.

For forward-looking civic leadership, the question is simply: how best to go about the task of increasing communication and mutual understanding.

Organization can help.

How To Organize?

Local Councils... Experts, Interpreters, Leadership

One of the most effective forms of organization for increasing communication and mutual understanding between English and Spanish-speaking groups in the community has proven to be the local Human Relations Council — set up for that purpose.

These councils, composed of leaders from both groups, are, themselves, a channel of communication between the groups. And they perform this function ideally. As community leaders, the people of the council are, almost by definition, among the best informed people available on the problems of their neighborhoods and their respective groups. They are qualified, if not labeled, as experts on their community's problems. And they are usually people of more than average ability who can make a clear statement of the problems of their own group. Through meetings of the council, mutual understanding grows steadily, members of each group serving to relay, across the language barrier, information from the other group to their own associates.

Moreover, once it is established, a council comes to be called upon, in special instances, to act in the role of interpreter between groups. When English-speaking groups need the understanding and cooperation of Spanish-speaking groups in a community campaign, they turn to the Coun-

cil as a medium through which that understanding and cooperation can be enlisted. And when the Spanish-speaking group has a special problem, they learn to present it through their membership on the Council to the English-speaking community leadership. And these processes, in turn, serve to reenforce, by exercise, the positions of leadership of the Council members in matters of relations between the groups.

Organizing a Local Council... Selection of Members

The local Human Relations Councils exercise no authority and administer no law. Although their organization is fostered and supported by the governor of Texas and other officials concerned with public administration and public policy for the state, their sole authority is that derived from their own initiative, from their speicialized knowledge which qualifies them for leadership, from the influence of the individuals making up their membership, and from their powers of persuasion.

The nature of the organization guides the selection of its membership. They should be leaders in their respective communities and, if possible, people with community-wide respect and influence. And they should be chosen with an eye to providing contact with all elements in the community.

Organizing a Local Council... Using Local Facilities

Keeping in mind the Council's role of interpreter between groups, it is well to provide members selected from local organizations already functioning. Nearly every community has luncheon clubs of business leaders which have international affairs committees already organized; and it is well that a member of such a committee be included. The churches are interested in all problems of human relations, and hence a minister-member frequently can provide enlightened guidance.

Government agencies, local, state, and federal, are concerned with all elements in the population. And it is well that some person informed on their activities be included, whether from school board, employment

commission, health service, agricultural agencies, or the like, will be indicated by the local situation and personnel.

Whatever you do, do not omit from your Council the legal and the information and news professions. An alert and just lawyer will show you how many frictions already have their remedy under the laws of our government and an alert and civic-minded newspaper editor or radio commentator will help shape that invisible but highest government, the opinion of the people.

In sum, representation of a cross section of the community should be provided.

How to Organize... The Appointing Agency

Just as there is no fixed rule for organization, so there is no fixed rule for establishing an appointing agency. It is feasible for a council simply to establish itself — some interested community worker rounding up other interested parties and proceeding to function.

More common has been the practice of enlisting the interest of the mayor or county judge — incumbent in some office of overall community responsibility which can provide continuing cooperation — and making the incumbent in that office the appointing agency. This has the advantage of keeping current community administrations informed on the activities of the council automatically, and providing avenues for enlisting their cooperation.

The State Council is appointed by the Governor of Texas.

How to Organize... Constitution and Bylaws

The Human Relations Councils are more like a luncheon club than like a school board or other local administrative agency. This is not to belittle their importance, as anyone who has ever seen a campaign sponsored by the luncheon clubs of a community can testify. But it does suggest that informal, flexible methods of organization are appropriated. Adapt the bylaws freely to conform to the wishes of the group.

A skeleton framework or bylaws is attached as an appendix to this report.

WHAT TO DO

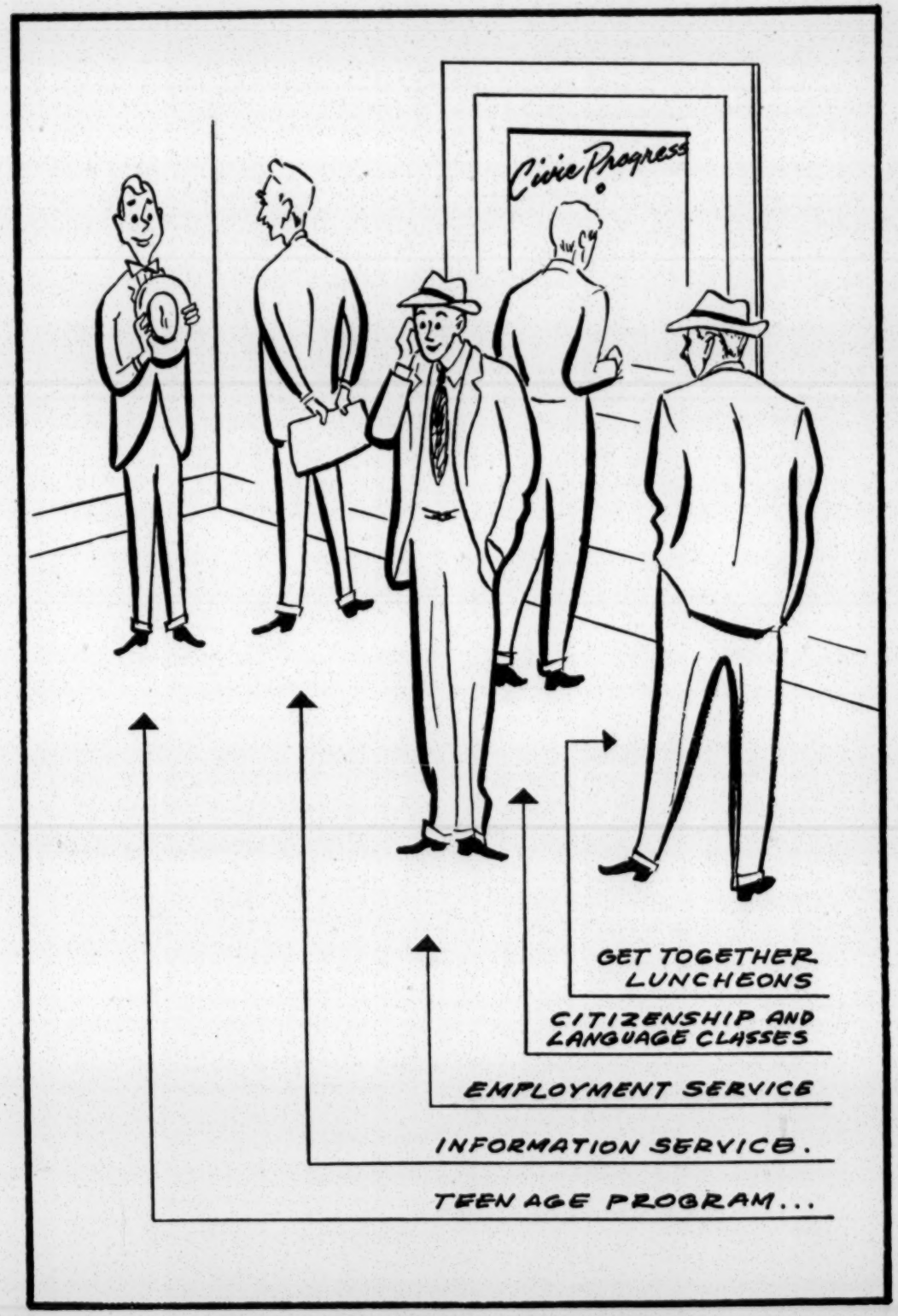
The Continuing, Positive Program

A local Human Relations Council, like all other organisms, grows strong through exercise. It grows through adopting immediate, positive projects aimed at the outstanding problems of its local community.

What the outstanding problems of the local community may be can be determined by an initial survey, formal or informal. Most likely the membership of the council is already aware of the problems, and discussion at an initial meeting can identify and select those best fitted for the Council's first steps as an action agency.

The important thing is to begin at once with a positive program, not to wait for some incident of misunderstanding or conflict between the two groups to make the community's problems stand out as conspiciously — and uselessly — as a sore thumb.

The local Council, if the number of Spanish-speaking people in the community is large, should open an office with a paid worker. Such an office, in addition to advertising the work of the council and giving it efficiency and continuity, will itself be a first project: an information service. Much of the obstacle to a fuller assimilation of Spanish-speaking people in Texas society is that they DON'T KNOW HOW to deal with some of the simplest relations with their municipal, state and federal



USEFUL PROJECTS ARE ALWAYS WAITING

government. Such an office, manned by a bilingual person, could give them guidance in the know-how of their governmental and other relations. It would also serve as a central place where English-speaking people could come on any questions of Latin-American relations, employment, interpreting and the like.

Possible useful, positive projects are always waiting. They may suggest themselves locally. Some communities have attempted to establish nursery schools where the basic barrier between the two groups — language — may be overcome among pre-school children. Others have attacked health problems, employment problems, etc. English and citizenship classes for the adult Spanish-speaking, and Spanish classes in conversational (tourist) Spanish for the English-speaking have both proven interesting to various communities.

People from the State Council will be glad to meet with any local council on request, and suggest what other councils are doing.

What to Do... The "Discrimination Incident," etc.

Sometimes, for lack of preparation in earlier years, a council has a project thrust upon it ready-made. The community becomes the scene of a "discrimination incident" or conflict situation which has already passed the point where it can be anticipated or prevented.

These incidents have a habit of getting out of hand. The international situation at present lends them an importance beyond their actual meaning. Because of possible adverse publicity throughout Latin America, they should be handled with special care, mediated, quieted, brought to amicable solution pending the development of the positive program which would have prevented their having arisen in the first place.

Do not hesitate to consult with your State Council on Human Relations when you feel the need of guidance.

HOW TO PROCEED WHEN A COMPLAINT OF DISCRIMINATION IS MADE. There are no hard and fast rules for dealing with incidents of discrimination. What will work in one place will fail in another. However, if you ever have to attend to a case of discrimination, you may find the following procedure useful.

FIND OUT THE FACTS. You should make quiet, friendly and absolutely impartial inquiries of all witnesses until you are satisfied whether the charge is justified or not. Set down your investigation and your conclusion. Do not give the incident any publicity, either by word of mouth or through the press. Such a step is almost sure to complicate the situation with self-centered outside points of view, and make it impossible for anyone to adjust.

COOLING-OFF. It can happen that an incident has received publicity and feeling is running high on both sides. If so, ask the cooperation of the injured parties in allowing a cooling-off period and an opportunity to proceed intelligently toward an adjustment of his complaint. However, make sure that they understand that action will be taken.

DETERMINE IF THERE IS A REMEDY AT LAW by consulting the legal consultant of your Council.

1. WHERE THERE IS A REMEDY AT LAW.

In case of failure to get action from authorities where there is a remedy at law, turn the case over to the legal Consultant of your Council. He will know how to proceed at once to adjust the case.

2. WHERE THERE IS NO REMEDY AT LAW.

The complaint is made: It has been charged that X, the owner of an establishment open to the public, refuses to serve or admit Y who is a Latin-American.

A. If your investigation shows that the complaint is NOT JUSTIFIED, make an explanation to the interested parties: "An unfortunate misunderstanding that you are glad to clear up."

B. If the complaint IS JUSTIFIED, you must decide on the best approach to the man who maintains a discriminatory policy.

(a) If he is employed, you begin with his employer, and such cases are usually not hard to correct.

(b) If he is the owner of the establishment, he is legally entitled to determine his own policy, and your effort to get him to change becomes a problem of applied psychology.

Any effort to force him to change through adverse publicity or hostile outside pressure is likely to antagonize rather than convince. A friendly talk by a disinterested third party who is on good terms with the owner may be all that it takes. Put yourself mentally in the place of the

owner, and ask yourself what it would take to convince you to change policy. Whatever approach is used, avoid embarrassing the owner or making him lose face.

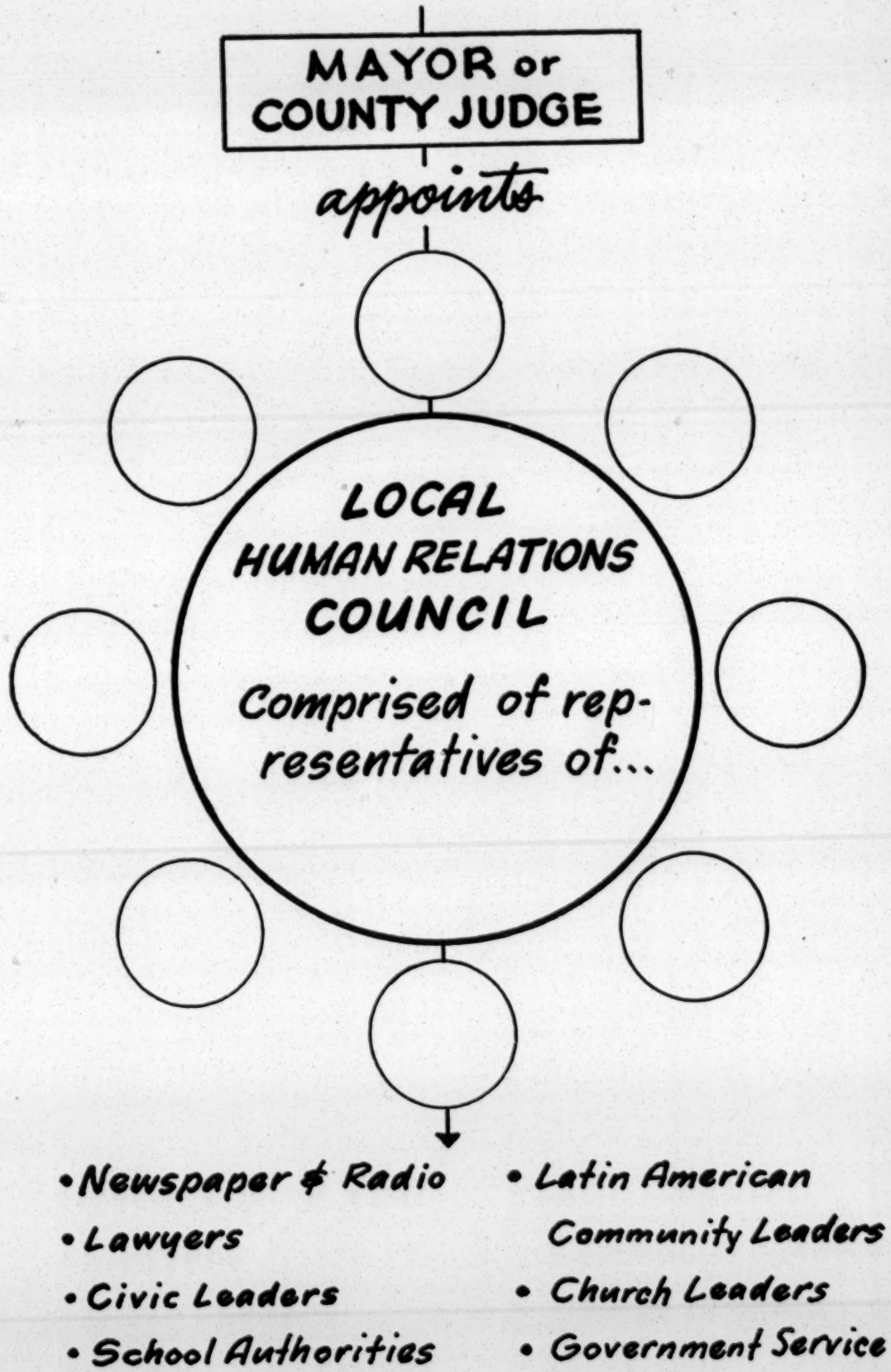
X, the owner, may insist that he is just a business man who doesn't want to lose trade. If so, you may say certainly no one expects him to lose trade; but you suspect he would increase his business by admitting Y group. How about trying out this policy as a business experiment?

You may wish to poll all cafe owners regarding their policy. You may find that they will be willing to TRY OUT a policy of no discrimination. Such experiments, when tried, have proved more profitable than an exclusive policy.

You can then contact restaurant owner X and ask his cooperation in the experiment.

The farmers in your county and the Chamber of Commerce will support and help you in this work, because an unprejudiced town with its welcome mat out will get more labor for its agriculture and more business for its merchants.

Your job is to show your fellow citizens that human relations make sense and dollars too. But remember: A continuing, constructive program for shaping attitudes for good human relations will remove the blasting damage of incidents and the corroding wear of prejudice on the bonds holding together the people of the country where you live.



(This form can be used in part or in whole by local authorities or citizens in setting up Human Relations Councils in their communities.)

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this organization shall be The Human Relations Council of .....

ARTICLE II

OBJECTS

The broad goal of the Human Relations Council of ..... County shall be to help strengthen the bonds of loyalty between different groups of people in our Country by work of organization and education in our local Community, and its specific assignment shall be:

1) To foster understanding, good will, and cooperation between the English-speaking and Spanish-speaking communities of ..... County.
2) To seek actively to eliminate language and other barriers between the two groups of our local population, in order to promote cooperation and sound human relations which can economically and socially enrich ..... County as well as its individual citizens of the two language groups.
3) To anticipate and seek to eliminate possible sources of open conflict between individuals of the two groups, before unfortunate incidents occur.
4) In the event of open dispute between members of the two language groups, hinging upon misunderstanding or group antagonism, to intercede, if possible, in the role of mediator, enlisting the aid of community leadership in clarifying the situation and restoring harmonious relationships and good will.
5) To cooperate with Human Relations Councils of neighboring communities in formulating sound Human Relations policies for Texas and enlisting public support for these policies.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Sec. I. The Human Relations Council of ..... shall consist of ..... (usually 7 or 11) members appointed by ..... (Usually the Mayor or County Judge appoints, because those officials are, ex-officio, thrown into contact with all groups in the population and usually, through their political activities, are familiar with the organization and leadership of those groups. The state organization is appointed by the Governor of Texas.)

(General: Members should be selected from both English- and Spanish-speaking elements in the community, usually roughly in proportion to the population percentages in the community. An effort should be made to select persons who have established positions of leadership among their neighbors. Although appointment to the Council will serve to enhance the leadership of its members within their own groups with respect to the problems of the Council—will cause people, especially of the minority

group, to look to them for leadership in the field—it should not be expected to establish such a position for them.)

The members shall serve for a period of ..... years. (A system of rotation is sometimes used—a nine-member group with three members being appointed each year.)

Sec. II. The officers of the Council shall constitute an executive committee.

Sec. III. All elections shall be by ballot unless the rule be suspended by a majority vote.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

Sec. I. The officers of this Council shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE V

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STANDING COMMITTEES

Sec. I. The affairs of the Council shall be managed by the Executive Committee subject to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws. All appropriations of the funds of the Council shall be made by the Executive Committee unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of those present at any meeting of the Council.

Sec. II. In emergency the Chairman may act in the name of the Council, subject to subsequent consideration and approval by the full Council in regular meeting.

Sec. III. The Council may provide for such standing committees as may be deemed necessary and assign them such duties as may seem expedient.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

Sec. I. A regular luncheon meeting of this Council shall be held ..... (Usually monthly.) At the first regular meeting after appointment and thereafter annually at the first meeting after the first of May the officers shall be elected, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. II. Special meetings may be held at the call of the Chairman.

Sec. III. ..... members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII

AMENDMENTS

The constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at any stated meeting, provided a written notice of such amendment shall have been given at least one month prior to such meeting.

BY-LAWS

Article I

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The duties of the officers shall be such as are indicated by their titles, and as may be provided by the constitution and by-laws.

Article II

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Sec. I. At meetings the order of business shall be informal—as suggested by Chairman and members.

Article III

SECRETARY

Sec. I. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a book to be called a record or minute book, in which he shall transcribe in order (a) the constitution meetings of the Council after approval, and all other matter of which a and by-laws of the Council, (b) his minutes of the proceedings of all record shall be ordered by the Council.

Sec. II. He shall list, file and preserve the original of all letters, papers, addresses and other material proper to be preserved, and shall have the care and charge of all books, papers and records, writings of whatsoever kind and character, together with all other property of the Council.

Article IV

Sec. III. As treasurer he shall collect and safely keep all the funds belonging to the Council and disburse the same on the order of the executive committee or the Chairman acting in emergency, and keep a record of the financial condition of the Council open to all members at meeting time.

Article V

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sec. I. The executive committee shall have general management of the affairs of the Council and shall meet on call of the Chairman between regul r meetings of the Council as required. Two members shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Sec. II. They shall collectively and individually interest themselves with other members of the Council in soliciting support for the Council's works within the scope and purposes of the organization.

Sec. III. No indebtedness shall be incurred by the Chairman or Executive Committee in excess of the amount in the hands of the Treasurer, not already appropriated, unless by the direction of a unanimous vote of the Council. Before any bill for the purchase of materials shall be paid by the Treasurer, it shall be approved by the executive committee.

Article VI

AMENDMENTS

The by-laws of this Council may be amended at any meeting by a majority vote of the members present.

Texas

Dear Mr. Rouch:

I hesitate to put our experiences with Mr. Sutherland on file and if the enclosed is not what you want just destroy it.

It was wonderful to have Dr. Mitchell in our Annual Meeting in Dallas, as always everyone was delighted with him and the contribution he made to the discussion. Dr. Mitchell assured the board that S.R.C. would pay half salary to Rev. Mr. Klappe for half time service. I am now waiting to go to Austin when date is set for advisory committee — this is contingent on when Mr. Schmidt (C.I.O.) hears from his board members whom he has polled regarding going ahead with the hotel project.

— mc —

I feel sure that the financial report as of Feb. 29th will show we have almost paid up the deficit as well as meeting expense of office.

Mr. Halbert seems to be doing a good job in Dallas and Ft. Worth area. I will be in San Antonio the week of March 5th and have written to get a date with executive committee of Commission. They have a good man at the head of it, Rev. Mr. Davis.

Always good to have you in Texas. Kindest personal regards -

Sincerely
Margaret B. Crate

VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

109 N. Jefferson Street

Richmond 20

News Sheet

Series I No. 2
December 1943

Brief Resume of Recent Meeting

Attendance Excellent

Total registration 216. City of Richmond 135, state 81. There were 25 different communities represented. They extended as far West as Roanoke, East as Norfolk-Portsmouth, South as Chase City and North as Marshall-Warrenton. Those registrating were about evenly divided Negroes and whites.

* * *

Spirit of Meeting

There was an excellent spirit of cooperation manifested during the entire meeting. The theme, "Team Work in Race Relations" became a working reality. Many "Practical Next Steps" were suggested. These will be given careful consideration by the Executive Committee.

* * *

Opening Statement

The Chairman, Rev. John Page Williams, welcomed those present and in a brief opening statement, presented an analysis of the situation that confronts us as citizens. He requested that careful consideration be given to the task at hand. He pointed out the necessity of keeping our discussion realistic and appealed for the kind of "Team Work" which will produce justice, understanding and brotherhood.

* * *

Glimpse into the Picture

Dr. Theodore F. Adams and the members of his Symposium presented a picture of the "Present Situation and the Paramount Needs." Seen in that picture were injustices in the field of industry; restrictions in the up-grading of Negro workers on the basis of race; greater facilities for training in the skilled trades is urgently needed, but the full intergration of the Negro into the industrial life of the state is necessary to permit the practice of these trades and this is to be earnestly desired. The problem of transportation both within the urban centers and throughout the state is very acute. There is real need for extending greater courtesy both by the operators of public carriers and by those who use them as passengers. The average teaching load of Negro teachers is too great for the best quality of work. Many teachers have as many as 50 pupils and in one instance a teacher has 80. The one room schools need to be consolidated and centrally located buildings with adequate bus transportation be provided. One of the things to be desired is the extending of common courtesies both in addressing Negroes and referring to them in print.

* * *

Expressed from the Floor

Need for Negro policemen and policewomen; technical and military training; membership on school boards; better library facilities; teaching respect for race in the elementary grades; enlarged access and use of ballot.

* * *

Next Issue

The im portance of the above information makes it necessary to carry over the denominational information to the next issue of the "News Sheet."

Progress and Development

Dr. J. M. Ellison with the members of his Symposium pointed out areas in which definite progress has been accomplished, but stressed that in many instances the progress had been very slow. Items of progress were:

Those present for the conference, for the first time those present at the morning session were about evenly divided between Negro and white citizens. In the realm of industry, more jobs are opened to Negroes, these must be kept open and still others must be found. Real progress has been made when the editor of one of the leading newspapers calls attention to the evil and injustice that segregation on buses and street cars is causing. Members of both groups are learning how to work together, this within itself is an accomplishment. There has been much progress in groups of church women who are working cooperatively in the field of race relations. Working "for" has been changed to working "with". In the city of Richmond on the day before the meeting of the conference, plans were initiated for the formation of an organization that will include all the Christian ministers of that area, both Negro and white. Finally it was pointed out that there was a great reservoir of good will that was ready to be tapped.

* * *

Southern Regional Council

The morning session came to a close with a most encouraging word from Dr. Gordon B. Hancock. He told of the steps leading up to the calling of the Durham Conference and the subsequent action that now culminates in the formation of the Southern Regional Council. Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of N. C. and Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, a distinguished Negro sociologist who is a professor at Fisk University, will serve as co-chairmen. Dr. Hancock urged the importance of implementing the spirit of the Durham Charter by setting up local groups throughout the state. These will help direct the awakened interest in race relations into the right channel. He closed by saying that one man and God is always a majority. The south is not solid against the Negro and never has been. The blood, sweat and tears plus the lives that are being sacrificed all go to make up the installment that is being paid in this war of "racism".

* * *

Afternoon Session

The Chairman of the Commission had named a committee composed of William M. Cooper, chairman, Beverly Boyd, Virginius Dabney, Gordon B. Hancock, J. Earl Moreland, Garnett Ryland, T. C. Walker, and Paul D. Williams. This committee had worked out a plan of action which includes six specific points. These were presented for the committee by the Director.

Six Points

Study Race Relations; Dissiminate the Facts; Take Steps to Correct the Wrongs; Formulate a Constructive Cooperative Program for Total Community; Enlist Aid of All Friends and Community Agencies; Cease Attacking "Radicals and Reactionaries" and conserve energy for own Programme.

Panel Discussion

Mr. William M. Cooper as Chairman of a panel which was composed of six members conducted a most helpful discussion on "What Should Be Our Plans for Action?" During the panel many suggestions were brought forth, both by the members and by those taking part form the floor. These along with all other suggestions will be considered by the Executive Committee. At the conclusion of the panel a brief summary was given.

Panel Summary

Enlightened Public Opinion must be built to support any constructive program.
All resources of the state must be tapped to bring about better racial understaning and good will.
Local committees should be established in every community.

Problems of life must be faced realistically, honestly, and sincerely. This can best be done together.
Poll tax should be removed and all citizens should be prepared to make use of the ballot.
Negro police and probation officers should be chosen to serve among Negroes.
Press should be contacted and full use made of it in getting the facts before the public.
Commendation should be given to the editor of a great daily newspaper for focusing attention on the evils and injustices of segregation as it now exists on public carriers.
Committees should confer with the owners of public carriers and request them to train their operators to be more courteous in dealing with the public.
The evils of segregation on public carriers should be attacked and the injustices removed.
There is a short range programme and a long range programme that should be followed.
Full economic and educational opportunity should be granted to all citizens.

* * *

Plans for Membership

It is proposed that the Commission set up a plan for membership. Two types of membership were suggested.
Regular membership carrying $2.00 as a fee.
Contributing membership, consisting of $5.00 or more.

* * *

Local Committees

It seems to be generally agreed that the first thing for the Commission to do is to set up local committees in as many places as possible.
Roanoke was mentioned as having a very active local committee.

A concrete suggestion as to how to go about setting up a local committee came from the representative of the Lawrenceville committee. Two people decided that something should be done about forming a local committee. One of theseowas a Negro and one a white. They decided that each would enlist 5 people. These came together to form a working committee. Now these 10 will enlist 50 people throughout the county. This will then give all sections of the county representation on the Committee for Brunswick.

* * *

The above is an interpretation and not a complete record of the entire proceedings of the conference. The complete record as it was taken down during the conference is on file in the office of the Commission.

The Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation
715 Central National Bank Bldg.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
(19)

April 14, 1944.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In reply to your letter of recent date I am sending the information which you requested. One sheet gives the town or city in which the local Interracial Committee heads up, with the names of the chairmen and secretary. In a few instances the chairmen is serving in a temporary capacity during organizational activity, there may be some change, if so I will pass the information on to your office.

The other list is made up of those who have accepted membership in our state organization and paid their membership fees as indicated on the membership blank. In connection with these I would like to ask this question. In a personal interview with Mrs. Jesse D. Ames it was my understanding that the Virginia membership would carry the privilege of receiving your paper the "Southern Frontier". Does this carry over under the new set up? If so I will send the twenty-five cents per membership for the publication. We are pushing the membership drive and hope to secure a good many more.

We have just been given the privilege of presenting the opportunity of Interracial Cooperation at a series of District PTA meetings that takes in all sections of the state. What we seem to be most in need of just now is a pattern of work for the local committee with some very practical suggestions for work in the community.

If you or Dr. Reid either should be in Richmond at any time I shall be more than glad to have a personal conference with either of you.

Very sincerely yours,
Thos. C. Allen
Thos. C. Allen, Director.

Local Interracial Committees in Virginia

Name	Chm. & Address	Sec'y & Address
Alexandria	Rev. John C. O'Shea(temp.) 711 N. Columbus St.	Mrs. C. B. Chissell 417 N. Fayette St.
Arlington	Rev. W. M. Lockett, Jr. 1707 N. Bryan St.	
Ashland & Hanover County)	Dr. J. Paul McConnell	
Charlottesville	Dr. F. D. Daniel 202 E. High St.	Rev. C. R. Dawson 415 10th St.N.W.
Danville	Dr. J. M. Shelbourne 898½ Pine St.	Prof. I. W. Taylor 206 Holbrooke St.
Farmville	Mr. B. M. Crawford(temp.)	
Franklin & Southampton County)	Rev. James R. Stein, Jr.	Mr. W. R. Thomas Box 335
Lawrenceville & Brunswick County)	Rev. H. L. Ford	Dr. J. Alvin Russell
Lynchburg	Rev. R. L. Randolph 504 Franklin St.	Mr. C. W. Seay 620 Jackson St.
Lexington		Mr. Leander J. Shaw
Newport News	Dr. H. T. Stevens 2312 Orcutt Ave.	
Norfolk	Rev. Moultrie Guerry 1048 Spottswood Ave.	
Petersburg	Dr. Clyde N. Parker, (temp.) 2nd Baptist Church	Dr. L. P. Jackson Va. State College
Portsmouth	Rev. William A. Wright, Jr. 206 Court St.	Rev. H. N. Johnson 1329 Effingham St.
Richmond	Dr. Theodore F. Adams (temp.) 1st Baptist Church	Mr. Wiley A. Hall 112 W. Charity St.
Roanoke	Rev. R. Edward Dowdy Hollins, Va.	Mr. L. C. Downing 807 7th St. N.W.
South Boston & Halifax County)	Dr. F. C. Riley(temp.)	Rev. C. S. Bragg Halifax, Va.
Suffolk & Nansemond County)	Dr. H. J. Goodwin	
Staunton	Dr. Lewis L. Gibbs 524 W. Frederick St.	
Warrenton & Fauquier County)	Mrs. R. R. Barrett	Dr. J. H. Anderson

April 19, 1944

Mr. Thomas C. Allen, Director
Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation
715 Central National Bank Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Allen:

Thank you for your kindness in sending me the list of local committees and of members of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation. This list will be very helpful to us.

The Southern Regional Council is indeed glad to continue the arrangement by which members of the Virginia Commission may receive subscriptions to the SOUTHERN FRONTIER. We shall be glad to have them. Shall I go ahead and enter the subscriptions of all those who are on the list which was sent?

I think it is fine that you have been given the opportunity to present the matter of interracial cooperation to the PTA meetings in Virginia. Of course you are familiar with the pamphlets which are available from our office. I am afraid that the only one which we have that comes anywhere near giving local committees something to do is the pamphlet "What About It?". We are very much aware of the need for something which points up the problems of the war and postwar period with relation to the Negro, and we are going to prepare such a pamphlet as soon as possible. In the meantime we have been urging local groups, interracial and otherwise, to study their communities, to recognize danger spots, and to stimulate definite plans and recommendations for the greater participation of Negroes in civic affairs and civic benefits in the postwar period.

I hope that Dr. Reid or I will be coming your way some time soon. If so, we certainly want to talk with you.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

715 Central National Bank Building

Richmond 19

* * *

News Sheet

Series I No. 6
May 1944

New Interracial Units

During recent weeks plans that have been unfolding have taken more definite direction and local units are being set up in the communities of Bedford, Hampton, and Williamsburg. This will bring the total number of active units to 23. What community will be next to give full cooperation by forming a local committee on Interracial Cooperation?

* * *

Memberships

Once again may we remind you of our desire to have you as either a REGULAR or a SUSTAINING member. You will find a space on the last page which you may fill out and mail to the office as a request for membership. The next issue of the "News Sheet" will be limited to those who have accepted membership in the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. We hope that you will continue with us. We need you.

* * *

Minister's Conference

The 30th annual conference for ministers will be held June 26th to 30th on the campus of Hampton Institute. This is one of the many fine contributions that Hampton Institute makes in promoting better leadership for the bringing about of good will between the races. During the conference there will be a discussion on the "Minister and Interracial Cooperation" led by Dr. J. M. Ellison, President of Virginia Union University, and the Director of the Commission. The Rev. C. A. Chazeaud, Chaplin of the Institute will gladly furnish information conce rning the conference.

* * *

Christian Women

The Synod of Virginia, Presbyterian Church, US., will sponsor a conference for Christian Women on the campus of Virginia State College, June 20th to 26th. This will be the 25th session of this group, which is both interdenominational and interracial. Mrs. C. C. Darracott, 6901 Patterson Ave., Richmond 21, is the leader of this conference.

"The Negro Soldier"

The Richmond Urban League and the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation were joint sponsors with the Lichtman Theatres in a special pre-view showing of "The Negro Soldier." This is an official War Department film depicting the role of the Negro in the nation's wars. A representative cross-section of the citizens were present for this showing in the Booker-T Theatre at ten o'clock on May 13th.

As the people entered they were given a slip of paper and after the film was shown they were requested to write a brief statemen t of the impression the picture had made on them. An analysis of these statements proved most interesting. They fall into about three different groups. Some were most impressed by the contribution that the showin g of the film would make in the field of race relations. Another group expressed the desire that the film should be widely shown because of its educational value. A third group expressed words of commendation and praise for the privilege of seeing the film and urged that it be seen by as many people as possible.

Quoted Statements

A few statements are quoted in order that you may have the privilege of knowing just what the people said.

"We want to be sure that the teamwork as shown in time of war will continue in time of peace."

"This film is informative, inspirational, challenging, and should be seen by every group in the city and nation."

"Every school child should have the privilege of seeing this superb film."

"Informational, powerful, should be shown in all theatres as quickly as possible."

"The information presented in "The Negro Soldier" on the Negro American's part in American Wars is excellent for better race relations."

"A most excellent means of promoting interracial cooperation. A real true story."

"I think that the War Department should be commended on this fine film, "The Negro Soldier." The Negro will do his part if only given a chance and equal opportunities."

"This picture brings back true facts of every day life in service. It was really good."

"A must for every true white and Negro American to see so that post-war-planning may include this loyal soldier and the group he represents in every phase of the American way of life."

"The Negro Soldier", will surely stir the Negro citizenry to appreciation and patriotism."

"The Negro Soldier" will do much to clarify the thinking of the American public and thereby bring about better race relations."

"A great and enlightening contribution to interracial good will."

How to Get Film

Information about securing the film for a showing in your community can be secured by writing to Mr. Clark M. Davis, 1212 V. St., N. W., Washington 10, D. C., or direct to the War Department.

* * *

Meeting of Executive Committee

Plans are being made for a full meeting of the Executive Committee to be held in Richmond during the last week in June. At this meeting there are several important matters to be presented. We expect to have a representative from the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta to meet with us. Plans for a correlation of the work of the Council and the Commission will be presented.

* * *

Recent Contacts

The Director has filled speaking engagements in the following places.

Bedford: District P. T. A. Meeting.
Local Interracial group.
Richmond: Thos. Jefferson High School Forum.
Mid-week services, First Baptist Church.
Petersburg: Local Interracial group.
Hampton: Panel Discussion, Hampton Institute.
Local Interracial group.
Farmville: State Teachers' College Forum.
Hanover: Industrial School for Boys and Girls.

* * *

Membership Blank

I accept membership in the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation and enclose $2.00 for annual dues.
I send $5.00 or more for annual Sustaining membership.

Name- -

June 5, 1944

Mr. Thomas C. Allen, Director
Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation
715 Central National Bank Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Allen:

I shall be glad to meet with your State Executive Committee. Either June 29 or June 30 will be suitable to me. Please let me know as soon as you have chosen a definite date.

I notice in your news sheet the announcement concerning new interracial committees at Bedford, Hampton, and Williamsburg. As soon as you have the data, I wish you would send us the names of the officers of these committees. Our Committee on Membership met the other day and voted to invite the officers of all state and local interracial committees to be members of the Southern Regional Council.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

The Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation
715 Central National Bank Bldg.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 19

May 31, 1944.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We are planning for a full meeting of the members of our State Executive Committee the later part of June. We are very anxious to have you meet with us at that time. Before setting a definite date I am writing to know if you could be with us, say either June 29th or 30th.

The meeting would perhaps be called for ten-thirty in the morning. We would like to have you present plans that you have worked out for the promotion of better race relations and to suggest ways whereby the work here in Virginia can be more closely correlated with that of the Southern Regional Council.

Please let me hear at your earliest convenience whether or not you can be present for this meeting.

Very Sincerely yours,
Thos. C. Allen
Thos. C. Allen, Director.

MINUTES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

VIRGINIA COMMISSION on INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

St. Paul's Parish House, Richmond, June 29th, 1944

Present for Meeting
State Members

Arlington, Miss Kitty Bruce; Bristol, W. H. Hayes;
Charlottesville, Mrs. Mary C. Greer;
Farmville, Miss Florence Stubbs; Lexington, L. J. Shaw;
Newport News, L. A. Taylor; Portsmouth, W. A. Wright, Jr.;
Petersburg, Luther P. Jackson and Clyde N. Parker;
Roanoke, Wm. M. Scott and Mrs. L. C. Downing;
Sweet Briar, Belle B. Beard; Williamsburg, L. F. Havermale;

Richmond Members

Beverly Boyd, Emmett C. Burke, John L. Charity,
Virginius Dabney, J. M. Ellison, Wiley A. Hall,
Gordon B. Hancock, Mrs. Marion Johnson, Garnett Ryland,
Mrs. Frederic Scott, John Page Williams, Thos. C. Allen.

Proceedings

Meeting called to order by the Chairman. J. M. Ellison led in a brief devotion. The Chairman introduced the guest speaker, Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, who brought a message on the work of the Council. He explained the genius of the Council, calling attention to its plan of membership, board of directors, executive committee and staff. He stated that the Southern Regional had grown out of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences. The purpose of the Council being, "....improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development;....and to cooperate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives." Thus he pointed out that the goal of the Council was that of development, with particular emphasis on race relations, economic, educational and political opportunities, and that the Council was anxious to cooperate with all groups who may be interested in the field of race relations. The Council believes that all these opportunities must be dealt with primarily in terms of race relations. While there is no provision for a financial subsidy nor for a structural connection with state and local interracial groups, the Council is anxious to cooperate with all such groups and desires to work through them in achieving its goal.

Following the message there was a brief period of discussion during which a number of questions were answered.

Reports

The Director presen ted a brief report of the work which had been done since Sept. 15, 1943. (enclosed sheets)

The Treasurer, Emmett C. Burke, made his report, which showed a balance of $442.59. (Additional amounts were received to bring the balance as of June 30th to $511.59.)

Brief explanation of the two sheets distributed was made. The Chairman and Director made clear the extreme emergency that exists in the work of the Commission. When the bills as of July 1st are paid there will be less than $100.00 in the treasure. The question must be faced realistically, "Shall the work of the Commission be continued?"

Strong statements were made by Messers Dabney, Ellison and Hancock as to the value of the work done during the previous nine months and pointed out the need of the work being continued in view of the increased tensions that are coming. Various suggestions for meeting the emergency were discussed, among these being the sending of letters to the newspapers throughout the state, giving wide publicity to what the Commission has accomplished an d asking for full cooperation and support from the citizens of the state.

Business Session

A motion was made that the local units be permitted to retain up to 25% of the amount collected in membership dues, and that 75% be sent to the State Commission. Carried.

In view of the emergency that exists, it was suggested that an Emergency Membership of $25.00 be created. Motion was made by J. M. Ellison and seconded by Gordon B. Hancock. The motion was passed. It was agreed that the execution of this motion be subject to the approval of the Community Funds that make contributions to the Commission.

It was suggested that provision be made for an organizational membership. After some discussion a motion was made and passed to the effect that an Organizational Membership be set up with a minimum dues of $10.00. Should an organization give $50.00 it would be entitled to representation on the Executive Committee.

A motion was made by Wm. M. Scott and seconded by J. M. Ellison, that before the end of July the Central Committee give careful consideration to the future plans of the Commission, and if necessary call a full meeting of the Executive Committee.

Motion made by Wm. A. Wright, Jr., that the proposed budget (see enclosed sheet) be referred to the finance committee and then to the Central Committee for action. Passed.

Recognition was given to the splendid work that Miss Florence Stubbs is doing with her class in Sciology at Farmville State College.

Meeting adjourned at 1:30 P. M.

John Page Williams, Chairman.

Thos. C. Allen, Director.

SUMMARY OF DIRECTOR'S REPORT

September 15, 1943. June 29, 1944.

I. Speaking Engagements

1. Colleges

Farmville State
Mary Washington
Virginia State
Virginia Union
Westhampton

2. Churches

Ashland Methodist
Richmond
First Baptist
First Presby.
St. Giles Presby.
Suffolk
Warrenton

3. District PTA

Bedford
Cumberland
Lawrenceville
Leesburg
Richmond
Stony Creek
White Stone

4. Interracial groups

Alexandria
Boydton
Bedford
Charlottesvilles
Fredericksburg
Hampton 2
Lynchburg
Norfolk
Petersburg
Richmond
Warrenton

5. Ministers

Hampton
Newport News
Richmond
South Boston
Suffolk

6. Radio

Hampton
Richmond
Suffolk

6. Youth Groups

Methodist Student Conference
Baptist Student Conference
Thos. Jefferson Forum
First Baptist Forum
Ginter Park Presby. Forum
Hanover Industrial Schools

II. Meetings Attended

Dedication of New Wing at Pine Camp; Dedication of Department of Leadership & Missionary Training at Virginia Union; Leigh St. YMCA Forum 3; YWCA Forum 2; Churches Visited 4; Social Workers Conferences 3; Community Fund Conferences 6.

III. Local Interracial Units.

Assisted with formation of 16 local interracial units.

IV. Office Work

Letters		Pieces of Literature	976
Typed	430		
Mimeo.	1020	Copies of "News Sheet"	4650
Cards	50	News Articles	4

V. State Interracial Conference

FINANCIAL REPORT
June 29, 1944

		1943		(6 mo.) 1944
Receipts:		$2,077.50		$1,566.65
Contributions	685.00		420.00	
Memberships	152.00		610.00	
Community Funds	1240.00		536.65	

* * *

Disbursements:		$1,115.95		$2,327.79
Salaries & Wages	822.23		1,802.00	
Administrative	274.71		389.45	
Travel	30.48		103.77	
Office	60.63		87.15	
Dues	2.00		2.00	
Printing	75.25		37.25	
Postage	32.83		92.19	
Telephone	28.18		64.21	
Fixed Charges	19.01		136.34	

* * *

Summary:	1943	1944 (6 mo.)
Receipts:	$2,077.50	$1,566.65
Disbursements:	1,115.95	2,327.79

* * *

Suggested Budget 1945			$7,141.42
Salaries & Wages		$5,500.00	
Professional	$4,000.00		
Clerical	1,500.00		
Administrative		1,056.42	
Travel	500.00		
Office Supplies	120.00		
Dues	2.00		
Postage	200.00		
Printing	100.00		
Telephone	128.42		
Fixed Charges		360.00	
Repairs & Replacements		50.00	
Staff & Lay Development		175.00	

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VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Central National Bank Building

Richmond 19

* * *

News Sheet

Series I No. 8
October 1944

Richmond Committee

During the late summer and early fall plans have been completed and a Committee on Interracial Cooperation has organized in the city of Richmond. The Protestant Ministers Union, which is an Interracial group, in cooperation with the Richmond members of the Executive Committee sponsored the first meeting. The second meeting was held on September 18th in the YMCA. The plan of organization was approved and the following officers were elected: Acting Chairman, Dr. Edwin S. Sheppe, Jr.; First Vice-chairman, Dr. J. N. Hillman; Second Vice-chairman, Mr. H. H. Southall; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Isabel B. Dunn; Recording Secretary, Miss Louise R. McKinney; Treasurer, Mr. Emmett C. Burke.

Statement of Purpose

"The purpose of the Richmond Committee on Interracial Cooperation shall be:

- to promote understanding between the various races and develop patterns by which they may work together;
- to seek equality of opportunity through education, research and united action;
- to improve economic, civic, educational, and health conditions in the city."

While this is a little different from the statement of purpose of the Commission, yet it is in keeping with the spirit of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. ~~How does this appeal to you as a statement of the purpose to be used by the Commission?~~

Recommendation

In a recent meeting, members of the Central Committee agreed to recommend the Richmond Committee's plan of organization as a guide for local units throughout the state. The following arrangement and wording of the list of objectives was suggested.

"The general objective of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation is the preparation of the community so as to guarantee to returning Negro service men the full opportunities of the democracy which they have defended."

"Specific objectives that will contribute to the realization of this desired goal are:

1. Provision for the employment of Negroes in local government such as policemen and firemen.
2. New jobs which have been opened to Negroes remain, and in the post-war era still others be opened.
3. Arrangement for holding informative meetings and forums.
4. Plans for housing projects be continued in post-war era.
5. Adequate recreational facilities for youth be provided.
6. Encouragement be given to the use of Negroes for jury service.

The Central Committee desires that the members of the Commission shall give thoughtful consideration to the above objectives and let the Director have your criticisms.

* * *

Two Forward Steps

Announcement of the selection of two men to fill positions in the city of Richmond will be received as forward steps. The first of these was made by Postmaster Fergus McRae, when he announced the promotion of Mr. Robert A. Cole, a Negro carrier with an excellent service record of 35 years, to the position of foreman. This appointment is noteworthy because it is the first Negro to fill the position of foreman and it is a carrier to foreman promotion. The second of these was the naming of Dr. Felix J. Brown, a Negro physician, who has specialized in tuberculosis, to the staff of Pine Camp Hospital. This appointment was made by Dr. J. B. Porterfield, city health director, who has recently accepted this important office.

* * *

Additional Local Units

During the last week in September the Director made visits to Clifton Forge, Covington, Staunton and Lexington. A new unit was set up in Clifton Forge with Dr. H. W. Connelly as chairman. The former unit in Lexington was reactivated with Dr. Frank J. Gilliam as Chairman. In Staunton, where Dr. J. Lewis Gibbs is chairman, a most helpful meeting was held. In these visits some 85 people were brought into direct contact with the work of the Commission. Already a number of these have taken out membership and others will do so. That concerted effort be made in each community to enlist new members in a foremost project of the Commission.

* * *

Newsoms P. T. A.

The work of Interracial Cooperation was presented to the members of the Newsoms PTA in their October meeting. Mrs. D. T. Drake, who is responsible for the programs at each monthly meeting extended an invitation to the Director to come and speak on the work of the Commission. An interesting period of open discussion brought forth many helpful suggestions.

* * *

Other Engagements

The Suffolk and Franklin Committees on Interracial Cooperation held a joint meeting on October 16th in the East End Baptist Church. The choral club of the East End High School of Suffolk rendered two musical numbers which were greatly enjoyed by those present. The Suffolk Committee has a large number of members enlisted and plan to continue their efforts to enlist many more citizens of the community in the work of the Commission. A special projects committee is working on some plans and will report at an early meeting.

Plans are under way for visits to Lawrenceville and South Hill during the early part of November.

* * *

Historical Commission

Governor Colgate W. Darden, Jr. has announced the personnel of a War History Commission whose task will be to compile and publish a record of Virginia's part in World War II. The recent session of the General Assembly appropriated $12,500 for this Commission and authorized city and county governments to spend funds for the project if they wished. Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Chairman of the Department of History of Virginia State College, is a member of this commission. Dr. Jackson is eminently qualified to serve on this commission because of the contribution he has already made as a historian.

* * *

Interracial Good Will

The U. S. S. Lunsford Richardson was launched at Brunswick, Georgia, September 9th. The launching of this ship was an excellent illustration of interracial cooperation and good will. The name of this particular ship was selected upon the request of a group of Negro citizens from the city of Greensboro, North Carolina. The committee wished to honor the founder of the Richardson Company, manufacturers of Vick's medicinal products. Members of the family and Mr. Watson Law of the Citizens Committee were present for the launching. The Greensboro Daily News carried a four column picture of the four members of the Richardson family and Mr. Law.

* * *

North Carolina Challenges

Governor Melville J. Broughton has issued a challenge to the governors of other Southern states. Full and complete equalization of the salaries of public school teachers has been realized in the "North State." Hats off to North Carolina!

Enlistment of New Members

Mrs. R. R. Barret of Warrenton and Dr. Edna M. Colson of Virginia State College lead in the number of members enlisted in the work of the Commission. Who will join with these two in this most worthwhile task of enlisting new members in your community for the Commission on Interracial Cooperation? Speaking of memberships, it will soon be time for the first members to renew their annual memberships. Look at the date on your card and be ready to send in a request for renewal.

* * *

Interpretative Folder

The Valentine Museum will have ready for distribution early in December an interpretative folder on "The American Negro." This folder will consist of a number of mounted pictures with descriptive announcement underneath. This folder can be secured by schools and civic groups on an arrangement similar to that which obtains with loan libraries. Detail information can be secured from Mrs. Betty Grie g, Valentine Museum, 1015 E. Clay Street, Richmond 19.

* * *

For Distribution

The following pieces of literature are available for distribution from the office of the Commission.

"The Southern Regional Council".....	$ .10	per copy
"The America's Tenth Man".....	.10	" "
"Understanding Our Neighbors".....	.10	" "
"The Negro in America".....	.10	" "
"The Races of Mankind".....	.10	" "
"What About It?".....	.05	" "

* * *

Thank You!

A vote of gratitude is hereby extended to Mr. G. G. Singleton and the members of his commercial department for their kindness and cooperation in making possible this issue of the "News Sheet." This arrangement for help in getting out the News Sheet was made possible through the thoughtfulness of Dr. Luther H. Foster, President of Virginia State College. Thank you !

* * *

Do you favor a state meeting similar to the one held in St. Paul's Parish House last December? Please answer yes _____ or no_____.

The Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation
1617 Central National Bank Bldg.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 19

November 16, 1944.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executiver Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We are so glad that you can arrange to be in Richmond on next Monday. I have a previous engagement that will keep me busy from 11:30 A. M. until 2:00 P. M. If you should, however, get in on time I shall be glad for you to call me in the morning, 2-5874. If not then, certainly in the afternoon.

Dr. Geo. W. Modlin of the Business School of Administration of the University of Richmond will speak on "Post-War Plans for Re-employment." It may be that you can make some discussion on the topic. There will be an opportunity for you to be presented to the members of the Richmond Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The meeting will be held in the YWCA Auditorium, 6 N. 5th St.

On Tuesday evening at the Egyptian Building of the Medical College there will be a meeting of the Intercollegiate Council of Richmond. This is a student interracial group made up of the students from Virginia Union, St. Phillip's Hospital, Medical College, Richmond Professional Institute, University of Richmond, Assembly Training School and Union Theological Seminary.

I hope to get the members of the Central Committee of the State group together for a brief session at the conclusion of the meeting on Monday evening.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos C. Allen

Thos. C. Allen, Director.

ACTION TAKEN BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE VIRGINIA

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION DECEMBER 28, 1944.

By vote of its Executive Committee the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation is prepared to become in effect the Department of Race Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches. This will mean that the Commission's Executive Committee members will be appointed as members of the Department of Race Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches and that its director will become executive secretary of the Department. It is understood that members of groups not represented in the Council of Churches may be elected either by the Council or by the departmental committee (with approval of the Executive Committee of the Council) to become members of the departmental committee. Members of the Commission will become associates of the Department. The former executive committee will do its best to secure the continued financial support of individuals and groups who have supported the Commission in the past. In the name of the Department "Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation" should be somehow continued. The Interracial Committees in various localities will exist in the future autonomously. It is expected that the secretary of the department will continue to work with the interracial groups as the groups desire it. He will be able to provide resources and stimulation for the work of the committees and to coordinate the work of the committees over the state. At the same time the secretary will promote and coordinate interracial programmes of churches in the Virginia Council. It is to be expected that the Interracial Committees over the state will continue to exist as inter-faith bodies. We urge that as the need arises a committee, consisting of representatives of Roman Catholics, Jews, Unitarians, the Virginia Council, other churches not in the council, and other interested groups be set up to coordinate further the work of the local interracial committees. It is hoped that from time to time the local groups will see fit to make contributions of financial cupport to the Department of Race Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches.

In the future individuals who wish to do so may become associates of the Department of Race Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches. by paying annual regular dues of $1.50 or sustaining dues of $5.00. It is urged that combination memberships applications be used.

In general it is understood that the Council and the Commission join in pledging that the work for Inte rracial Cooperation as established and fostered by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation will be continued and carried forward with increased vigor.

John Page Williams, Chairman

John M. Ellison, Vice-chairman

Thos. C. Allen, Director

for the
VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Minutes of Executive Committee Meeting
VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Mayo-Memorial Church House, 2:00 P. M., December 28, 1944

Meeting called to order by the Chairman, the Reverend John Page Williams. Dr. S. C. Mitchell led in the opening prayer.

Members present were:
Ashland, J. Earl Moreland; Ettrick, Edna M. Colson, John M. Gandy; Hampton, Wm. M. Cooper, Lorenzo C. White; Peak's Turnout, Mrs. Phyllis O'Kelly; Richmond, Theodore F. Adams, Fred M. Alexander, J. L. Blair Buck, Virginius Dabney, John M. Ellison, Vicent C. Franks, Churchill Gibson, S. C. Mitchell, Garnett Ryland, John Page Williams, Paul D. Williams and Thos. C. Allen.

Local Chairmen present were:
Portsmouth, Wm. A. Wright, Jr.; Richmond, Edwin S. Sheppe.

Mr. Williams stated briefly the purpose of the meeting, outlining the matters that were to be considered: affiliation with the Virginia Council of Churches, plans for an Institute on Race Relations, report of Director, financial report, resignation of Committee members, and nomination of new members.

Affiliation with the Council of Churches

Attention was called to the invitation from the Virginia Council of Churches to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to become a department of the Council of Churches. It was stated that this invitation had been considered very carefully by the Central Committee and after full discussion a motion had been passed requesting a meeting of the Executive Committee so that the question could be discussed fully and action taken. Mr. Williams then read the statement which had been sent to members of the Executive Committee and Chairmen of local Committees.

There followed a very full discussion during which those present were given an opportunity to ask questions, offer suggestions, make observations and comments. A summary of discussion is given.

Dr. Mitchell suggested that by all means the name of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation should be retained and that assurance for the continuity of its work be provided. He urged that consideration be given to retaining the cooperation of groups that would not be full members of the Council of Churches.

Dr. Moreland stated that the purpose of the Virginia Council was to promote cooperation, that already eleven denominations had voted to become members of the Council. He presented four reasons for favorable consideration; first it offered an opportunity for cooperation in a much wider field, secondly the Council would be able to reinforce and strengthen the work of the Commission financially, thirdly other departments were being established by the Council which would offer an opportunity for a fully intergrated programme, finally the Commission had much of strength and spirit to bring to the Council out of its twenty-five years of work in the field of human relations.

Mr. Paul Williams stated that he favored the full cooperation of all groups, but that he was concerned as to how provision could be made for groups not in the Council of Churches to function.

Dr. Adams also expressed concern for these groups, but said he felt ways and means could be worked out for their cooperation and also to safe guard the autonomy of the local committees.

At this point Dr. Franks requested permission to make a motion, but discussion continued. Dr. Sheppe speaking for the local committees suggested an arrangement somewhat after the pattern of our federal and state governments.

The Chairman stated he would like to read a statement from the Alexandria Committee on Interracial Cooperation, which had been passed in its meeting December 19th.

"It is the unanimous opinion of the Alexandria Committee on Interracial Cooperation that we should oppose the resolution of our Commission's Central Committee to become a department of the Virginia Council of Churches, because we believe that such absorption would of necessity narrow the membership and limit the independence and effectiveness of the Commission's work.

"At the same time, however, we welcome cooperation with the Virginia Council of Churches and are anxious that means be provided whereby such cooperation may be effected without endangering the autonomy of the Virginia Commission."

Other contrary opinions were read as coming from the chairmen of the Lexington and Fauquier groups. Favorable expressions were noted as coming from the Roanoke group and from individual members of the Executive Committee who could not be present: Boyd, Clark, Hughes, Hancock, Johnson, McGuinn, Newcomb, Walker.

The Director was requested to give an expression out of his experience of the past year's work. Attention was called to the report of activities which shows that most contacts have been made through church groups. Emphasis was also placed on the fact that the proposed arrangement would make it possible for the Commission to serve as a coordinating agency for the several groups that are now functioning in the field of race relations.

Mr. Cooper pointed out the need for strengthening the financial resources of the Commission and urged the name be continued. Mr. White suggested that it seemed a happy solution and gave promise of a forward step.

Dr. Ryland stated that the whole question seemed to him to be somewhat premature since the Council was not ready to give any definite assurance of financial support, and that perhaps we should wait until this could be given.

Mr. Wright said the Portsmouth group had been functioning as a church group and was trying to broaden the scope of its work to include other groups. Drs. Adams and Ellison urged that the work of forming local groups should be continued and that every effort should be made for these to function with support of representatives from all faiths.

Dr. Franks then made a motion that the work of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation be expanded as a separate department of the Virginia Council of Churches. The motion was seconded. Dr. Adams offered as a substitute motion, that point one of the Central Committee's resolution be changed to read, "That the work of the Commission be continued and expanded in affiliation with the Virginia Council of Churches," that it be adopted as a statement of purpose and principle and the Chairmen name a committee of three to prepare a definite proposoal to present to the Council of Churches. The substitute was duly seconded and passed.

(statement enclosed on separate sheet)

Institute on Race Relations

The Director presented proposed plan for an Institute on Race Relations under the joint sponsorship of the American Missionary Association and the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The Institute will begin with a business session of the Commission on the afternoon of March 12th and continue with an open meeting in the evening to be followed by discussion sessions on each of the four succeeding days. The discussions will include political and civil rights, industry and labor, social welfare, health, church and education. The discussion sessions will be held in St. Paul's Parish House, while evening sessions will be held in selected churches. Those attending the Institute will be priviledged to have lunch in the Parish House of St. Peter's Catholic Church. Those attending will be guests in hotels, homes, and Virginia Union University. Financial provision for the Institute will be made by the American Missionary Association. A motion was made and seconded that plans be completed for holding the Institute and the Chairman name a committee for this task. Motion carried.

Resignation of Dr. Beverley Boyd

The Chairman presented the resignation of Dr. Beverley M. Boyd as a member of the Executive Committee. Dr. Boyd is leaving the city January 1st to accept a position with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America. The resignation was accepted with a vote of appreciation for his services while a member.

New Members of Executive Committee

On motion and second the following were nominated for membership on the Executive Committee: Dr. Luther H. Foster, President of Virginia State College; Mr. T. Wilson Wilmer, retiring President of Richmond Urban League; Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman, President of Hampton Institute; Dr. Edwin S. Sheppe, Jr., Chairman of Richmond Committee on Interracial Cooperation; Mr. Ernest B. Pugh, Regional Director of the CIO; Rev. Henry Lee Robison, Jr., Secretary-elect of the Virginia Council of Churches. By formal motion and vote these were elected as members of the Executive Committee.

Reports

The Chairman called attention to copies of the reports, copies of which are enclosed.

The meeting formally adjourned at 4:15 P. M.

John Page Williams, Chairman

Thos. C. Allen, Secretary

Statement on Affiliation of the
Virginia Commisssion on Interracial Cooperation
with the
VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

By vote of its Executive Committee the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation is prepared to become in effect the Department of Race Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches. This will mean that the Commission's Executive Committee members will be appointed as members of the Department of Race Relations of the Virginia Council and that its director will become executive secretary of the Department. It is understood that members of groups not represented in the Council of Churches may be elected either by the Council or by the departmental committee (with approval of the Executive Committee of the Council) to become members of the departmental committee. Members of the Commission will become associates of the Department. The Former executive committee will do its best to secure the continued financial support of individuals and groups who have supported the Commission in the past. In the name of the Department, the name, "Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation" should be somehow continued. The Interracial Committees in various localities will exist in the future autonomously. It is expected that the secretary of the Department will continue to work with the interracial groups as the groups desire it. He will be able to provide resources and stimulation for work of the committees and to coordinate the work of the committees over the state. At the same time the secretary will promote and coordinate interracial programmes of churches in the Virginia Council. It is to be expected that the Interracial Committees over the state will continue to exist as inter-faith bodies. We urge that as the need arises a committee, consisting of representatives of Roman Catholics, Jews, Unitarians, the Virginia Council, other churches not in the Virginia Council, and other interested groups be set up to coordinate further the work of the local Interracial Committees. It is hoped that from time to time the local groups will see fit to make contributions of financial support to the Department of Race Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches.

In the future individuals who wish to do so may become associates of the Department of Race Relations by paying annual regular dues of $1.50 or sustaining dues of $5.00. It is suggested that members of local committees pay $.50 or more to the local committee in annual dues. It is urged that combination membership applications be available for associates and members.

In general it is understood that the Council and the Commission join in pledging that the work for interracial cooperation as established and fostered by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation will be continued and carried on with increased vigor.

John Page Williams, Chairman

John M. Ellison, Vice-Chairman

Thos. C. Allen, Director

VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

$1.00 turned over to Miss Day

The Hopkins House Association
1011 ORONOCO STREET
ALEXANDRIA — — VIRGINIA

January 17, 1945

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am enclosing $1.00 for membership in the Council. We have a local Interracial Committee ~~and have been~~ members of the State Committee.

On December 28, the Virginia Commission became a department of the Virginia Council of Churches on Race Relations.

We as a local committee opposed the merger, because we felt that such absorption would of necessity narrow the membership and limit the independence and effectiveness of the Commission's work. We do feel however, that cooperation with the Virginia Council of Churches should be welcomed.

Many of our members are Jews and Catholics and would be denied full participation in such an organization as the Virginia Council of Churches. We expect to continue our work as a local Interracial Committee and would appreciate any information concerning the Council. The following persons are interested and would appreciate any literature from your office:

Mrs Rathbone Smith---408 Duke St. Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Robert F. Gibson, Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va.
Rabbi Hugo Schiff--512 King Street, " "
Miss Ellen C. Burke-----201 W. Walnut St. " "
Miss Thelma Barth, 110 N. St. Asaph St. " "
Dr. W. F. Wright, 803 Gibbon St. " "
Mrs Margaret E. Evans, 115 S West St. " "

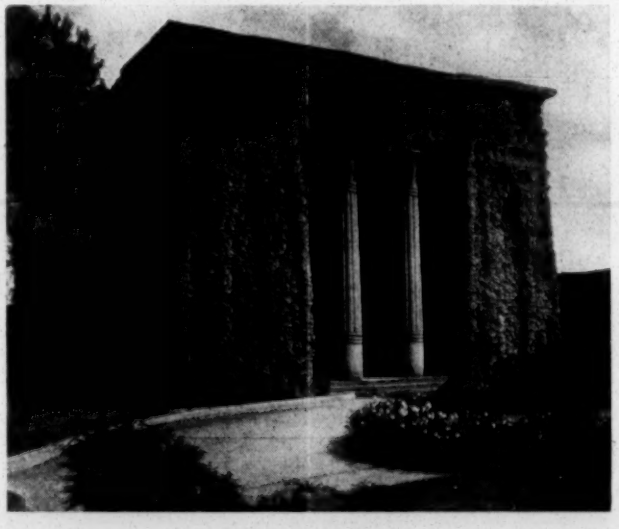
Sincerely yours,
Connie B. Gheesell
Acting Secretary

#1
#2
INK
Mr. Dec. Frontier
Appl. Card

Ua

Institute of Race Relations
and
Clinic on Human Relations

Sponsored by
RACE RELATIONS DIVISION
of the
AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
and
DEPARTMENT *of* INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
of the
VIRGINIA COUNCIL *of* CHURCHES
through the
RICHMOND COMMITTEE *on* INTERRACIAL COOPERATION



EGYPTIAN BUILDING
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA
13TH AND MARSHALL STREET

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
MARCH 12TH *to* 16TH, 1945

Program

INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1945

"THE CHURCH AND RACE RELATIONS"

Presiding: Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Professor Virginia Union University, Pastor—Moore Street Baptist Church

9:30 A.M.—Invocation.....Dr. Vincent C. Franks, Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

10:00 A.M.—Message.....Dr. D. W. Chalmers, Minister, Trinity Ave. Presbyterian Church, Durham, North Carolina

10:30 A.M.—Discussion.....Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Leader

Speakers:

Dr. W. W. Alexander, Co-Director Race Relations Division, Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Dr. R. H. Bowling, First Baptist Church, Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. R. E. Alley, Editor of The Religious Herald

Dr. Fred. Brownlee, Secretary American Missionary Association

12:30 to 2:00 P.M.—Lunch

Afternoon

2:00 to 3:30 P.M.—INTEREST GROUPS

MINISTERS—Dr. D. W. Chalmers, Dr. R. H. Bowling

ADULT CHURCH GROUPS—Dr. Alexander, Mrs. A. Murat Willis, Chairman, Interracial Committee, East Hanover Presbytery. Mrs. E. E. Smith, President, Baptist Women's Missionary and Educational Association of Virginia.

YOUTH GROUPS—Rev. S. L. Gandy, Director Religious Activities, Virginia State College.

Mrs. Henry Lee Robison, Jr., President, Richmond Federation of Church Women.

3:20 to 4:00 P.M.—General Session for Report of Findings and Suggestions.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1945

"EDUCATION IN A BI-RACIAL SCHOOL SYSTEM"

Presiding: Dr. Luther H. Foster, President, Virginia State College

9:30 A.M.—Invocation.....Rev. David M. Pleasants, Pastor, Leigh Street Methodist Church.

Message....."Post-War Educational Problems in a Bi-Racial School System" Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Dr. J. Earl Moreland, President, Randolph-Macon College.

Message....."Labor Education and Race Relations" Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Director Public Relations, C.I.O., Atlanta, Georgia

Questions and Discussions

12:30 to 2:00 P.M.—Lunch

Afternoon

Presiding: Mr. A. G. Richardson, Ass't. Supervisor Negro Education. State Department of Education

2:00 to 3:25 P.M.—INTEREST GROUPS:—"Equalizing and Improving Educational Opportunities in Virginia"

HIGHER EDUCATION:—Dean Thos. H. Henderson, Virginia Union University. Dr. Charles H. Thompson.

GENERAL EDUCATION:—Dr. L. F. Palmer, Director of Experimentation in Teacher Education.

Rev. John Page Williams, Headmaster, St. Christopher's School.

Mr. A. G. Richardson

3:30 to 4:00 P.M.—General Session for Report of Findings and Suggestions.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1945

"Race Relations and the Problem of Earning a Living"

Presiding:

Mr. Paul D. Williams, Catholic Committee of the South

9:30 A.M.—Invocation.....The Rev. T. E. O'Connell, Pastor, St. Paul's Catholic Church

Message.....Mr. Clarence Mitchell, Fair Employment Practice Committee

Questions and Discussions

12:30 to 2:00 P.M.—Lunch

Afternoon

2:00 to 4:00 P.M.—Symposium—"Race Relations and Industry"
Leader:—Mr. Paul D. Williams

Speakers:

Mr. Clarence Manning, Reynolds Metal Co.
Miss Lucy Randolph Mason
Mr. Ernest B. Pugh, C.I.O. Regional Director, Virginia
Mr. Wiley A. Hall, Executive Secretary, Richmond Urban League
The Rev. Geo. Higgins, Ph.D., Ass't. Director Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Geo. M. Modlin, Dean, School of Business Administration, University of Richmond.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1945

"Citizenship in a Democracy"

Presiding:

Mr. Wilson Brown, Vice-President, State Planters Bank and Trust Co.

9:30 A.M.—Invocation.....Rabbi Edward N. Calisch, Beth Ahabah Synagogue

Message.....Dr. George S. Mitchell, C.I.O.—P.A.C.

Message.....Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Professor, Virginia State College

Questions and Discussions

12:30 to 2:00 P.M.—Lunch

Afternoon

Presiding:

Dr. W. T. Sanger, President, Medical College of Virginia

2:00 to 3:15 P.M.—Interest Groups:

"Gaining and Using Franchise"

Mr. J. Vaughan Gary, President Virginia Chamber of Commerce.
Dr. Luther P. Jackson
Dr. George S. Mitchell

"Safeguarding Civil Liberties"

Dr. Harrop Freeman, Professor William and Mary College
Dr. Henry J. McQuinn
Major James C. Anthony, Director of Public Safety

CLINIC ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1945

Egyptian Building—8:00 P. M.

Presiding:
The Rev. John Page Williams,
Chairman, Department of Interracial Cooperation

Invocation.....The Rev. Henry Lee Robison, Jr.
Executive Secretary, Virginia Council of Churches

Address of Welcome.....The Honorable Colgate W. Darden,
Governor of Virginia

Music.....Choral Club—Virginia Union University
Mr. William J. Goodwin, Director

Message—"Basis of Spiritual Brotherhood".....Dr. J. H. Marion, Jr.,
Minister, Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church

Music.....Choral Club—Virginia Union University

Keynote Address.....Dr. Charles S. Johnson,
Chairman, Executive Committee Southern Regional Council;
Director, Race Relations Division.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1945

Egyptian Building—8:00 P. M.

"The Church and Race Relations"

Presiding:
Dr. John M. Ellison, Vice-Chairman, Department of Interracial Cooperation;
President, Virginia Union University

Invocation.....Dr. Edwin S. Sheppe, Jr.
Chairman, Richmond Committee on Interracial Cooperation;
Pastor, Boulevard Methodist Church

Music.....Richmond Inter-Collegiate Council
Miss Ruth Young, St. Phillip's Hall, Medical College of Virginia
Miss Fidelia Wilson, St. Phillip's Hall, Medical College of Virginia
Miss Martha Jane Coleman, Richmond Professional Institute.

Message.....Dr. Bradford S. Abernethy,
Commission on THE CHURCH and Minority Peoples, New York.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1945

Egyptian Building—8:00 P. M.

"Education in a Bi-racial School System"

Presiding:
Mrs. Henry W. Decker, Member, Richmond School Board

Invocation.....Rabbi Sidney H. Brooks,
Assistant Rabbi, Beth Ahabah Synogogue

Music.....Maggie Walker High School Choir
Mr. Willie T. Jones, Director

Speaker.....Dr. N. C. Newbold,
Director of Negro Education, State Department, Raleigh.
Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations, Duke University and the University of North Carolina.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1945

Egyptian Building—8:00 P. M.

"Race Relations and the Problem of Earning a Living"

Presiding:
Mr. Wiley Hall

Invocation.....Dr. C. C. Scott,
Pastor, Fifth Street Baptist Church

Music.....First Q. M. Training Group, Chapel Choir No. 6, Camp Lee
Chaplain David L. Brewer

Message.....Dr. Arthur Raper,
Bureau of U. S. Agricultural Economics.

Music.....First Q. M. Training Group Chorus

Message.....~~"Where Do We Go From Here?"~~ *
Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Associate Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Atlanta

* Economics + Race Relations, Urban
(Choose your own subject.)

ATTENTION

Lunch will be served those attending the Institute in the Parish House of St. Peter's Catholic Church at 8th and Grace Streets. This has been arranged through the kindness of the Rt. Rev. John A. Kelliher, Pastor, St. Peter's Catholic Church.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

John M. Ellison, Chairman

Edwin S. Sheppe, Jr.
Wiley A. Hall
J. L. Blair Buck
Paul D. Williams
Miss Louise R. McKinney
Henry J. McGuinn
Charles R. Lawrence, Jr.
Thos. C. Allen

June 20, 1945

Mr. Thomas C. Allen, Director
Department of Interracial Cooperation
1444 E. Main Street, Room 215
Richmond, Virginia

My dear Mr. Allen:

After a conference with Dr. Johnson, it was decided that I should write you in regards to affiliating the Virginia Committee with the Southern Regional Council.

I have made a careful study of this Committee from our files here in the office and can see no reason that such an affiliation cannot be made at this time or at least before the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council October 10, 1945.

Enclosed is a copy of such an affiliation with the South Carolina Committee recently made. It is our thought that a similar one could be worked out for Virginia, as our feeling is that this is truly in effect at the present time and a formal afreement could easily be made by you and your Committee. Besides South Carolina, the Kentucky, Georgia and Texas Committees have done this; others are working out details where the Committees had more involved organizations.

My duty with the Southern Regional Council is to help the State Committees on the eastern seaboard work out such affiliations and to be of assistance to them in the field. The files show that at this time last year you had an executive committee meeting. If you are planning to do so again this year, and would like to have me attend, I shall be glad to do so.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Henry Havens

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

OFFICES AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND BRIDGEWATER, VIRGINIA

ERNEST TRICE THOMPSON
President
MRS. KATHERINE L. GUY
Vice-President
EARLY LEE FOX
Secretary
J. A. BOSSERMAN
Treasurer
R. B. MONTGOMERY, Chairman
Commission on Activities
J. EARL MORELAND, Chairman
Commission on Finance
HENRY LEE ROBISON, JR.
Executive Secretary
MINOR C. MILLER
Associate Executive Secretary

Department of Interracial Cooperation

1444 East Main Street, Room 215

Richmond, Virginia

JOHN PAGE WILLIAMS
Department Chairman
JOHN M. ELLISON
J. EARL MORELAND
Department Vice-Chairmen
J. L. BLAIR BUCK
MISS EDNA M. COLSON
WILEY A. HALL
MRS. MARION JOHNSON
GARNETT RYLAND
Department Central Committee
THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

June 23, 1945

Mrs. Henry Havens
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Havens:

Your letter of June 20th was received and its contents carefully considered. In reply may I say that the Department of Interracial Cooperation has already taken action concerning affiliation with the Southern Regional Council.

Perhaps a word of explanation might be given. You will recall in the conference in the Atlanta office of February 1st, three choices were suggested by Dr. Johnson for relationship between State Interracial Groups and the Southern Regional Council. Because of our affilation with the Virginia Council of Churches, it was suggested that perhaps the first of these was the only one open to our Virginia Group. Accordingly this is the one that has been approved by our Executive Committee and the Executive Committee of the Council of Churches.

After conferring with both Mr. Robison, Executive Secretary of the Council and Mr. Williams, Chairman of our Department, we still feel that this is perhaps the wisest choice for us at this time. If, however, the Southern Regional Council feels that it would be practical for our relationship to be worked out on the basis of choice no. 2, then we are willing to consider this matter further.

We shall not have another meeting of our Executive Committee before the early Fall. It may be that you could meet with us at that time. That is, provided of course, you feel that this question of affiliation should be further discussed.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos. C. Allen

Thos. C. Allen,
Director.

ADULT LAY GROUP

"We urge the Virginia Council of Churches to create, immediately, a committee on Transportation;
That this committee be made up of representative white and Negro citizens of Virginia;
That they be instructed to go into the matter thoroughly and bring back to the Council, within the next 90 days, a plan of action for dealing with the problems inherent in our present transportation situation.

We further urge that the Virginia Council of Churches undertake to secure the cooperation of as many other groups and agencies as possible in support of the suggested action".

Relation of State Groups to the Southern
Regional Council

1. That the Council would simply have a working relationship toward the state committees, without any formal affiliation, as was the case with the Interracial Commission;

2. That a state committee would be affiliated, that its officers would become members of the SRC, but that it would not be necessary for all state members to become members of the Council. All who wanted to do so, however, could be members as individuals.

July 1o, 1945.

Mrs. Arnold Zetlin,
1614 Runnymede Road,
Norfolk 8, Va.

My dear Mrs. Zetlin;

Thank you for your letter telling us about the Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation. I shall do what I can to give you the information you requested.

Enclosed is a copy of the list of cities in the South having Negro Police on th their regular forces. We have no other leaflet or information on that subject at the present time but hope to have one early in the fall. We have sent you a package of other literature and in some you will find this subject discussed, but not to any great extent. I have sent you ten copies of the leaflet," After the War? ", as this was especially prepared for groups similar to yours. If you wish more of these, they are yours for the asking.

I hope that you will accept the membership that is being mailed you, that will put you on the mailing list and also a year's subscription to the monthly paper, "The Southern Frontier".

It is possible that I may be in Virginia in Septem ber, if so, I should like to meet with your group and be of what help I can. In the meanwhile, will you be good enough to write me more fully about this Women's Council? How many of both races, what brought you to gether, how often you meet and where?

With all good wishes for your continued success,

Cordially yours,

Mrs. Henry Havens.

July 10, 1945.

Mrs Arnold Zetlin,
1614 Runnymede Road,
Norfolk 8, Va.

My dear Mrs. Zetlin;

Your letter to the Southern Regional Council has been refered to me to answer. It is my duty with the Council to work with groups on the Eastern Seaboard.

Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation

% Mrs. Arnold Zetlin
1614 Runnymede Rd.
Norfolk 8,Va.

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta 3,Ga.

Gentlemen,

A group of white and colored women has recently met in Norfolk, Virginia to form a council for better racial relations. We are aware of your leadership in this field and would appreciate any information you can give relating to your experience and achievements.

Two objectives have been set by our council as a starting point: the appointment of a colored policeman and bus driver. Information in this particular field will be of especial value to us. We should like to subscribe to your literature and will be grateful for recommendations for action and further study.

Very truly yours
Mrs. Arnold Zetlin
Mrs. Arnold Zetlin
Chairman Information Committee

Urbatelini
Young

Institute On Race Relations Held. Designed To Build Understanding

Baptist Minister Directs Race Relations Program

The work of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation has been merged with the Virginia Council of Churches and will be continued as the Department of Interracial Cooperation. Twenty-five local groups have been organized or given new life under the leadership of Mr. Allen who will continue to direct this work.

THOMAS C. ALLEN, TH.D.
Director of the Department of Interracial Cooperation

A native of Chase City, Dr. Allen was pastor of Warrenton Baptist Church, Warrenton, for seven years prior to becoming executive director of the Interracial Commission.

He was a former associate professor of Bible at Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark., a former fellow in the department of theology, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, and once taught at Simmons University, Louisville.

Officers of Youth Council

Officers of the United Youth Council are: President, Edsel Pugh; First Vice-President, Weldon Sims; Second Vice-President, Jacquelin Burton; Third Vice-President, Bill Lacy; Secretary, Jacqueline Hodges; Treasurer, Robert Houff; Adult Advisers—Mrs. Emma Hicks; Rev. A. B. Stanger; Miss Maude Cutler; Mrs. J. Earl Moreland; Rev. Arthur W. Newell.

Council Will Promote Better Understanding Between the Races

Virginia Commission of Interracial Cooperation Becomes Department of Council of Churches

On December 28, the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation accepted the invitation of the Virginia Council of Churches to become its department of interracial cooperation. This action was consummated in a meeting of the Council on January 9. The members of the Executive Committee will become the department members and the executive director will serve as the director of the new department. Local units will continue as they have been, autonomous groups, and if they desire interfaith bodies. Individual members of the Commission will become associates of the Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches. The director will work with the interracial units and with those in charge of the interracial programs in the churches of the State.

The Purpose of the Department is to promote understanding between the races and to develop patterns by which they may work together; to seek equality of opportunity through education, research, and action; to endeavor to improve economic, civic, educational and health conditions throughout the State. The immediate task is the preparation of the community to offer returning service men, Negro and white, the full opportunities of the democracy which they have fought to defend. To this end the following objectives will make a large contribution:

1. Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.
2. Extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in Southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and courts.
3. Equalization of educational opportunity and pay for teachers of both races.
4. Extension of publicly financed low cost housing in post-war era.
5. Arrangements for holding informative meetings and forums.
6. Encouragement be given to the use of Negroes for jury service.
7. That equal accommodations for Negro as provided under the law be actually provided on all public transportation facilities, and that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished.

Johnson Says Collective Action Is Vital Now

A new pattern in interracial cooperation was established in the Institute of Race Relations and the Clinic on Human Relations which was held March 12 to 16 in Richmond. The American Missionary Association and the Virginia Council of Churches through their Race Relations Departments sponsored this new endeavor.

The sessions of the Institute were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, while the Clinic was held in the Baruch Auditorium of the Medical College of Virginia. Some 160 people were represented in those attending the Institute; 144 of these were from 20 localities in Virginia, and 16 were from seven areas outside the State.

Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, in his keynote message, said: "I am concerned with trying to find a bridge that can lead to understanding in a situation in which collective action is vital, now. It seems to me that we might reach a new basis of accommodation by ceasing to ask of each other what is for the present impossible; and by undertaking together a program of action in those areas where there is agreement—a program looking toward better facilities, more equal opportunities, and a fuller participation in the obligations and privileges of citizenship."

The interest expressed by those participating in the discussions suggests that the topics selected by the program committee were well chosen. "The Church and Race Relations", "Education in a Biracial School System", "Race Relations and the Problem of Earning a Living", and "Citizenship in a Democracy" were considered on successive days. In each of these, it was sought to look at our goals and objectives; to briefly review the present situation; and to seek out techniques and modes of action along which we might move now.

If The Church Would Lead!

Summarizing the Institute discussions, Mr. Charles R. Lawrence, Jr., pointed out that in the field of The Church and Race Relations "we were basically occupied with concrete ways in which (1) we in the churches might be brought into line with our own spirited obligations and (2) the churches might give prophetic leadership and support to movements toward a fuller Christianity and democracy"—It was suggested that the zone of knowledge within which church people work should be enlarged; protests against obvious inequalities should be made; a need to broaden the zone of action in breaking down discriminatory and inequitable practices in all fields was presented; "in all

Continued on page 6)

Church School Decline Challenges Leaders

Johnson Says

(*Continued from page* 5)

our churches we have a heavy responsibility for humility and penitence for our indifference, stupidity and arrogance in dealing with this vital area of concern".

Concrete suggestions made for equalizing and improving educational opportunities were: take advantage of post-war enthusiasm for education; support of federal aid to education bill; use court action as a means of remedying inequalities; full publicity to factual information concerning inequalities; efforts to create an aroused public opinion; urge passage of certain excellent recommendations in the Denny Commission's report; take a leaf from Trade Union practices and find every opportunity to bring Virginia's young citizens together on a basis of mutual respect and on a common problem; fuller participation in our economic and political life by all citizens; finally a recognition of the fact that the most effective type of race relation education is found when people actually participate in a common enterprise.

The discussions in the area of earning a living reveal a forthrightness not heretofore found in a consideration of this subject. "The problem of earning a living is basic to any real solution of our difficulties. Here, perhaps clearer than anywhere else, we have seen that race relations is not a race problem but a regional and national one. Fair employment practices are intimately related to the possibility of securing an economy of abundance. For this reason one must find ways of throwing our support toward those forces which are working toward securing full employment. The teaching of the church is simple and direct. He who discriminates against another man because of race or color is guilty of a violation of God's law of justice. The teachings of democracy are equally clear and no less direct". Remedies suggested in this area were to arouse local opinion to support a fair employment practice act, this to be done with the full knowledge that legislation is in itself part of the educational process; uncompromisingly to oppose discrimination in and outside of Unions; Negro workers must take every opportunity for training and for improving efficiency.

The culmination of the Institute came in the discussion of Citizenship in a Democracy. The building of an alert and participating citizenry was designated as an imperative task. "One of the most stubborn facts of history is that political power and economic power are mutually supporting, and that only where there is justice in these areas can the best education or the soundest church policies have a real opportunity to thrive." Negroes must qualify to vote and then *vote*. This will bring to them increased opportunities for active participation in the building of a society in which people can be human beings, for, after all, democracy is not a form of government but a kind of people, a way of living; people learn democracy —even the democratic forms—by use.

Editorially, Mr. P. B. Young, Sr., states: "It is obvious that the Institute of Race Relations and the Clinic on Human Relations under the new auspices of church leadership has set a new and more progressive pattern for approaching the amelioration of our bi-racial problems. The new movement accepts democracy, and proposes to use the church—the symbol of Christianity—as a vehicle for establishing a more real democracy in human relations".

Rural Church Conference Joins Forces With Council

A Department of The Rural Church is being organized by the merger of the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board with the Virginia Council of Churches. This independent organization has had as its chief interest, the sponsoring of a Summer Conference for Rural Ministers at V. P. I. since 1930.

In telling of the origin of the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board, Professor B. L. Hummel stated "The Conference Board was established following the completion of a study of the Town and Country Church situation by the leading denominations and the Agricultural Experiment Station. This Study was made principally as an analysis of religious census data available in 1925. The Study revealed so many critical needs that the Rural Church Conference Board was organized as the medium through which inter-denominational cooperation could be gotten, in meeting and dealing with some of the problems set forth so clearly in this Study".

The school has been held each year since 1930 and will be held again this year from July 9 to July 13. The cost of the school, except travel, is ten dollars. A number of scholarships are available to cover this cost, for those who need them. A minister and his wife may attend for twenty dollars. The opening address this year will be given by Dr. E. T. Thompson, President of the Virginia Council of Churches.

At a recent meeting when it was voted by the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board to merge with the Virginia Council of Churches, Professor Hummel was named chairman of the new Department. The members of the old Board will be retained as members of the new Department and other leaders will be added from time to time. It is expected that all of the fine work carried on by the former organization will be continued and enlarged through this new relationship.

Missions to Teachers Will Be Held

Church leaders across America have become alarmed at the decline in Church School attendance and enrollment. One-half of our youth are growing up with almost no religious teaching. The fact is that a vast number of our children and youth have never had any relationship to the Church or Sunday School whatsoever. While the Church School continues to be one of the Churches' greatest recruiting agencies, yet an alarming proportion of its members fail to commit themselves to Christ and the Christian way of life.

A concern, as Friends would say, has grown out of this situation. The program of the National Mission to Christian Teachers fostered jointly by the Department of Evangelism of the Federal Council and the forward movement of the International Council of Religious Education was designed to help. Dr. Jesse M. Bader and Dr. Harry C. Munro have been the leading spirits in more than 40 of these Missions since last November.

Two Missions Held In Virginia

Roanoke was the first city in Virginia to sponsor a Mission to Christian Teachers. A committee of laymen and ministers set up by the Ministerial Union, invited the National Mission Team to come to Roanoke. Sessions were held in the two First Baptist Churches, white and colored. Attendance was large.

The second Mission was held at Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church in Richmond under the sponsorship of the Departments of Evangelism and Christian Education, of the Virginia Council of Churches. The local Ministerial Unions, white and colored, cooperated by setting up a large General Committee with Dr. Edwin S. Sheppe as chairman and Rev. S. P. McKelvey as Secretary. More than one thousand Christian teachers attended the sessions of the Mission. Plans for a follow-up religious census this fall in Richmond are under way.

A number of one-day Missions will be held across Virginia during October, November and early December. These Missions will be under the joint direction of Dr. B. M. Persinger, chairman of the Department of Evangelism, and Dr. T. K. Currie, chairman of the Department of Christian Education. Mr. Miller and Mr. Robison will assist in working out the programs and setting up the teams of workers. Conferences on Evangelism for Ministers and Departmental Conferences for Church School Workers will be featured. A few week-end Missions will be provided. Those interested in having a Mission in their community should write to the Rev. Minor C. Miller, Bridgewater, Va., or Dr. Benj. M. Persinger, 1444 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

November 16, 1945

Va. Committee

Mr. Thomas C. Allen
Department of Interracial Cooperation
Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Allen:

This is the first time I have been in the office since I saw you in Virginia; hence the delay in writing you. I do want to thank you for your kindnesses to me while I was there. Dr. Mitchell tells me that your Institute was most successful. I feel sure that its impact will be realized in many fields. I wish I could have been with you.

As you probably know, Negro policemen are a fact in Norfolk. That women's group really means business. I asked them to send you copies of the promotional material they used. If they have not I would suggest that you write the secretary, Miss Carolyn Tunstall, Recording Secretary, Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation, 1334 Stockley Gardens, Norfolk. This may help to serve as a pattern for other civic groups in Virginia. I hope that their next project will be on the veterans' work, primarily that phase of education for the lower income bracket "earn as you learn." If we can persuade enough committees to really push this, the GI Bill can work wonders for the whole Southern region.

Please keep me informed as to what is happening in Virginia, when and where meetings will be, etc. I always like to attend as many as I can. The better I become acquainted with these groups, the better service SRC can offer.

We had a fine annual meeting. Sorry you could not get here. You in Virginia should be very proud that we elected Mr. Paul Williams of Richmond president. We feel most fortunate to have such a forthright man to lead us on. Dr. Johnson tells me he is planning another conference of state committee staffs sometime in January. As soon as we know the exact date we will let you know, but please try to keep this in mind as you make up your calendar for January. With kindest personal regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Henry Havens

JHm

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

OFFICES AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND BRIDGEWATER, VIRGINIA

ERNEST TRICE THOMPSON
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MRS. KATHERINE L. GUY
Vice-President
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Commission on Activities
J. EARL MORELAND, Chairman
Commission on Finance
HENRY LEE ROBISON, JR.
Executive Secretary
MINOR C. MILLER
Associate Executive Secretary

Department of Interracial Cooperation

1444 East Main Street, Room 215

Richmond, Virginia

November 30, 1945

JOHN PAGE WILLIAMS
Department Chairman
JOHN M. ELLISON
J. EARL MORELAND
Department Vice-Chairmen
J. L. BLAIR BUCK
MISS EDNA M. COLSON
WILEY A. HALL
MRS. MARION JOHNSON
GARNETT RYLAND
Department Central Committee
THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

Mrs. Henry Havens
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Havens:

I was very glad to get your letter telling of your visit to Norfolk. I had learned from Mr. Thos. W. Young that Norfolk had actually approved the appointment of two Negro policemen. As yet I have not received any information from Miss Tunstall but I shall write to her and request this information.

We are still being told in Richmond that the administration expects to use Negro policemen but thus far, no definite action has been taken. We are planning to request another Conference with Mayor Herbert and the Director of Safety.

Yes, we feel a degree of satisfaction in the fact that a President for the Southern Regional Council has been found in one of Richmond's citizens, Mr. Paul Williams. I have not as yet had an opportunity to talk with him since the announcement of his election to this office.

Will you please let me know at the earliest possible date, the exact time for the Conference in Atlanta of staff members of State Interracial Committees? The Annual Meeting of our Virginia Council is scheduled for January 8-9. I have an invitation to visit several communities in Northern Virginia just after the meeting of the Council. Exact information as to the date of the Conference in Atlanta, will help me in setting up my schedule.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos. C. Allen

Thos. C. Allen,
Director.

TCA/p.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL

For Interracial Cooperation

NORFOLK, VA.

December 10, 1945

Mrs. Henry Havens
Southern Regional Conference
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Havens,

Mrs. Tunstall has turned your request for our membership list over to me. It is enclosed and let me tell you how glad we are to haveour members on your mailing list. I know it will be educational for them and I hope many will join your organisation.

Thanks for your congratulations on the Negro police. We expect two more to be appointed in January and four more have passed preliminary examinations.

Our latest project was extending the free X-Ray service, sponsored by the health department, for two weeks for the Negro population. Under separate cover, I'm sending you a copy of a broadcast we had last week which tells the whole story,, of our health campaign. The broadcast was we think another first for Norfolk. We had an informal discussion of the purpose and meaning of our organization, with one of our white and Negro members participating. It went over well and we hope to repeat it soon. There is a public service program here which is on 5 nights a week over our main station WTAR. Time is given to civic organizations free of charge.

We have been having monthly meetings plus executive and committee meetings as needed. Our newest committees are Health, Child Welfare, Education, Housing. The work of the police and transportation committees continues. At our last meeting, Dr. Dorothy Lucker, of the Norfolk branch of William and Mary College reviewed Gunnar Myrdal's "American Dilemma." We received excellent publicity in the newspapers, including a brief resume of Dr. Myrdal's salient points on race.

Mrs. Mason is in Paris now as a delegate to the International Women's Conference. May I suggest you send your idea along to me or to Mrs. Arnold Strauss, vice-president, as Mrs. Mason expects to be in Europe for some time. Mrs. Strauss's address is 1002 Langley Rd., Norfolk.

We have just sent out 250 letters to local ministers, offering our cooperation on interracial projects and asking theirs in our work. We plan to send one to unions, and civic organizations after Christmas. If you have any suggestions for broadening our membership, we would be glad to have them. Thanks for your interest in our work.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Arnold Zetlin, Corr. Sec'y

1614 Runnymede Rd.
Norfolk, Va.

December 28, 1945.

Mr. Thomas C. Allen,
1444 East Main Street,
Richmond, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Allen;

Ere this you have already heard from Dr. Johnson with regards to the Conference in Atlanta. I trust that the dates will meet with your schedule and you can be with us.

Since writing you, I have had a very fine report from the Woman's Council in Norfork telling of their plans for the New Year. Also, that two more Negro policemen would be added in January. If you have not heard from them, I would suggest that you write to Mrs. Arnold Zetlin, 1614 Runnymede Rd., Norfolk, as she is the corresponding secretary and is the one that writes me. What they are doing should be an inspiration to other groups in Virginia.

If you are planning any spring meetings, please let me know, as I have told you, I like to look in on all that I can as that helps us to help others.

With all good wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Henry Havens.

1945

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Thos. C. Allen, Director

From Allen
1-16-46

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
1444 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

The task of increasing interracial cooperation in the South and of removing both the causes of friction and the handicaps of the Negro is two-fold. First, mental attitudes and emotions of both whites and Negroes must be changed by exposure to truth and development of understanding. Such truth and understanding is prerequisite to harmony between peoples and essential to the assurance of a full opportunity--economic and civic--for all citizens. Secondly, practical steps must be taken to open opportunities for Negroes, to guide them in the use of opportunities already available in a responsible way, and to remove physical handicaps which would interfere with discharging their responsibilities as citizens.

The Department of Interracial Cooperation is primarily concerned with the first phase of this task. Both through its philosophy and structure it tries to develop the dissemination of truth and understanding among Virginia citizens. The roots of interracial cooperation go back into the past. Many outstanding leaders of both races have been brought together. The channels of communication, conference and discussion are being kept open today by responsible leaders of the two races. The over-all purpose of the Department is to promote this understanding among the various races; to develop patterns by which they may work together; to seek equality of opportunity through education, research and united action; to improve educational, economic, civic and health conditions throughout Virginia; to preserve the spiritual values which arise in human relationships.

It has been our observation that the people of Virginia are eager to receive reliable information and that they will think and act on the basis of such information. Experience has taught us, however, that intelligent social action can be promoted only when a broad basis of public opinion has been established. It is here that we feel the Virginia Council of Churches through its Department of Interracial Cooperation can do its most effective work. The pattern that has been developed is that of a local committee composed of representative citizens from every area of life in a given community working together for the promotion of good will and understanding. Thus far twenty-six such local units have either been newly organized or revitalized in the following communities:

Alexandria	Ettrick	Petersburg
Arlington	Farmville	Portsmouth
Ashland	Franklin	Richmond
Blacksburg	Hampton	Roanoke
Bristol	Lawrenceville	South Boston
Charlottesville	Lexington	Suffolk
Clifton Forge	Lynchburg	Warrenton
Covington	Newport News	Williamsburg
Danville	Norfolk	

Definite contacts have been made with community leaders in Fairfax, Front Royal, Leesburg and Winchester. It is anticipated that early in 1946 new units will be formed in these localities.

The work of interracial cooperation in Virginia has been greatly strengthened by the formation of the Council of Churches. The joint action of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Council of Churches, whereby the race relations became a department of the Council, established a new pattern in the field of interracial cooperation. There was much interest among state leaders in the field of race relations when the outline of this new arrangement was presented in a meeting of these leaders sponsored by the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta in February of last year. During the year many inquiries have been received from community leaders in many of the states. Among these were Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. The accomplishments of the past year more than justify the wisdom of this action. There have been many items of interest in this first year of practical cooperation by the churches of Virginia in the area of interracial cooperation. It will be possible to mention only a few of these.

Even before the launching of the Virginia Council of Churches, plans were being considered for the holding of an Institute on Race Relations. An approach had been made by Charles S. Johnson asking for the cooperation of interracial leaders in the realization of these plans. Thus the first major assignment of the Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches was this Institute on Race Relations, March 12 to 16. Notwithstanding the restriction on travel imposed by ODT, some 160 people registered as attending one or more sessions of the Institute; of these 144 were from 20 localities in Virginia, and 16 were from areas outside the state. The topics selected by the program committee for discussion were: "The Church and Race Relations", "Education in a Bi-Racial School System","Race Relations and the Problem of Earning a Living" and "Citizenship in a Democracy".

Dr. Charles S. Johnson in the opening message said: "I am concerned with trying to find a bridge that can lead to understanding in a situation in which collective action is vital, now. It seems to me that we might reach a new basis of accommodation by ceasing to ask of each other what is for the present impossible; and by undertaking together a program of action in those areas where there is agreement--a program looking toward better facilities, more equal opportunities and privileges of citizenship". Commenting editorially on the results of the Institute in the Journal and Guide, Mr. P. B. Young, Sr., First Vice-President of the Southern Regional Council, stated: "It is obvious that the Institute on Race Relations under the auspices of church leadership has set a new or more progressive pattern for approaching the amelioration of our bi-racial problems. The new movement accepts democracy, and purposes to use the churches--the symbol of Christianity--as a vehicle for establishing a more real democracy in human relationships". The Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association gave most helpful cooperation and support in making this Institute possible. We are especially grateful to Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Mr. Charles R. Lawrence, Jr., of the Social Science Institute of Fisk University for their personal assistance. The day sessions with a constant attendance of 60 met in the Parish House of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Richmond. The evening sessions with a maximum attendance of 200 used the Baruch Auditorium of the Medical College of Virginia. Many of the concrete suggestions presented during the Institute have been included in the program of activities for the coming year.

Another event of unusual significance was the Institute on the Returning Veteran. The over-all objective of the Department in 1945 was the preparation of the community to offer returning service personnel--Negro and white--the full opportunities of the democracy which they have fought to defend. When announcement was made that George S. Mitchell had been selected as Director of Veterans' Services of the Southern Regional Council, it was suggested that an effort be made to secure the cooperation of this agency in promoting an Institute which would acquaint community leaders of Virginia with what was being done and what could be done in assisting service personnel to make the transition from soldier to civilian. Plans for the Institute were approved and it was held November 8 and 9 in the Second Presbyterian Church, Richmond. Special emphasis was given to "Employment Opportunitites", "The Religious Life of the Veteran", and the "Educational Provisions for Veterans". There were 170 people from 24 different communities represented in those who attended one or more sessions of the two-day Institute. There have been many words of commendation as to the good accomplished in the holding of this Institute and we feel that it was infinitely worthwhile. One of the most significant statements made during the Institute was that of a Chaplain who stated that he had been impressed with the unity of fellowship which he had observed among the members of all faiths; the greater tolerance for those who differ in race, color and creed; and finally the vital program which the veteran desires to find when he returns to his local church.

The city of Norfolk has taken a forward step in interracial cooperation that should be a challenge to other Virginia municipalities. The recent decision by the city government to use some Negro citizens as policemen gives Norfolk the distinction of being the first city in the Old Dominion included in that increasing list of Southern cities that have found the use of Negro Policemen an effective method of preserving law and order as well as promoting better relations. We wish to commend the United Paper Company of Richmond for its excellent spirit of fairness as expressed in its New Year's Greeting. Featured in the greeting were the pictures of eight of its employees returning from military service to their positions. Three of these were Negroes, two having served in the Pacific and one in the European Theater. The greeting was carried in the News Leader's last edition of 1945 and in the Times-Dispatch's first edition of 1946.

In conclusion, it should be said that in the vital area of improving race relations, the surface has only been scratched. Opportunities for promoting better understanding in the fields of industry, education, government, religion and in the everyday contacts of Negroes and whites are almost unlimited. The need is urgent for men and women of goodwill to enlist in an active campaign to bring us closer to the Christian and democratic way of life. In this second year of cooperative effort as the churches do together what they cannot do alone, we invite the full support of the citizens of Virginia.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

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MINOR C. MILLER
Associate Executive Secretary

Department of Interracial Cooperation

1444 East Main Street, Room 215

Richmond, Virginia

JOHN PAGE WILLIAMS
Department Chairman
JOHN M. ELLISON
J. EARL MORELAND
Department Vice-Chairmen
J. L. BLAIR BUCK
MISS EDNA M. COLSON
WILEY A. HALL
MRS. MARION JOHNSON
GARNETT RYLAND
Department Central Committee
THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

1) Director to visit personally each local committee on interracial cooperation.

2) The establishment of at least five (5) new local committees on interracial cooperation.

3) A concerted effort to enlist 2000 individual members through local units and the Department.

4) An effort to make contact with all organized student groups on college campuses and bring them into active participation in the field of race relations.

5) A wider observance of Race Relations Sunday during the monght of February.

6) Cooperate with other departments in holding at least five one day regional conferences in an effort to acquaint the people of the State with the full program of the Council of Churches.

* * * *

GENERAL OBJECTIVES IN THE FIELD OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

The Department sponsors these objectives and seeks to work with and through local groups in accomplishing them.

1) Equal justice and fair play in connection with law enforcement and civil rights. In this connection we recommend:
   a) Development of public opinion to support appointment of Negro policemen and renewed efforts to persuade officials in cities and towns to take the lead in making such appointments.
   b) Efforts by interviews and institutes to encourage and train city and state officers and public officials in fair and tactful dealing with members of Negro and white races.

c) A committee on justice and fair play in each community to deal with any instance of apparent injustice. This committee to investigate each case and undertake to present the facts before officials and, if necessary the public.

2) Constant work to improve the quality of education provided for Negro children as well as whites. There are some problems peculiar to each community and each local committee should decide on projects to be emphasized. Three specific projects may be mentioned as examples:

a) Provision of adequate funds for necessary school buildings for Negro pupils.
b) In some communities, equitable distribution of funds in local education units.
c) Equalization of salaries under comparable working conditions and for comparable teaching loads.

3) Promotion of improved housing for Negroes and whites. Specific projects should include:

a) Encouragement and guidance for new housing projects, private and public. This includes arousing and developing public opinion.
b) Provision for adequate area for Negro houses in each community.

4) Support of State and local public health programme which will improve health of Negroes as well as whites. This includes:

a) Support of an all Negro staff for Piedmont.
b) Provision of adequate opportunity for Negro doctors to practice in local hospitals.
c) Education on subject of health condition and needs.

5) Improvement of employment opportunities for Negroes. This can be done especially by breaking down prejudice. A specific project is provision for on-the-job training for Negroes as well as whites in each community.

6) General effort to develop intercultural understanding through the arrangement for interracial speeches and round tables in programmes of civic and church clubs and organizations, through promotion of forums, through press and radio. Allied with this is a wider observance of Race Relations Sunday in February.

* * * *

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.
Room 215, 1444 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Va

March 25, 1946

Dr. Thomas C. Allen
Virginia Council of Churches
1444 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dr. Allen:

I wired you as soon as I was able to read your letter of March 16 and accepted your kind invitation to speak at your afternoon meeting on Thursday, April 25, and will follow the line suggested in your letter with special reference to the Jacksonville project.

As soon as I can get hold of copies of all of the forms which are being used in the Jacksonville Survey, I will send a set to you.

Looking forward to seeing you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

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Department of Interracial Cooperation
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond, Virginia

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GARNETT RYLAND
Department Central Committee
THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

March 16, 1946

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

It was good to have the opportunity of meeting you and getting some of your prospective as a fellow worker in the task that is before us. I feel that conferences of the state representatives are most helpful and hope that they shall be continued.

We are planning for the annual Convocation of the Virginia Council of Churches for the fourth week in April. You will recall that I mentioned this meeting as being held in Lynchburg. We have changed plans for the place of the meeting and it will now be held in Richmond. On Thursday afternoon April 25 the program committee is asking each of the several departments of the Council to arrange for a sectional meeting dealing with its own particular work. I would like very much to have you present for this meeting as our featured speaker. I would like for you to give us the latest information concerning just what progress is being made in the south, with the hope that you would bring in particularly a presentation of the project which is being done in Jacksonville.

We shall be glad for you to be present for the entire Convocation, April 24, 25 and 26, if your schedule will permit. Please wire collect if it will be possible for you to accept this engagement.

I would like to have copies of the several questionnaires used in gathering the information for your survey in Jacksonville.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos. C. Allen

Thos. C. Allen
Director

A/f

Write P. B.
Paul Wu.

Silent murder

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

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1444 East Main Street, Room 215

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GARNETT RYLAND
Department Central Committee
THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

April 12, 1946

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Director,
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

We have arranged with Dr. John M. Ellison, President of Virginia Union University, for your entertainment while attending the Virginia Convocation of Churches April 24 and 25.

The Convocation will begin Wednesday evening April 24. You are scheduled for the evening session Thursday, April 25. We have been promised printed programs next Tuesday. I shall put a copy in the mail for you at the earliest possible moment.

You will be interested to know that the Mayor and the Director of Public Safety in our city have announced through the press their intention of naming two Negro policemen to the police force between April 16 and May 1.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos. C. Allen

Thos. C. Allen
Director

A/f

File

May 4, 1946

State Conv. — Va.

Dr. Thomas C. Allen, Director
Department of Interracial Cooperation
Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dr. Allen:

I thank you for your letter of May 2. I am happy to know that my remarks on the evening of April 25 were received with favor. If you have an extra copy of the morning paper, would you kindly send it to me.

The Virginia Council of Churches has made some significant steps forward. It is an indication that the church is accepting the challenge to leadership which the present day demands.

I am not sure that I know trends in Virginia. I would assume, however, that they are similar to some of those which are manifesting themselves throughout the Southern region. A few of these are as follows:

(1) An increased recognition of the Negro's part in law enforcement. This is manifest in the appointment of Negro police. The Negro's respect for the law is increased when he sees that members of his own race are trusted to enforce it.

(2) An increased exercise of the rights of franchise on the part of Negroes and white people.

(3) A growing liberality toward the progress of the Negro in the small towns and rural communities.

(4) A tendency on the part of communities to face the reality of their low economic status without excuses and recriminations and with the desire to unite all effort in doing something about it.

(5) The development of more courageous leaders and the increased cooperation of white and Negro leaders in every community for the total progress of the community.

(6) A growing desire of communities to make a scientific survey of their needs in all areas as a basis for intelligent, planned progress.

(7). The church growing liberal.

I am sure you can think of others in Virginia, since you are there on the scene. I trust that these will be at least suggestive to you in preparing your remarks.

Wishing you continued success in the fine work that you are doing, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jtm

P. S. We will soon have the complete report of the Jacksonville Survey and I will be able to send you the forms and possibly a copy of the summary.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

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MRS. MARION JOHNSON
GARNETT RYLAND
Department Central Committee
THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

May 2, 1946

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
63 Auburn Aveme, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

I was so glad to get your letter expressing a word of commendation for the work that we are trying to do. We were very glad that it was possible for you to be with us for our Convocation. Many fine comments have been received with reference to your message.

While our attendance was not as large as we had hoped, we do feel that we had a very representative group. In checking over the registration cards I find that we had thirteen of the church groups represented, coming from forty-six communities other than Richmond. Thus you will see that almost every part of the state was represented.

I hope that you saw the morning paper before you left Richmond. We were very much pleased with the space that was given to the report of your message.

I am to speak in Norfolk on May 12 before the forum of the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College. They have given me a rather large assignment, namely, "What Is Ahead In Race Relations In Virginia". I feel that from your position you might give me some very helpful suggestions. If you have time to do this I shall appreciate it very much. I shall look forward to receiving copies of the forms used in the survey for the city of Jacksonville.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos. C. Allen

Thos. C. Allen
Director

Suggest community studies

A/f

Va

June 25, 1946

Mr. Thomas C. Allen, Director
Dept. of Interracial Cooperation
Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Allen:

Thanks a lot for your letter of June 18. I hope that the copy of the Jacksonville Survey arrived all right, and that you had time to read it. We have had some good comments about it. Also one or two which are very critical of it, because it does not deal with such things as segregation and politics. Of course, the Southern Regional Council or the Urban League could go into a community and impose a survey on the community with a lot of recommendations which would sound good, but which would never be seriously considered by the local people. I would not defend the Jacksonville Survey as an over-all objective sociological analysis of a community, but I would certainly defend it as an example of something which a community wanted to do and which it did very well.

I have read over Dr. Haynes' account of the race relations clinic and I think it is a very useful technique. However, I have this one criticism, namely, that he does not make it clear how the various committees come into the possession of sufficient facts to appear before the clinic and present authoritative information. I think that if these committees are appointed far enough ahead of time so that they can go out and find the facts they need, then such an approach can be very useful. Otherwise, I am afraid that there would be very little agreement on facts or recommendations. If this point can be taken care of by getting committees to work for a couple of weeks before the clinic is held, then, I think that the clinical appaorch would be very good for communities which wanted to make a quick survey with little or no expense.

Thanks for the news about the Negro policemen in uniform now in Richmond. We are compiling a new list of Southern cities having Negro policemen, and this will be ready soon. If you can use copies of it, just let us know.

All good wishes from your friends here!

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

OFFICES AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND BRIDGEWATER, VIRGINIA

ERNEST TRICE THOMPSON
President
MRS. KATHERINE L. GUY
Vice-President
EARLY LEE FOX
Secretary
J. A. BOSSERMAN
Treasurer
R. B. MONTGOMERY, Chairman
Commission on Activities
J. EARL MORELAND, Chairman
Commission on Finance
HENRY LEE ROBISON, JR.
Executive Secretary
MINOR C. MILLER
Associate Executive Secretary

Department of Interracial Cooperation
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond, Virginia

JOHN PAGE WILLIAMS
Department Chairman
JOHN M. ELLISON
J. EARL MORELAND
Department Vice-Chairmen
J. L. BLAIR BUCK
MISS EDNA M. COLSON
WILEY A. HALL
MRS. MARION JOHNSON
GARNETT RYLAND
Department Central Committee
THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

June 18, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you so much for the copy of the Jacksonville survey. I have been looking forward to receiving this and am so glad that it is on its way.

I am very anxious to make a comparison of this with the technique that Dr. George Haynes of the Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches has worked out. He uses the term clinic. I have had considerable correspondence with him concerning the possibility of using his method of approach in southern communities.

Yes, we actually have four Negro policemen serving in the city of Richmond. They served during the month of May as plain clothes men for a period of probation but as of June 1 they were put in uniform. Their pictures appeared in the "Times Dispatch" with a very interesting news article. Since then a news story evaluating their work during the month of May was given. Thus far this gives us two Virginia cities - Norfolk with six and Richmond with four Negro policemen. We hope that this is the beginning and that soon other cities of Virginia will take this all important step.

I expect to be in Atlanta near the end of July and hope to drop by your office for a word of greeting.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos. C. Allen

Thos. C. Allen
Director

A/T

Please express my appreciation to Dr. Trigg for the Survey. JCA.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

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MRS. MARION JOHNSON
GARNETT RYLAND
Department Central Committee
THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

July 1, 1946

State Com
Va

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

I received the copy of the Jacksonville Survey and have sketched through it very hurriedly. I passed it on to Mr. Wiley Hall, Executive Secretary of the Richmond Urban League. I was leaving the city for two weeks of field work and would not have an opportunity to study it closely. I am hopeful that we may be able to interest a number of people in Richmond in undertaking a similar project for Richmond.

With reference to Dr. Haynes' clinic his plans do provide for several weeks of gathering information through local committees. I believe the set up calls for a clinic director who would devote from three to four weeks in preparation for the actual clinic. I am still in correspondence with him and will let you know what progress is made.

As of June 1 another Virginia city, namely Roanoke, has put on two Negro policemen.

I am leaving this afternoon for several days work in Lynchburg. I am hopeful that they shall be ready to take this step in the very near future. I shall be very glad to have a number of copies giving the latest data on Negro policemen in southern cities.

I was very glad to read your full report of "What Happened in Columbia". I shared this information with several people last week and they were very glad indeed to read the report. You have certainly done a splendid piece of work in preparing the factual information.

I expect to be in Atlanta July 26 and 27th and hope to have time to come by your office.

Allen was here, July 26, P.M.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos. C. Allen

Thos. C. Allen,
Director

A/f

VIRGINIA CHURCHES WORKING TOGETHER

RECEIVED
AUG 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
1444 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

It is an agency of the following evangelical Protestant denominations organized July 6, 1944.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church

Baptist General Association

Baptist Goodwill Convention

Baptist State Convention

Church of the Brethren

Congregational-Christian Church

Disciples of Christ

Evangelical and Reformed Church

The Methodist Church

Presbyterian Church in U. S.

Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.

Protestant Episcopal Church

Religious Society of Friends

United Brethren in Christ

United Lutheran Church

How Does It Operate?

The activities of the Council are carried on through Departments of Christian Education, Comity and Missions, Evangelism and Worship, Interracial Coöperation, Radio, Rural Church, Social Education and Action, together with the United Christian Youth Council and the Virginia Council of Church Women.

Where Are the Council's Offices?

In order to serve the entire state the Council maintains offices at the following addresses:

1444 East Main Street,
Richmond 19, Virginia

Planters Bank Building,
Bridgewater, Virginia

In other words, is the Council just one more organization to be supported for which no real need exists?

According to the latest census of the United States there were 256 Protestant denominations in the country and there are now 62 such denominations in Virginia.

It is tragic that the forces of Christianity are weakened by magnifying minor differences at a time when the forces of evil are so strong.

Crime and juvenile delinquency are on the increase in Virginia. Obscene pictures and salacious literature were never more widely circulated. Tracts advocating atheism are found on our streets. Racial prejudice and discrimination are causing serious unrest. The liquor traffic, through one of the most costly advertising campaigns in history, is endeavoring to become firmly entrenched in our homes. The forces of atomic energy have been unleashed and lie ready either to provide blessings and comforts as yet undreamed of—or to destroy all semblance of civilization.

To meet the challenge of the hour fifteen of the larger denominations have formed the Virginia Council of Churches to manifest their oneness in Christ and present a united front against the foe.

If the Council, through its Department of Interracial Coöperation, can help make it possible for the white man and the black man to advance together in a spirit of Christian brotherhood—it will be worth many times its cost.

If the Council, through the Department of Christian Education, can bring about the day when no Virginia boy or girl will reach maturity without having had at least the minimum amount of religious education—it will be worth many times its cost.

If the Council, through the United Christian Youth Council, can awaken Christian youth to their responsibilities so that the Christian leadership of Virginia may come to be as outstanding as was the political statesmanship of Virginia in olden days—it will be worth many times its cost.

If the Council, through the Department of the Rural Church, can bring new life and vision to the rural communities of Virginia—it will be worth many times its cost.

If the Council, through the Department of Evangelism and Worship, can sponsor interdenominational meetings which bring hundreds of men and women to a knowledge of Christ who might otherwise never know Him—it will be worth many times its cost.

ERNEST TRICE THOMPSON, President. Professor of Church History, Union Theological Seminary; A.B., Hampden-Sydney College; M.A., Columbia University; B.D., Union Theological Seminary; D.Litt., Washington and Lee University; D.D., Hampden-Sydney College; twice moderator, Synod of Virginia, Presbyterian Church U. S.

THEODORE F. ADAMS, Vice-president. Pastor, First Baptist Church, Richmond, Va. since 1936; A.B., Denison University; B.D., Rochester-Colgate Theological Seminary; D.D., University of Richmond, Denison University and College of William and Mary; chairman of Board of Trustees, Virginia Union University.

RICHARD H. BOWLING, Vice-president. Pastor, First Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va. since 1915; student at Virginia Theological Seminary and College; A.B., Bucknell University; D.D., Howard University; member of National Preaching Mission; member Board of Trustees, Virginia Theological Seminary and College.

MRS. F. R. CRAWFORD, Vice-president. Née Martha Paxton Moffett; A.B., Randolph-Macon Woman's College; Professor of mathematics, Palmer College for four years; missionary to China for eleven years; president Virginia Synodical (Presbyterian Church U. S.) for four years; resident, Farmville, Va.

STAFF MEMBER

Miss Elizabeth Longwell ..... *Supervisor, Weekday Religious Education*

PRESIDENTS OF COUNCILS

Mrs. R. M. White .. *Virginia Council of Church Women*
Robert Houff ..... *United Christian Youth Council*

CHAIRMEN OF COMMISSIONS

R. B. Montgomery ..... *Activities*
J. Earl Moreland ..... *Finance*

HENRY LEE ROBISON, JR., Executive Secretary. A.B., Randolph-Macon College; S.T.B., Yale University; graduate student, Yale University and Boston University; pastor in Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church for eleven years; director of religious work in state institutions for seven years.

MINOR C. MILLER, Associate Executive Secretary and Director of Christian Education. A.B., Bridgewater College; B.D., Boston University; graduate student, Harvard University; executive secretary, Virginia Sunday School Association for four years; executive secretary, Virginia Council of Religious Education for sixteen years.

THOMAS C. ALLEN, Director of Interracial Coöperation. A.B., Wake Forest College; Th.D., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; associate professor of Bible, Ouachita College, for three years; pastor of Baptist churches in Virginia for thirteen years; executive director, Virginia Commission on Interracial Coöperation for two years.

J. A. BOSSERMAN, Treasurer. Graduate, Commercial Department, Bridgewater College; served with A.E.F., World War I; formerly cashier, Planters Bank, Bridgewater, Va. Since 1942, district manager, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company; delegate to General Synod of Evangelical and Reformed Church, 1944.

CHAIRMEN OF DEPARTMENTS

T. K. Currie ..... *Christian Education*
John Page Williams ..... *Interracial Coöperation*
Benj. M. Persinger ..... *Evangelism and Worship*
Robert A. Magill ..... *Comity and Missions*
B. L. Hummel ..... *Rural Church*
Early Lee Fox ..... *Social Education and Action*
Frederick J. Warnecke ..... *Radio*

Some Accomplishments

Two Convocations of Churches brought outstanding Christian leaders to the state, such as Dr. E. Stanley Jones and Dr. Clarence Tucker Craig.

An expert on church architecture held six one-day conferences attended by more than 600 persons.

5,000 *dozen* diapers were shipped to the destitute infants of Europe by the Va. Council of Church Women.

Four Rural Life Institutes enabled rural church workers to discuss their common problems.

The Department of Interracial Coöperation successfully advocated the appointment of Negro policemen in Richmond and Norfolk.

Eighty full-time teachers provide weekday religious education for 52,000 children in 384 communities.

60,000 rural health leaflets were distributed.

A two-day institute was held to discuss ways of meeting the problems of returning veterans.

Missions to Christian teachers were held in representative cities of the state.

Institutes on race relations have been held.

Some Objectives

To promote attendance at Sunday Schools in order to reach the nearly *two million* persons in Virginia not now attending *any* Sunday School.

To have programs of weekday religious education started in the remaining 51 cities and counties of the state which have no such program now.

To conduct religious surveys of the state, the findings of which will be invaluable to all denominations in mapping missionary and evangelistic work.

To sponsor interdenominational evangelistic programs throughout the state.

To encourage the formation of youth councils, councils of church women, councils of churches and committees on interracial coöperation in every community.

To provide full-time directors of religious education in all the state industrial schools.

To support all efforts for making proper medical care available to every citizen of Virginia.

To continue the fight for justice under the law and fair play in industry for the various racial minorities.

Your Prayers

Pray that Christ's followers in Virginia may not be separated by minor differences but be united in spirit as they all strive to carry out His commands.

Your Influence

If your denomination or church is not affiliated with the Council, will you not use your influence to secure its cooperation?

If your community lacks a council of churches, a youth council, a council of church women, a committee on interracial coöperation or a weekday program of religious education, will you not write to the Council headquarters for suggestions as to how you may be instrumental in starting one or more of these organizations?

Your Financial Support

No apology is offered for making this appeal to those who are already loyally and sacrificially supporting the programs of their own denominations. Those who do not give of their means to the church to which they have vowed allegiance will not be interested in the broad field of interdenominational coöperation.

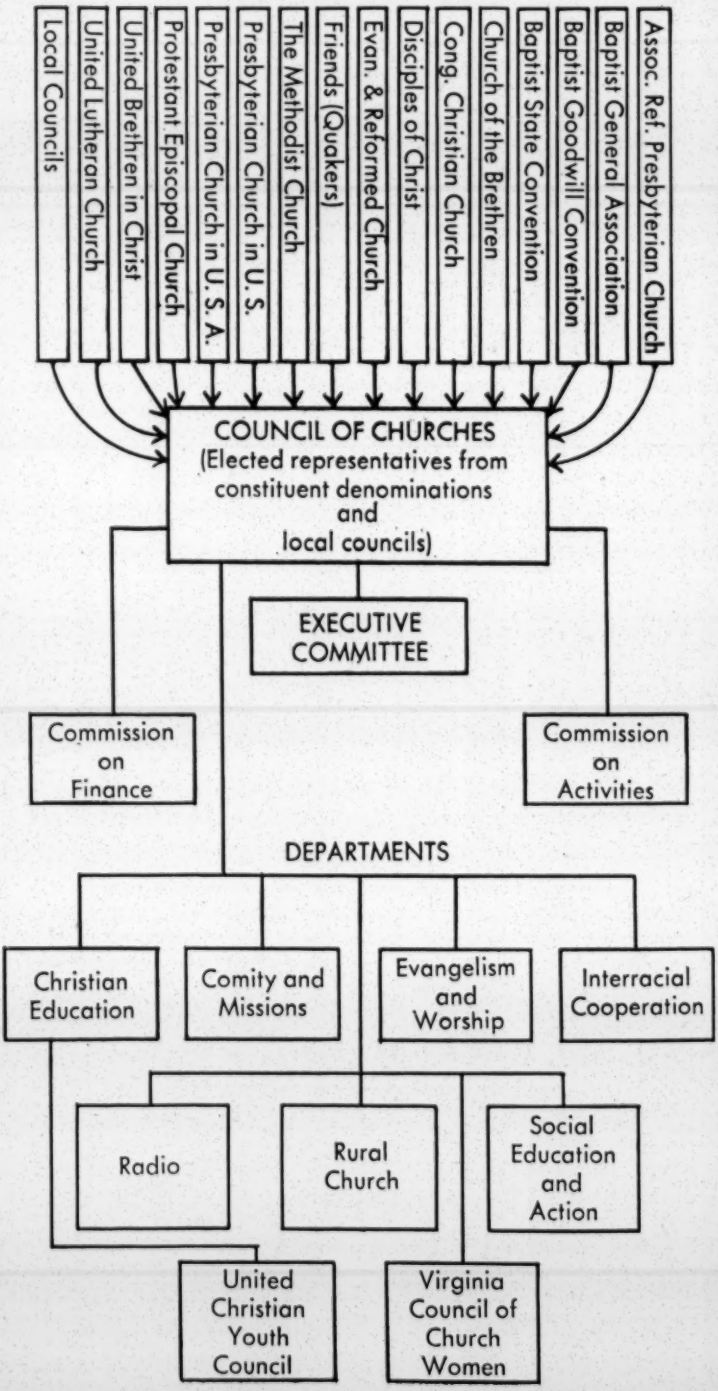
The denominations contribute about $12,500.00 through their state bodies to the support of the Council. Local councils of churches and councils of religious education contribute about $5,000.00. The several departments through people who are interested in their particular programs raise another $14,000.00 leaving a minimum of about $10,000.00 to be raised by special gifts this year. It is hoped that each person who reads this pamphlet will feel impelled to share of his or her means in order that this work may prosper.

A card and addressed envelope have been provided for your convenience.

"The world is too strong for a divided church."

BISHOP CHARLES HENRY BRENT.

DIAGRAM
of the
COUNCIL'S ORGANIZATION



Courses In Race Relations Are Received With Enthusiasm

Dr. Allen Teaches Youth Group

The Young People's Conference of the Synod of Virginia meeting at Massanetta Springs June 24 to July 1 included as one of its thirteen elective courses, "The Christian Attitude Toward Other Groups." Thos. C. Allen, Director of the Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches was the leader of this group. Forty-five young people who elected this course represented more than twenty communities in seven of the eight Presbyteries of the Synod of Virginia as well as the following states, Alabama, Tennessee and Maryland. A part of each class period was given over to questions, observations, and the exchange of experiences in this area. "The opinions expressed and the questions asked both indicate that young people are doing some realistic thinking and planning in this whole field of the Christian Attitudes," said Mr. Allen.

Harrisonburg Group Formed

The week spent at Massanetta gave an opportunity for Dr. Allen to meet with a group of citizens from Harrisonburg. The meeting was organized by Rev. Lynn C. Dickerson, pastor of the Baptist Church in Harrisonburg and a member-at-large of the Virginia Council of Churches. Steps were taken looking toward the formation of a local committee on Interracial Cooperation that would be a part of the Rockingham Council of Churches.

Addresses Adult Leaders

The Disciples of Christ invited Mr. Allen to serve on the faculty for their Adult Conference July 1st to 5th. Lynchburg College was the place of meeting, Honorable S. Floyd Landreath of Galax was the President and Rev. Vere Rogers, minister of the First Christian Church, Roanoke, Virginia, was director. Some twenty-nine men and women enrolled in the class dealing with race relations. There were twenty local churches in thirteen different communities represented in the group. Another most interesting features of this conference was the presence of Rev. David M. Pleasants, pastor of the Leigh Street Methodist Church, Richmond, as leader of the morning devotions and evening vespers. The messages brought by Rev. Mr. Pleasants were of a very high quality. Those attending the conference were most complimentary in their expressions of appreciation to the speaker. "Experiences like this do much toward the 'Building of Bridges of Understanding in Virginia'", reports Mr. Allen.

RECOMMENDATIONS
ON PROGRAM OF WORK FOR
THE YEAR 1946

COMMISSION ON ACTIVITIES
R. B. MONTGOMERY
CHAIRMAN

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
1444 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Recommendations of the Commission on Activities
to the Virginia Council of Churches
on Program of Work for
the Year 1946.

The Commission on Activities presents to the Virginia Council of Churches the following outline of proposed work through its various departments for the year of 1946 for the Council's study and approval.

PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMITY AND MISSIONS FOR 1946.

The Department has held two special meetings at which the preliminary work was done looking toward a church survey during 1946.

The proposed survey is to be conducted along the following lines:

1) To enter into an agreement with the Committee for Co-operative Field Research under the direction of Dr. H. Paul Douglas to survey the State as a whole.
2) To include as a part of this survey by the Committee for Co-operative Field Research separate sampling studies of a more intensive nature at least seven counties, eight towns, and six cities.

This survey, the Department feels, is basic to almost all of the projected activities of the Virginia Council of Churches, and urgently feels that it should be undertaken during the year 1946.

PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION FOR 1946.

Supplementing the program which has previously been endorsed by the Council, the Department of Christian Education respectfully requests approval and endorsement of the following:

1) The Promotion of a state-wide effort to increase Sunday School enrollment and attendance. The carrying forward of this effort contemplates cooperation with local Councils of Churches and local Ministerial Associations and joint planning for the use and guidance of speakers, the use of the press, posters and radio and other methods of publicity in a concerted effort to present to all citizens the values of the Sunday School. A general outline of procedure is attached. It is proposed that a small committee shall give further consideration to this plan and bring a revised statement of plans and procedures to the Annual Meeting of the Council.
2) The holding of a series of institutes for the training of workers for vacation church schools. The Department requests that the Council of Churches approve of such effort and requests also that

the Council invite the cooperation and participation of all denominations in this effort, it being understood that specific plans will be developed and administered under direction of the Committee on Childrens Work.

3) The Department recommends that the Council continue to extend close cooperation and guidance to the United Christian Youth Council of Virginia including the service of staff members and all other types of assistance as will aid in the development of cooperative Youth work in Virginia.

4) The development under the direction of the Committee on Adult Work of activities as follows:
   a. Hold an inter-denominational Leadership Training School for Adults.
   b. Cooperate with the Virginia Council of Church Women in providing general information and literature for the chairman of each local society of church women in connection with the May luncheons, to the end that the holding of these luncheons may lead to the organization of many local Councils of Church Women.
   c. To inaugurate an inter-denominational program for young adults. The Committee on Adult Work proposed to launch this program through the organization of reading courses and discussion groups in selected local communities.

5) In the interest of the developing program of Weekday Religious Education, the Department requests the Council to approve and endorse a plan for the certification of teachers. The proposed plan is attached to this report. The Department also requests the Council to grant an item in the budget of a minimum of $2000 for the employment of a new staff member, with the probable title "Assistant Supervisor of Weekday Religious Education".

PROGRAM OF THE UNITED CHRISTIAN YOUTH COUNCIL FOR 1946.

The United Christian Youth Council of Virginia will continue its present relationship with the Virginia Council of Churches during 1946. Also it will endeavor to strengthen its relationship with the United Christian Youth Movement and other cooperative agencies.

As a major project the Youth Council has set a goal of $3,000 (to be raised by the youth groups) which is to aid in supporting religious education directors in the Bon Air Industrial School for Girls and The Peaks Industrial School for Negro girls. Having had this same project last year on a smaller scale, the young people are encouraged and are glad to accept such a challenge.

We join other Youth Councils of America in promoting Youth Week--a week of special emphasis whereby the Young People have splendid opportunity to put into practice the things which Christian Education has taught them. It is promoted on a National scale by the United Christian Youth Movement.

During 1946 the U.C.Y.C. will endeavor to carry on the general program in a more successful way than it did last year. A number of items of a general nature might well be included in this report:

1. The Youth Council will assist in organizing County and City Youth Councils.
2. It will send delegates to many summer conferences and interdenominational youth meetings.
3. Representatives will be sent to Executive Meetings of the United Christian Youth Movement and to planning conferences of the movement.
4. A number of Executive Committee meetings will be held to give opportunity to check on our progress and to make necessary plans for carrying out our program.
5. We welcome every opportunity to participate in cooperative work of such a nature as would interest a Youth Council.
6. The Youth Council is the channel through which the Council of Churches promotes its youth program and it is our desire to carry out the suggestions of the Council of Churches in a very efficient way.

PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL EDUCATION & ACTION FOR 1946.

The following departmental program of activities for 1946 is recommended to the Commission on Activities and to the Virginia Council of Churches for its consideration and approval:

1. That the following statement of social ideals be recommended for adoption by general and local church bodies; and that it be approved as the official statement of social ideals of the Department of Social Education and Action of the Virginia Council of Churches:

   "We believe that God is Father of all peoples and races, that we and all men are brothers, that man is of infinite worth as a child of God, and that personality is the highest value. We test all institutions and practices by their effect upon personality. While here on earth Jesus taught and practiced this standard of values, which we must accept as our standard if we are to follow Him.

   "Believing, as we do, that there is urgent need for the application of these general principles to the specific issues of our day, we declare the following as articles of our social ideals:

   "a) We stand for the protection of both the individual and the family by the single standard of purity; for education for marriage, parenthood, and home building; for proper housing; for proper regulation of marriage; and for uniform divorce laws.

"b) We stand for whatever regulation may be required to protect men, women, and children from occupational diseases, unsanitary conditions, excessive hours, unfair wages, and other conditions under which they work that threaten to deprive them of a fair opportunity for the full development of their personalities.

"c) We believe that the present stage of our industrial development makes economically possible and ethically desirable the wider distribution of food, clothing, homes, and those recreational, cultural, and spiritual advantages that we associate with a decent standard of living; and that an inequitable distribution of these advantages amounts to a repudiation of Jesus' emphasis upon the supreme worth of personality.

"d) We believe that widespread unemployment is economically wasteful, socially disrupting, personally humiliating, and spiritually harmful; that it results, in large measure, from conditions over which the individual has only slight control and that are social in character, and that therefore society is under obligation to provide, from its resources and by careful planning, a reasonable measure of protection to those whose personalities are harmfully affected by involuntary idleness.

"e) We stand for the right of employers and employees alike to organize for collective bargaining and social action; for the protection of both in the exercise of this right; and for the obligation of both to consider the public and individual welfare as well as their group welfare in the exercise of this right.

"f) We believe that intemperance, juvenile and adult delinquency, broken homes, and many other forms of unsocial, anti-social, and unChristian conduct are often, in part at least, the result of unwholesome social influences, and that the professing Christian living in a democracy has an inescapable responsibility to concern himself with the tone of the community life, and to exert an influence, informally as a resident of the community and formally as a citizen with a voice in the determining of community standards, in keeping with his convictions.

"g) We believe that the time has come when science has made possible to man the literal destruction of his own civilization unless he has the spiritual insight and the moral courage to protect himself from the destructive use of these awful forces and to harness them instead for constructive ends. We believe that under these conditions a failure to put to full use international machinery set up by the United Nations would amount to nothing less than insanity. The awfulness of the choice, the urgency of the issue, and the consequences to human personality make it incumbent upon every professing Christian to accept his responsibility for the choices that are made.

"h) We recommend that this statement be read to our several congregations at least once a year or placed in their hands in printed form. We further recommend that in every local church there be set up a committee to stimulate the study and discussion of these social ideals, and to seek in every possible way to apply its principles".

2. That there be prepared for the press a statement drawing public attention to current social questions that are likely to come before the General Assembly, the Congress, or the United Nations Organization, in the consideration of which opportunity is offered for the implementation of the principles set forth in proposed statement of social ideals -- such questions as the extension of medical care, the improvement of industrial relations, the promotion of international goodwill, better race relations, delinquency, the improvement of the social environment, home and family life, and the implications of the discovery of new sources of giant power.

3. That the Department continue its cooperation with the State-wide committee on Medical Care.

4. That a Church Conference on Social Work be held during the coming spring, to continue the conferences heretofore held by the Church Conference on Social Work, now merged with the Virginia Council of Churches through the Department of Social Education and Action.

5. That the Department be authorized to prepare from time to time statements on international peace, on industrial relations, and on atomic energy, as these fields receive special attention and present suitable opportunities for the application of our social ideals during the coming year.

PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EVANGELISM AND WORSHIP FOR 1946.

1) That the Virginia Council of Churches through its committees on Evangelism and Worship, sponsor One-Day Missions on Evangelism to be held in the smaller centers.

2) That the Department of Evangelism and Worship continue its aid in giving information to church groups in reference to Church Architecture and to hold such general meetings on this subject as need may arise.

3) That the Department sponsor several pre-Lenten Ministers' Retreats throughout the State.

4) That the Department sponsor Evangelistic meetings in small communities, such meetings to run for a week or longer and to be under the auspices and sponsorship of the local Council of Churches.

PROGRAM OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN FOR 1946.

Our chief work this organizational year will be to form contacts with the many local groups over the State who have not yet signified that they will become a part of our State organization. This will demand a certain amount of field work and cultivation, but we feel that when these local groups understand the purpose of our organization, they will unite with us.

Our Council this first year will be challenged to help answer the call for relief in Europe. One of the great needs which the women of Virginia are being asked to help meet, is diapers for babies. Virginia's share is 120,000 diapers; that is, 10,000 dozen or in terms of people, 10,000 women to give one dozen diapers each. There are many women in Virginia who have supplies of diapers in their attics,many of these will respond and share these unused diapers with the Mothers of Europe who are using newspapers for their babies. We believe that this need will appeal to the hearts of American Mothers. There was begun on Wednesday, January 2, a series of broadcasts of this appeal through the interest and the courtesy of Polly Dafron of W.R.N.L. in Richmond. Miss Dafron is State President of the woman's division of the National Association of Broadcasters and has eagerly responded in helping to make this appeal.

During the year 1946, three (3) special days will be promoted; The World Day of Prayer in February; The May Fellowship in May, and World Community Day in November. These are the three days observed by the interdenominational church groups over the United States and we will take our part in their promotion.

PROGRAM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION FOR 1946.

1) Director to visit personally each local committee on interracial cooperation.
2) The establishment of at least five (5) new local committees on interracial cooperation.
3) A concerted effort to enlist 2000 individual members through local units and the Department.
4) An effort to make contact with all organized student groups on college campuses and bring them into active participation in the field of race relations.
5) A wider observance of Race Relations Sunday during the month of February.
6) Cooperate with other departments in holding at least five one-day regional conferences in an effort to acquaint the people of the State with the full program of the Council of Churches.

* * * *

GENERAL OBJECTIVES IN THE FIELD OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

The Department sponsors these objectives and seeks to work with and through local groups in accomplishing them.

1) Equal justice and fair play in connection with law enforcement and civil rights. In this connection we recommend;

a) Development of public opinion to support appointment of Negro policemen and renewed efforts to persuade officials in cities and towns to take the lead in making such appointments.
b) Efforts by interviews and institutes to encourage and train city and state officers and public officials in fair and tactful dealing with members of Negro and white races.
c) A committee on justice and fair play in each community to deal with any instance of apparent injustice. This committee to investigate each case and undertake to present the facts before officials and, if necessary, the public.

2) Constant work to improve the quality of education provided for Negro children as well as whites. There are some problems peculiar to each community and each local committee should decide on projects to be emphasized. Three specific projects may be mentioned as examples:

a) Provision of adequate funds for necessary school buildings for Negro pupils.
b) In some communities, equitable distribution of funds in local education units.
c) Equalization of salaries under comparable working conditions and for comparable teaching loads.

3) Promotion of improved housing for Negroes and whites. Specific projects should include:

a) Encouragement and guidance for new housing projects, private and public. This includes arousing and developing public opinion.
b) Provision for adequate area for Negro houses in each community.

4) Support of State and local public health programme which will improve health of Negroes as well as whites. This includes:

a) Support of an all Negro staff for Piedmont.
b) Provision of adequate opportunity for Negro doctors to practice in local hospitals.
c) Education on subject of health condition and needs.

5) Improvement of employment opportunities for Negroes. This can be done especially by breaking down prejudice. A specific project is provision for on-the-job training for Negroes as well as whites in each community.

6) General effort to develop intercultural understanding through the arrangement for interracial speeches and round tables in programmes of civic and church clubs and organizations, through promotion of forums, through press and radio. Allied with this is a wider observance of Race Relations Sunday in February.

PROGRAM OF THE RURAL CHURCH DEPARTMENT FOR 1946.

The following is the program of work as outlined by the executive committee of the Rural Church Department for 1946:

1. Promote the Rural Ministers' Summer School to be held at V.P.I. July 8-12, 1946.

2. Lend support to county ministerial associations and county councils of churches.

3. Actively promote the observance of Rural Life Sunday and the holding of Harvest Home Festivals throughout the State.

4. Make awards to Ministers presenting best sermons relating to rural life. Accumulate such sermons for publication.

5. Prepare a pamphlet on "The Relation of the Rural Church to Public Agencies Dealing with Farm Families".

6. Hold four or more one day interdenominational Rural Life Institutes.

7. Encourage active rural church committees in each denomination with representation on the executive committee of the Rural Church Department of the Council.

Special committees of the Rural Church Department have already been appointed to carry through on each of these projects during 1946.

* * * * *

The Commission on Activities respectfully submits this program of work for 1946 for discussion and approval.

R. B. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman.

8

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

3/17/47

FROM: J. O. Slade

SUBJECT: Municipal Race Relations Committees in the South.

1. Baltimore, Maryland
   Mayor's Interracial Commission on Housing
   City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland

2. Durham, North Carolina
   Committee on Interracial Affairs,
   appointed by Mayor.
   City Hall, Durham, North Carolina.

3. Elizabeth City, North Carolina
   Interracial Council,
   appointed by Mayor.
   City Hall, Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

4. Louisville, Kentucky
   Louisville Interracial Committee,
   appointed by Mayor.
   Louisville Trust Building,
   Louisville, Kentucky.

5. Norfolk, Virginia
   A bi-racial committee was appointed in 1946 by the City Manager to study a local housing problem. This may or may not be a "permanent" committee.

NOTE: It is very probable that there are other Southern Municipal Race Relations Committees authorized by Mayors, but the committees above are the only ones listed in A Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations.

State Committees —
Virginia

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1948

Southern Regional Council

Release Monday, August 30, 1948

Dr. R. B. Montgomery of Lynchburg, President of the Virginia Council of Churches announces the appointment of the Rev. C. Emerson Smith of Hampton as Director of the Department of Interracial Cooperation succeeding Dr. Thomas C. Allen. Mr. Smith will take over on September 1st but will not be in the office until after Labor Day. In the meantime he will be getting acquainted with leaders of the Council and house hunting in Richmond. The Biographical sketch follows:

C. Emerson Smith

Born in Itu, Brazil, in 1917, of Southern Presbyterian missionary parents, he has been a resident of Virginia since 1930 when his father was appointed Professor of Theology at Union Theological Seminary in Richmond.

A graduate of Thomas Jefferson High School, he received the B. A. degree from the University of Richmond, with a major in Philosophy. He received the B. D. degree from Union Theological Seminary in 1943, having served as a student assistant in Petersburg, Virginia, and in mountain Home Mission work in North Carolina.

In 1943 he married Alice McElroy, of Richmond, a graduate of Westhampton College and the Assembly's Training School. Mrs. Smith is a great niece of Woodrow Wilson and was born in Japan where her parents were missionaries. Her father is Dr. I. S. McElroy, Secretary of the American Bible Society for the Virginia - Carolina area with headquarters in Richmond. She served as Director of Religious Education at the Ginter Park Methodist Church before her marriage in 1943.

He was Superintendent of the 17th Street Mission, Richmond, Virginia from 1942 - 47.

During the summer of 1947 he taught Bible and Philosophy at Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, West Virginia. He was an instructor in Bible and Philosophy and the director of the Student Christian Association at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, 1947 -48.

DR. THOMAS C. ALLEN EXPRESSES ENCOURAGEMENT OVER VIRGINIA'S RACE

RELATION PROGRESS AS HE LEAVES FOR FEDERAL COUNCIL POST.

Virginia is entering upon a new day of increasing good will and understanding among its white and colored citizens, Dr. Thomas C. Allen observed as he prepared to leave his post as director of the department of interracial cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches to assume his new job as co-secretary of the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He left Richmond on August 30 to take over his new office on September 2.

A native of Chase City, Dr. Allen became director of interracial cooperation in Virginia in 1943 and has been its departmental director since the agency's absorption into the Virginia Council of Churches in 1945.

In summarizing the advances made in the field of race relations in the Commonwealth during 1948, Dr. Allen pointed out that progress was made in providing better health facilities and educational opportunities; and, participation by Negroes in law enforcement and the use of the ballot.

He cited the fact that more Negro citizens are participating in civic affairs and in voting. During the recent elections Negroes ran for the offices of council in six cities in Virginia. He added that although only one of these, Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, was successful, all the candidates received an encouraging number of votes in their localities. Moreover, Negro citizens are now being appointed to serve on committees and commissions at the local and State levels throughout the Commonwealth. Among these is Dr. H. T. Penn who was recently named to serve on the school board of the city of Roanoke. In 1947 William A. Lawrence was elected to the Board of Supervisors in Nansemond County.

Dr. Allen also noted that better health facilities are being provided for Negro citizens in the Commonwealth, especially for tubercular patients with the recently approved plan by the State to increase the bed capacity at Piedmont Sanatorium and also to erect a new sanatorium in Eastern Virginia. Of the 25 additional medical scholarships made available by recent legislation, five have been designated for Negro students.

The former director said that Virginia "presents a pattern that is unique in the Southern region in that the over-all program of race relations is an integral part of the activities of the Council of Churches". He added that the department's program for interracial cooperation in the Old Dominion is serving as "a challenge for church, civic and community leaders", who are giving it a favorable reception to increase good will and understanding between the races.

In his new position, Dr. Allen will serve as co-secretary with Dr. J. Oscar Lee, present executive secretary of the race relations department of the Federal Council of Churches. Dr. Lee is also a Virginian and a former professor at the Virginia Union University.

A graduate of Wake Forest College and of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., Dr. Allen has been an instructor at Simmons University at Louisville, Ky.; a fellow in the department of theology at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; associate professor of Bible at Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark; and pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, Louisville, Salem Baptist Church in Caroline County and of Warrenton Baptist Church. Since 1943 he has devoted his full time to work in the race relations field.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, 1444 East Main Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA -Aug.30,1948

39 - Women's Council for Interracial Coop Norfolk

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1949
Southern Regional Council

WOMEN'S COUNCIL FOR INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

ANNUAL REPORT 1948-49

In an organization as young as ours, one can see each year's peculiar growth and development more clearly than is possible at a later time, and so, what appears as the distinguishing characteristic for 1948-49 is the place that we have achieved in Norfolk's community of organizations and the closeness of our cooperation with some of these groups. The subject matter of our monthly programs has been so related to the interests of various organizations that we have opened our meetings to the public. Nearly 1300 invitations have been sent out - most of them to individuals, but about 200 of them to organizations.

COOPERATION We have worked with City and school officials, the YWCA, the Norfolk County Medical Society, WTAR, Community Councils, Health Department, Housing Authority, Federated Missionary Council and the Norfolk Ministers Interracial group. With each City Councilman we discussed the advantages we believed our schools would gain if there were a Negro on the School Board. To the City Manager and Director of Safety, we have expressed our hope for an officially appointed bi-racial committee to deal with and prevent tensions between the races (fifty American cities have such committees). Meals and meetings, big and little, have been held at the YWCA, whose help to us has been unending. School, health, Medical and housing officials have assisted with programs and private conferences. Two of us (Mrs. GWC Brown and Mrs. Arnold Strauss) have been invited to become members-at-large of the Central Community Council and assigned to a three-man Committee on "Human Relations". Several of us have prepared and served the monthly luncheons at Old St.Paul's Episcopal Church for meetings there of the ministers' interdenominational interracial group.

PROGRAMS Mrs. Dudley Cooper and Miss Hunter Washington, co-chairmen.
In October and April our meetings were purely for discussion of our own plans. In November we had a panel discussion on "Venereal Disease Problems and Community Responsibility" with Mr. Alex Bell, Dr. D. J. Cornick, Dr. Jack Harris, Dr. Harry Pariser and Mrs. Olga Pharr as participants. In December, Mr. Paul D. Willaims of Richmond, president of the Southern Regional Council and a prominent Catholic was the speaker: "Toward Economic Progress in the South". Discussants of his paper were Father Richard H. Riverd, Mr. Thomas W. Young and Mr. Preston Blake. Our subject for January was "Housing". Following a dramatic movie on the ills of the unplanned, overcrowded city, a panel was held by Messrs. Lawrence Cox, Horace Christopher, Walter Hoffman, James Rhea and Mrs. William VanNewkirk. In February, Mr. J. Rupert Picott of Richmond, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, presented facts concerning the plight of public schools in Virginia. Mr. J. J. Brewbaker and Mrs. Mary McMurran of the Norfolk School system discessed local conditions. The bi-racial, unemotional approach to venereal disease, lack of industrial training and opportunities, poor housing and overcrowded schools developed the facts of great racial inequalities and prepared us for the March discussion of "The Offender and the Community", presented by Mr. William Shands Meacham, Associate Editor, Virginian-Pilot and former Virginia Commissioner of Probation and Parole. May brought us happier fare. At the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences on May 1st, we heard of very penetrating talk on "Negro Art Expression in America" by Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld, director of Art Education, Pennsylvania State College. At the same time, we viewed the fine exhibition of "Contemporary American Art" in which we found many paintings and sculptures by modern Negro as well as white artists. Our open meetings, which attracted capacity audiences, listed many failures in our human engineering and put responsibility on each of us to improve conditions. Two thousand and thirty-six meeting notices were sent to our own membership.

RADIO
At the request of WTAR and in cooperation with several physicians, we sponsored four broadcasts on Venereal Disease in December, assisting with script writing and presentations. Miss Washington prepared and helped present two radio programs on Negro art during May.

NEWS LETTER
Since monthly meetings were devoted to general programs, our News Letter was used for making reports to the membership. The primary purpose of the Letter is, however, to serve as a digest of information on interracial happenings all over the country. Edited by Mrs. Zetlin, mimeographed by Mrs. Green, addressed by Mrs. J. C. Moore (with 5 helpers) and mailed by Mrs. Brown, about 2500 copies of the News Letter have been sent out. They have gone to our own membership and to 20 to 50 other interested persons per month.

MEMBERSHIP Mrs. Louis Jaffe and Mrs. Otis Dark, co-chairmen.
Membership increased this year from 214 to 263 - 94 new members joined - 45 dropped out. Of the latter, 20 moved away, 5 resigned and 20 did not rejoin. We end the year with a few more white than Negro members.

PUBLIC HOUSING Special project of the Community Education Committee.
Mrs. Mildred Peters, Mrs. Arnold Strauss, co-chairmen, assisted by Mrs. William Van Newkirk and 10 committee members acquainted Norfolk women with facts about local slum conditions and the shortage of low cost housing. Letters urging housing discussions and offering program help were sent to 178 womens religious and civic groups with the result that 700 housing outlines written by Mrs. Van Newkirk and mimeographed by Mrs. Brown were distributed. Upon request, our Community Education Committee furnished speakers and photographs for 20 meetings but, undoubtedly, many organizations conducted housing meetings with only the help of our outline. Letters about housing were sent also to 125 ministers, priests and rabbis. In addition, copies of the "Program for Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches" were sent to the clergy and to the auziliary presidents composing the Federated Missionary Council.

SCHOOLS Mrs. Sam Green and Mrs. Gammon Williamson, co-chairmen.
The most important project of this 14 member committee is still unfinished as it must depend on arrangements by the medical director of schools while Dr. Hand, in turn, has been awaiting help from the State's medical schools. We wished to have established in the Norfolk public schools a "sight-saving class" for Negroes similar to the class for white children. To do so it is necessary to find some 20 children whose vision falls within limits established by the Virginia Commission for the Blind and, to find these children, it has seemed desirable to have ophthalmologists examine all Negro pupils. To find enough eye doctors to make the examinations is the bottle-neck of the project. Meantime the Committee has continued its plan for intercultural exchanges in the schools. Last year a white and Negro school exchanged art work. This year the "flute chorus 8 of the John T. West School presented a program of Christmas music to the assembly at Ocean View School. In August the "Start School at the Start" campaign, headed by Mrs. Chesson, assisted by Mrs. Green and Mrs. Zetlin, was repeated. The sound truck summoning children to school was sent into Berkley and Lamberts Point this time as well as covering the Church Street area. There was, again, an appreciable gain in first-day school enrollments.

HEALTH Mrs. Herbert Cochran and Mrs. P. J. Chesson, co-chairmen. 40 members.
Some of this committee's projects, like those of the School Committee, have been conditioned by happenings in the public schools. A fund for free eye glasses was solicited from Negro clubs and $65.00 has been promised for use when the school eye examination campaign gets under way. Measles and chicken pox in the schools delayed this year's patch testing campaign. It is now in progress and the Health Committee is furnishing four to eight volunteers two days a week to assist the school doctors and nurses. The committee has cooperated with the Negro Medical Association by giving talks on health at schools and recreational centers during Negro Health Week. Volunteer assistance has been offered to the Kings Daughters Well-Baby Clinic, the Norfolk Community Hospital and the City Health Department. The Health Committee expressed to the Norfolk County Medical Society the whole Council's interest in pre-natal blood testing for syphilis and for closer supervision of mid-wives. Last spring our Council stimulated holding pre-school clinics in Negro elementary schools. This month the Negro P.T. A. is taking over the project. Another project awaiting more favorable conditions is that of furnishing free dental care to indigent pupils at St.Joseph's School. This parochial school, educating 550 Negro children is not given dental service by the City. We have a matching fund of $100.00 promised and plan to solicit money and dental service as soon as practicable.

FINANCES
Mrs. Harry Mansbach, Finance Chairman, who has audited our books, states that the accounts are correct. Mrs. W. O. McCoy, Treasurer, submits the following report:

INCOME *	$185.53	Bal. May 17, 1948
	405.00	Dues received
	590.53	
	368.57	Expenditures 1948-49
	$221.96	Bal carried forward into 1949-50

EXPENDITURES	$11.00	President	$ 36.25	News Letter	
	3.00	1st Vice Pres.	32.63	Education Committee	
	41.86	Recording Secy.	3.47	Health	
	25.35	Corres. Secy	16.00	Membership	
	23.00	Treasurer	150.91	Program	
	20.00	Gift to YWCA	5.10	School	Total $368.57

OFFICERS
Besides doing routine correspondence, Mrs. Arnold Zetlin, Corresponding Secretary wrote two special letters in the name of the Council. The first, published in the Virginian-Pilot as a "Letter to the Editor", commended the publicity given by the newspaper to the educational needs of the Negro in the South. The second was addressed to the City Council, the School Board and the City Planning Commission and protested the encroachment of manufacturing on residence neighborhoods. Council records are on file at the YWCA and are open for reference. The first vice president has written letters of welcome to all 94 new members. The president has had a finger in most of the Council's pies and (to mix metaphors) has helped to keep all the balls in the air at the same time.

8-23-49

My dear Mrs Huff:-

I am asking the president of the WOMENS COUNCIL FOR INTERRACIAL COOPERATION to send you a copy of our 1948-49 annual report. It was just a mimeographed affair which had the last several paragraphs cut off in order to make it fit into 2 pages! This summer we have made, at the request of our Housing Authority, a survey of some 2300 families living in 47 slum blocks and, thereby, helped a bit in getting for Norfolk the second Public Housing allocation made in the nation. I sent Mrs Henry Havens the name and address of our new president (Mrs G W C Brown, 1008 Church St., Norfolk) Could you see that it is recorded in your organization files? At present I am away from home. Of course there is no charge for our very simple report.

Sincerely yours,

Inez R Slaughter

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J. HUBERT ANDERSON
Vice-President
ARTHUR W. NEWELL
Vice-President
U. G. WILSON
Vice-President
MRS. E. O. PARKINSON
Vice-President
W. A. MANN
Treasurer

STAFF
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Christian Education
EVELYN LANGFORD, Supervisor
Weekday Religious Education
MAXINE LEVELS
Assistant in Christian Education
C. EMERSON SMITH, Director
Christian Social Relations
CLARENCE M. BROWN, Director
Public Relations and Youth Work
ISAAC A. HENDERSON
Minister to Migrants

OFFICE SECRETARIES
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MRS. WILLIAM H. BROWN, Jr.
MRS. M. P. HUGHES

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Christian Education
W. CARROLL BROOKE
Christian Social Relations
MRS. JOSEPH D. DEAL
Council of Church Women
A. E. ACEY
Evangelism and Missions
JAMES L. ROBERTSON
Public Relations
R. G. HUTCHESON
Rural Church

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I. NORRIS BLAKE, Richmond
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R. R. ROOKE, Richmond
W. T. SANGER, Richmond
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E. T. THOMPSON, Richmond
EDWARD A. WAYNE, Richmond
U. G. WILSON, Portsmouth

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

MINOR C. MILLER, Executive Secretary

109 West Grace Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

☆

Planters Bank Building
Bridgewater, Virginia

October 29, 1954

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Thank you for your letter of October 26. I greatly appreciate the Southern Regional Council's making it possible for me to attend the staff meeting at Atlanta on November 9 through 11th. I have been able to cancel my engagement for the 11th so as to be able to stay for the entire meeting.

Will you be so kind as to make Hotel Reservations for me for the nights of the 9th and 10th.

Sincerely yours,

Emerson Smith

C. Emerson Smith
DIRECTOR
CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

CES:lj

Washington Daily News, Nov. 17, 1954
Article by Marthya Strayer -- Orderly School Integration Seems Improbable in Virginia

"So many violent words were spoken by white citizens of Virginia at the Governor's hearing on public school de-segregation that the prospects for reasonable and intelligent merger of Virginia's white and Negro public schools today seem very slim.

"Negroes listened in silence as white speaker after speaker hurled harsh words at their people.....for the most part, turned the other cheek and spoke softly though bluntly. Mrs. Clifford B. Chambliss of the Independent Voters' League of Suffolk County, which has 64 percent Negro population, told the hearing: 'I represent Negro women in domestic service. We are integrated into your homes. Negro women are the first teachers of many of your children. Maybe some of them are caring for your babies while you sit here and listen to the opposition against integration. Negro women are diplomatic. We are in your homes, we listen to your conversations, but we don't go out and tell what we hear. You can trust us. You don't need to be afraid of us; we aren't afraid of you. All we ask is that you let our children sit beside yours in school.'

"Mrs. Chambliss said she is the mother of seven little mulatto Negro children whose grandfather was one of the wealthiest white men in Southampton Country.

"Rev. Charles S. Evans said 'our segregated pattern has made most Negroes mentally sick.....Negroes in general have an inferiority complex. Our outward mirth and merriment are techniques which we have developed in order to survive.'"

January 7, 1955

Dictated January 6th

Mr. J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary
Virginia Teachers Association
Clay Street at Fourth
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Picott:

When I talked to Mrs. Jaffe in Norfolk about the one meeting of the Nominating Committee on Tuesday, February 1, she was willing to serve but immediately took up my tentative offer of trying to arrange the meeting at Petersburg instead of at Richmond. So much easier for her to get there and back on the N. & W.

I think that we Richmond Virginians owe some duty to the rest of the state to try to put an occasional meeting somewhere besides Richmond.

I do hope you won't think it too much to be asked to come over to Petersburg for the meeting that day. I asked Harry Roberts to try to work out the luncheon arrangements. SRC will be glad to pay for your travel to Petersburg and back, and for the luncheon of course.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Fred Routh

P.S. Suggested time of convening 12:15, Tuesday, February 1, at Virginia State College. Suggested time to promise to be through, 2:30 p.m.

January 7, 1955

Dictated January 6th

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Paul:

For the meeting of the Nominating Committee Tuesday, February 1, would it be all right with you if we meet at Petersburg? Mrs. Jaffe has a considerable preference for meeting there as being accessible by N. & W. That seems to me reasonable, and I think the rest of us should try to get there.

The Southern Regional Council will gladly pay for your expenses getting over and back, and for the luncheon of course.

Will send you lists in a few days.

Thank Kitty for the refreshments. Very refreshing!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Fred Routh

P. S. Suggested time of convening 12:15, Tuesday, February 1, at Virginia State College. Suggested time to promise to be through, 2:30 p.m.

January 7, 1955

Dictated January 6th

Mr. Harry Roberts
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Harry:

Back safe and sound.

Confirmation about the Nominating Committee. It meets February 1. The members of it are Carrol Brooke, Chairman, Paul Williams, Rupert Picott, Mrs. Louis Jaffe, James Ellison, yourself, and Wilson Brown.

It's one and only meeting is that day. It's purpose is to pick people to be a thirty, or perhaps 40, man Virginia Council on Human Relations.

Problem: Mrs. Jaffe expressed a strong preference for having the meeting in Petersburg. Richmond is just too far for her she says. I don't blame her. She can get to Petersburg on the N. & W. quicko and back home.

Could you arrange a luncheon gathering at the college or somewhere in Petersburg on Tuesday, February 1? Seven members of the Committee plus Emerson Smith, plus George Mitchell, total nine. There ought to be a secretaryish person present too to scribble things down. Total ten. SRC will foot the bill.

I will be sending you lists later on.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P. S. Suggested time of convening, 12:15, Tuesday, February 1. Suggested time to promise to be through, 2:30 p.m.

cc: Fred Routh ✓

January 7, 1955

(Dictated January 6th)

Mrs. Louis Jaffe
74 Pinecroft Lane
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Jaffe:

This confirms my request by phone today that you be good enough to serve as a member of the Nominating Committee of the Virginia members of the Southern Regional Council, which Committee will be asked to select persons suitable to serve on a Virginia Council on Human Relations.

I am trying to work out arrangements for the one and only meeting of the new Nominating Committee to be on Tuesday, February 1, at Virginia State College at Petersburg.

Nice of you to serve.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Fred Routh ✓

cc: Fred Routh ✓

January 7, 1955

Dictated January 6

Mr. Wilson M. Brown
State Planters Bank
Ninth Street at Main
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brown:

This is to confirm your kind willingness to serve as a member of the Nominating Committee to select thirty-odd persons to be members of a to-be-formed Virginia Council on Human Relations.

The other members of the Nominating Committee are: The Reverend W. C. Brooke of Staunton; Mr. J. M. Ellison, Mr. J. Rupert Picott, and Mr. Paul Williams of Richmond; Mr. Harry Roberts of Virginia State College at Petersburg; and Mrs. Louis Jaffe of Norfolk.

The Committee should hold its one meeting on Tuesday, February 1, 1955. Carefully prepared lists of suitable persons will be available for the Committee's choosing. Emerson Smith and I will both be present and available.

Mrs. Jaffe expressed a considerable preference for the meeting to occur at Petersburg, as being accessible to her by the Norfolk and Western. I realise that that inconveniences you, but I hope not greatly so.

I will try to make arrangements for the meeting to be at Virginia State College at Petersburg, and suppose that it can be arranged. Will let you know.

I think there's nothing further for you to do until the time comes for the meeting when you ought to be present and put your judgment on the names available.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P. S. Suggested time of convening, 12:15, Tuesday, February 1. Suggested time to promise to be through, 2:30 p.m. Expenses will be paid.

January 7, 1955

Dictated January 6

The Reverend W. C. Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooke:

I spent last Tuesday, January 4th, in Richmond, and used the day in trying to get things finished up for the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Emerson and I agreed that the democratic way to proceed would be to write to the eighty or ninety persons in Virginia who have continued to be members of the Southern Regional Council and ask them to assist the selection of a seven-man nominating committee. Then the nominating committee would pick the thirty-odd people to be members of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

I have the firm assurance of the Division of Christian Social Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches -- verbally -- that such an arrangement would be workable and unexceptionable. Also, Emerson and the Virginia Council of Churches would work with the new group, though the two agencies would be distinct.

The Nominating Committee as selected is made up of yourself, as Chairman, Wilson Brown, Rupert Picott, Paul Williams, J. M. Ellison, Harry Roberts, and Mrs. Louis Jaffe. Everybody but you has agreed to serve. We all hope that you will serve.

The Nominating Committee only has to meet once. The day selected is Tuesday, February 1. Place is probably Petersburg, as being easy for Mrs. Jaffe to reach by the Norfolk and Western. SRC will gladly pay for the travel and for the luncheon involved for the meeting February 1. Details later, but tentatively selected time is 12:15, and we ought to be through by 2:30 p.m.

I have got great long scratchy lists of suitable persons and will get the scratches off and retyped, and will send you lists in a few days. Emerson and I went over the list together with care, and I have consulted with Mr. Hancock, Mr. Ellison, and Mr. Picott re lists. Also, friends in northern Virginia are sending lists, and the Norfolk Interracial Committee is sending in a list. So, we have lists galore. I do hope that this will work with you. This will be a considerable service, and all of us will be most grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Fred Routh ✓

55

January 7, 195~~4~~

Dictated January 6th

Mr. James M. Ellison
President
Virginia Union University
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Ellison:

When I talked with Mrs. Jaffe in Norfolk about the meeting of the Nominating Committee, Tuesday, February 1, she was willing to serve, but had a strong preference for the meeting to be held at Petersburg -- accessible to her by the N. & W.

As a Richmond citizen, I feel some obligation to put an occasional Virginia meeting in some city other than Richmond, and I told Mrs. Jaffe that I would do my best to get the meeting in Petersburg and, probably, at Virginia State College.

I hope that that is workable with you. We could pay for your travel over there and back, as well as for the luncheon.

I will send you some more lists of names in a few days.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Fred Routh ✓

P. S. Suggested time of convening 12:15, Tuesday, February 1, at Virginia State College. Suggested time to promise to be through, 2:30 p.m.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

February 25, 1955

Reverend Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooke:

I had a letter from Harry Roberts on February 9th, written, I daresay, in his capacity as a member of the Nominating Committee, recalling the fact that he thought highly of Dr. Kernodle, Head of the Department of Sociology at William and Mary.

Roberts said that Kernodle has had William and Mary students to do a study on the social conditions of Negroes in that area. And Roberts said that he, Roberts, thought Kernodle would be a good person on the Virginia Council on Human Relations, when and if a vacancy came along.

I pass this information on to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR ✓
CHP

February 25, 1955

(Dictated February 24)

Mr. Carroll Brooke
Box 206
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brooke:

Pro forma at this time, but for your careful scrutiny when you come into the time, I send you a set of the leading memoranda which have described to state groups the relationship with them of this Atlanta office of the SRC. Indeed I send you two sets in order that you may have one for yourself, and another to hand to whomsever you ultimately select in Virginia as the paid executive.

Along with the two sets of memos comes a single example of the monthly reporting form on money and the monthly reporting form on New South subscriptions.

No action is needed out of this about any of these items, except to look through them and absorb as much detail as you wish.

I continue to be gratified with the meeting the other day.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls - 2 sets of Memos 1-11
cc: CHP
FBR ✓

FBR

C
O
P
Y

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke
Post Office Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

March 17, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I have forwarded Mr. Solenberger's application to Dr. Moreland, and the names of several other persons and their data which have come to me.

I had a letter from Dr. Moreland today and he is in hopes of going ahead with his committee; he is endeavoring to have a meeting with Dr. Ellison to talk over proceedings before he calls a meeting.

We are hoping to have a meeting of the board on May 9 or 10th; but this date will depend upon the action of the committees. I am trying to urge them to act; but I do not know what has gone on to date.

I think we are moving along well.

I had a very disappointing letter from Armistead L. Boothe, who has asked me to strike his name from the list of persons accepting membership. It sounds as if political pressure has been brought to bear upon him; and only last week there was an article in most of the papers denying that Colgate Darden had accepted membership. The Times-Dispatch (Richmond) called me long distance for comments, and I told them that Dr. Darden was correct and that it was their paper's mistake which listed him; I had written Dr. Darden the day the papers came out.

I can understand in the present controversy over the schools that legislators do not want to be tied to our organization which has a very definite point of view.

If there is anything you think I ought to be doing, please let me know.

With best regards,

Faithfully yours,

/s/

Carroll Brooke

P.S. I am enclosing an account of the office expenses relating to our organizational meeting. W.C.B.

Subject: National City Lines, Inc. - owns Montgomery Bus Lines
from proxy statement dated March 31, 1955

Names of Principal Stockholders and Securities Beneficially Owned, January 31, 1955, common stock	No. of shares common stock
E. Roy Fitzgerald, President	38,350
F. G. Beansley, Vice President	1,000
W. R. Fitzgerald, Vice President	36,500
William T. Rossell, President and General Manager of Transit Research Corporation	500
Robert H. Farrell, company attorney	1,000
Lawrence M. Marks, banker	32,000
Frank A. Willard, banker	100
David R. Calhoun, President, St. Louis Trust	1,000
C. Frank Reavis, lawyer	2,800
E. V. Anderson, Vice President	1,000
D. M. Pratt, Chairman, Baltimore Transit and President, Philadelphia Transportation Company	900
John L. Wilson, Vice President, Anheuser-Busch, Inc.	3,000 1/
E. C. Houghton, President, Los Angeles Transit and Chairman, Railroad Equipment and Realty	200
R. Stuart Moore, President, Los Angeles Motor Express	6,000
John M. Fitzgerald	12,316

1/ In addition, Mr. Wilson as joint tenant with his daughter, Mary Wilson, is the record holder of 300 shares, and as joint tenant with his daughter, Kay L. Wilson, of 300 shares.

In addition, the nominees for director also hold shares of subsidiaries of the company. Such holdings, apart from insubstantial holdings, are as follows:

Name	No. of Shares	Name of stock
Robert H. Farrell	200	St. Louis Public Service A
E. V. Anderson	1,200	St. Louis Public Service A
	100	Los Angeles Transit Lines common
John L. Wilson	4,000	St. Louis Public Service A
	50	Los Angeles Transit Lines common
E. C. Houghton	4,350	Los Angeles Transit common
	100	Railway Equipment & Realty Co. common
R. Stuart Moore	400	Los Angeles Transit Lines common

FBR

May 20, 1955

Mr. William F. Cooper
Hampton Institute
Hampton Institute, Va.

Dear Bill:

We have just received in this office a letter from Jack Marion informing us that both you and he had accepted positions with the Virginia Council on Human Relations and let me say that we are highly pleased with your acceptance.

He mentioned in his letter that you both hope to come down to Atlanta in the not too distant future to confer with the central staff on the possibilities of areas of work in Virginia and we approve of this. We are having a meeting at Camp New Hope, North Carolina, June 1st , 2nd, and 3rd of all of our state staff people and I strongly urge that both you and Jack Marion attend this meeting at the expense, of course, of the Virginia Council. I am enclosing the memo we sent to all of our state people regarding this meeting. I earnestly believe that you would get a great deal from such a conference for here will be assembled our state people, some of whom have been working in the field for a year and here, too, will be gathered our central office staff.

I look forward to working with you in the future for I'm the guy who travels about the South working with state staff and boards of directors. Once more it is good to have you with us and I hope to see you in North Carolina.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant for State
Organizations

FBR:rnf

FBR

May 20, 1955

Rev. John H. Marion
Bon Air Presbyterian Church
Bon Air, Virginia

Dear Jack:

George Mitchell has just given me your letter of May 19th which officially confirms your acceptance of the position of Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations and let me say how pleased we are to have you with us. I'm the guy who travels about the South assisting and working with state staff people and state boards of directors.

You mentioned in your letter the possibilities of you and Mr. Cooper coming down to Atlanta for a week or more in the near future. We are having a state staff meeting on June 1st, 2nd and 3rd at Camp New Hope, North Carolina, and I am enclosing all of the information on this meeting. I believe that it will be of inestimable help to you and Mr. Cooper to attend this meeting for here will be assembled all of our state staff people, some of whom by now have had a year's experience in the field. Here also will be assembled the central office staff to work with and advise our state people. If it is at all possible I highly recommend that you come. I am writing Mr. Cooper a separate letter and inviting him to the meeting also. I think after attending the meeting, you will feel less like Abraham of whom it was said that "he went out not knowing wither he went" and you will find at the meeting certain guide posts for future activities.

I will look forward very much to working with you in the future and certainly we would like to have you come down to Atlanta and sit in with us here in the central office and talk about some of the things which can be done in Virginia. One of our chief interests always is to have a strong, responsible and representative state policy-making board and in Virginia we believe you have an admirable group that will help set the framework within which professional staff will work.

Once more, glad to have you with us and I look forward to seeing you at Camp New Hope.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant for State
Organization

FBR:rnf

Box 203
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia
May 25, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant for State Organizations
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Thanks for the invitation to attend the State Directors' Conference at Camp New Hope on June 1, 2, and 3. A commencement address on the night of the 1st will keep me away from the first session, but I plan to arrive at the Camp at mid-morning Thursday, June 2nd and can remain until Friday afternoon. This is a real opportunity for us "Freshmen" from Virginia.

It is going to be good to get acquainted with you and others of the state and central office staffs. Count on my cooperation.

Cordially,

Bill

William M. Cooper

JUN 17 1955

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 15, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I am planning to attend the Twelfth Annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, June 27 to July 9. I understand that Dr. Marion is also planning to attend, so that we hope to be well fortified as we begin our program in July.

It was good to meet you at New Hope and to become acquainted with the program as a whole. Your closing statement on Friday morning is one that I shall cherish as I attempt to do my part in Virginia.

Best wishes until we meet in Nashville.

Very sincerely yours,

W. M. Cooper

William M. Cooper

WMC:mlr

DSM
for your info

Box 203, Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia
July 10, 1955

Dr. Fred Routh, Asst. Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

The enclosed expense account is for the trip to and from Tuskegee to attend the Race Relations Institute which was a valuable experience for all of us.

Virginia is still slowing against the tide. We meet Wednesday to get a civil rights underway. Come to see us when you can.

Very sincerely
W. M. Cooper

Box 203 Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia
July 15, 1955

Dr George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

JUL 18 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Dr. Marion suggested that I write you that we have not yet received the books that were to be sent each of us. Let us know if they were sent so we can begin to trace them.

We are getting under way in Virginia and should be really in business about August first. The recent court decisions outlawing segregation in recreation parks and on bus transportation are keeping the issue alive to say the least.

Best wishes from all of us here in Virginia

Sincerely,

W. H. Cooper

John H. Marion
~~Beatrice V. Marion~~

Bon Air, Virginia

July 21, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant for State Organizations
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Just a note to say that the information you requested in your latest memorandum is being assembled and will be forwarded to you in a day or so. There was some checking we had to do in connection with the Board of Directors, and I hope we can have this out of the way by tomorrow.

We shall try to have all the answers to your questions in your hands by the first of next week.

Cordially,

Jack Marion

John H. Marion

JHM:plr

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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President

JOHN M. ELLISON
1st Vice-President

MRS. SARAH PATTON BOYLE
2nd Vice-President

WILSON M. BROWN
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STAFF

JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

September 16, 1955

SEP 19 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

It is good to know that Irene Osborne will be with us early in January. I reported this fact to our Board at our meeting on the thirteenth, and the members were also delighted that we would have Miss Osborne with us.

I am starting at once to try to set up a schedule which will enable us to make full and effective use of her time while she is with us. We will let you know more fully about this as plans develop.

We shall get off a much fuller report to you and George just as soon as some of the money-raising activities are less pressing than they are now.

Best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Jack Marion

John H. Marion

JHM:plr

NCOSTA WORKSHOP, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1955

RESOLUTIONS

The times demand of all citizens that they speak up now for democracy. Accepting this responsibility, we the officers of twelve state teachers associations assembled here in Nashville and representating some 75,000 teachers of the South and Southwest, unanimously agree that:

1. We, in no uncertain terms petition the N. E. A. through its Executive Committee to take a more active leadership role in the desegregation process through the appointment of a committee or committees whose responsibility shall be to immediately assemble and distribute information about successful techniques of inter-group and inter-social action for proper implementation of the school desegregation process.

2. We urge, as a human relations gesture that would be unsurpassed for membership growth and realization, that the N.E.A. immediately set its "own house" in order through the employment of persons of color in the professional staff (executives, secretarial and clerical workers) in the Washington, D. C. headquarters.

3. We ask that the present scope, work and procedures of the N.E.A. Defense Commission be re-examined in the light of recently established national policy and we serve notice herewith that thousands of N.E.A. members in the South and Southwest now expect and shall expect the N.E.A. Defense Commission to come to their assistance and defense where such defense is proper and where needed.

4., a. We urge the N. E. A. to take leadership in or to actively support the NCOSTA and other allied organizations in the search for philanthropic foundation financial support for the establishment of a central clearing office or agency that would serve as an information center, clearing house and/or liaison for and between the teacher displaced in the South and Southwest because of the desegregation process and the teaching positions that may be open in other sections of America, particularly in the West, North and East.

b. And, we urge that in this proposal funds also be sought to underwrite the salaries of teachers dismissed in the desegregation process in the South and Southwest:

1. while they are awaiting new employment, and

2. if they will participate in litigation to secure their full rights under law.

5. That this Council pledge its financial support to NAACP, and particularly the Division of Teacher Information and Security through a pro-rated basis per NCOSTA State Association member as follows:

Membership-		Amount
7781	Alabama	$ 1800.00
3000	Arkansas	750.00
5247	Florida	1500.00
8000	Georgia	1800.00
1450	Kentucky	500.00
5600	Louisiana	1500.00
5602	Mississippi	1500.00
3256	Tennessee	750.00
8009	Texas	1800.00
9094	North Carolina	1800.00
1149	Oklahoma	250.00
6473	South Carolina	1500.00
6508	Virginia	1500.00
		16950.00

6. That the NCOSTA recognize that in the final analysis increased NEA memberships from our groups will place NEA members in a stronger position to request and demand more active NEA participation in the school desegregation process. Accordingly, we pledge ourselves to work for such additional NEA memberships.

7. That NCOSTA urges support of the Southern Regional Council and its affiliates - the various State human relations organizations - as a pertinent and highly potential resource in the school desegregation process.

8. That NCOSTA lauds the work of the NAACP and particularly the Legal and Defense Fund, Division of Teacher Information and Security including Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Dr. John W. Davis, Daniel Byrd, Attorney Elwood Chisholm and others for outstanding work that is making a real, vital and genuine contribution to advancing the frontiers of democracy.

9. That we express our thanks to Tennessee State University and particularly to Dr. Hillard A Bowen, Chairman, School of Education, G. B. Brooks, Executive Secretary, Tennessee Education Congress and the charming and affable Mrs. Mable Belle Crooks for the generous hospitality rendered in the hallowed tradition so symbolic of the Volunteer State.

10. That we recognize and express our appreciation to the NEA, Dr. William G. Carr and its representative Dr. Lyle W. Ashby for sharing in the meeting and to the American Teachers Association in absentia for interest in the causes of children and of learning which we promote.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

NCOSTA WORKSHOP, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1955

A STATEMENT

The N. C. O. S. T. A., at its Nashville Conference held on October 1 and 2 in 1955 on the campus of Tennessee A. and I. University, convened fully aware of and specifically concerned with the current crisis affecting the teaching craft and the young persons whose minds and personalities are entrusted to our care for nurturing, declare the following propositions to be a fundamental philosophy which dictated our considerations:

I. That the decision of May 17, 1954 and the implementation opinion of May 31, 1955 in the school segregation cases were entirely consistent with the democratic ideal established by our national constitution..

II. That we, as professional educators and representatives of our state teachers organizations in the several states where dual school systems persist, are convinced that the process of reconciling local educational practices with constitutional precepts must include integration of teaching personnel as well as pupil population.

III. That a vital aspect of this process is the establishment of effective inter-relations with other professional teacher organizations in our respective states looking to the ultimate elimination of present dual set-ups.

IV. That this aim will be best accelerated through an initial inter-group agreement guaranteeing unity of purpose and action on all problems which are of mutual and common concern.

V. That during the transition period our state associations actively affiliate with or maintain working relationship with democratic national and state organizations which are now engaged in activities to advance the welfare, security and general status of teachers and pupils.

NCOSTA WORKSHOP, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1955

ROSTER OF PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE

E. T. Burford, President
Kentucky Teachers Association
633 W. Main Street
Bowling Green, Kentucky

H. A. Bowen, Director
Division of Education
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee

Robert S. Lowery, Past President
Kentucky Teachers Association
Louisville, Kentucky

Leslie J. White, Executive Secretary
Texas State Association of Teachers
1191 Navasota Street
Austin, Texas

Elwood H. Chisolm, Assistant Counsel
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 W. 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Mrs. Madge P. Harper, President
Palmetto Education Association of South Carolina
Goff Avenue, Box 10
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Mrs. Ida H. Duncan, President
North Carolina Teachers Association
Box 992
Reidsville, North Carolina

Atwood S. Wilson, Consultant
Kentucky Teachers Association
1925 W. Madison Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Anita W.Robinson, Executive Secretary
Kentucky Teachers Association
1925 W. Madison Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Irma B. Thompson, President
Virginia Teachers Association
1321 - 29th Street
Newport News, Virginia

Mrs. Mabel B. Crooks, Assistant Secretary
Tennessee Education Congress
Tennessee A. and I. State University
Nashville, Tennessee

J. K. Haynes, President
Louisiana Educational Association
Box 3633
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Frank W. Smith, Executive Secretary
Arkansas Teachers Association
923 ½ West 9th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Carrie Filer Ellis, Representative
Arkansas Teachers Association
300 Louisiana Street
Marianna, Arkansas

Daniel E. Byrd, Field Secretary
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
1502 Andry Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

G. W. Brooks, Executive Secretary
Tennessee Education Congress
803 College Street
Clarksville, Tennessee

Gilbert L. Porter, Executive Secretary
Florida State Teachers Association
449 West Georgia Road
Tallahassee, Florida

W. L. Greene, Executive Secretary
North Carolina Teachers Association
125 Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Lyle W. Ashby, Assistant Executive Secretary for Educational Services
National Education Association
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

W. I. Morris, Field Representative
North Carolina Teachers Association
125 Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

William E. Ledbetter, President
West Tennessee Teachers Association
McNairy Training School
Selmer, Tennessee

Mrs. Earline R. Pitts, Secretary
East Tennessee Teachers Association
Orchard Knob School
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mrs. Johnetta K. Williams, President
East Tennessee Teachers Association
1813 East 4th Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

C. H. Parrish, Representative
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Fred Roth, Representative
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

John W. Davis, Director
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund,
Division of Teacher Information
107 W. 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Curtiss Ladd, Legal Counsel
North Carolina Teachers Association
125 Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

J. Rupert Picott, Executive Secretary
Virginia Teachers Association
Clay Street at Fourth
Richmond 19, Virginia

Tenn

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF OFFICERS OF STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS

NASHVILLE, WORKSHOP, OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1955

REPORT OF FINDINGS COMMITTEE

1. Since 1950 the ATA related State Teachers Associations which have become second affiliates of NEA in the Southeastern region of the United States have made remarkable progress in the ranks of the state associations in NEA. On the state level these associations have improved their state programs and have promoted improved local associations working toward the accepted NEA goals of professional unity. The NEA Executive Committee should be commended for the wise action making possible this direct affiliation which has stimulated such commendable achievement.

2. The new NEA and state association membership along with the loyal supporters who have come through from the past era faces reorientation in philosophy, relationships, and forward outlook for professional organization. There is realization that forces in American democracy have moved to precipitate orderly change in the legal status of human relationships in the classrooms of the Nation's schools from elementary grades to the graduate and professional level. Teachers and administrators who have been presumed to have vested interest in the old order face pressures pro and con with reference to supporting resistance to essential change. Educators employed in public education have not been the agents who forced judicial decisions requiring integration in public school attendance. They have the same conflicts and divided loyalties as the general citizenry. They must adjust themselves to the demand for change guided by professional ethics rather than social pressures of varying sorts.

3. The original state education associations in the states employing large percentages of members of second affiliated state teachers associations have been constrained by political pressures to hold to old patterns of professional relationships and other undemocratic policies in harmony with the old legal status quo. By accepted ethical standards adopted and projected by the National Education Association through its platform and resolutions the leadership of original first affiliated state education associations is failing to develop adequately new policies which would give proper organizational and professional service to members of second affiliated state teachers associations in about one fourth of the states.

4. The NEA has given the membership coming to it from the second affiliated state Associations a sense of belonging, a sense of responsibility, and a sense of professional self-assurance through their direct affiliation which probably could not have been given except in the manner accorded. Trends are observable in the operation of the NEA and the state associations which seem to indicate that much work is needed in the area of policies operating in the first affiliated education associations before the membership of the second affiliated associations can have as rewarding an experience in NEA under single state Association affiliation as under the tentative plan now in operation. There is evidence to show that, in time, single state association affiliation will be imperative and both feasible and to be preferred. The second affiliated associations are working in a united, organized effort to set up criteria for merger procedures to facilitate the achievement of a single representative all-inclusive eduaction association in each state not now so organized.

BASIC ESSENTIALS OF PROCEDURE FOR INTEGRATION OF STATE TEACHERS ORGANIZATIONS

1. There should be no permanent merger of organizations until all basic issues involving conflicting interests have been mutually resolved, in principle, and policy jointly adopted which will guarantee unity of purpose and action on all fronts of organized effort.

   The following areas of possible conflict should be considered a minimum in which there should be complete agreement on policy and program of action.

   a. There should be no racial or other prejudicial designation of areas of cooperation, organization, or association of the membership of the merged organization after the merger is in effect.

   b. A program of action to work for complete and unrestricted equality of local, state, and national citizens should be agreed upon in toto as a basic commitment of the merged organization.

   c. A plan for optimum use of all material and personnel assets of each original organization should be worked out and projected toward the foreseeable future to the end that a maximum of efficiency and good-will may ensue.

d. A policy should be evolved and adopted to insure that upon completion of the merger the membership on all commissions, committees, and policy making agencies of the organization will be generally proportional to the number of members in the original organizations.

e. A policy should be agreed upon and implemented in all working areas of organizational effort to the end that the employment of teaching personnel at all levels of work in the public school system of the state will be offered to those persons who by virtue of training, experience, and excellence of character meet the professional qualifications set by the State and the organized profession in the order of preference which can be determined by objective evaluation of these three major factors.

2. Meeting of executive boards of the two (or more) organizations in joint session for clarification of working areas and specific interests of the organizations. Also a joint steering committee should be formed composed of optimum representation from each organization to work out procedure for joint action leading to a merger of organizations.

The following basic principles should govern action of the steering committee:

a. A new constitution, jointly drawn up by a joint committee of the organizations should be worked out which will incorporate the essential features of each constitution formerly governing the separate associations.

b. All standing and regular working committees traditional in each separate association should be continued and reorganized as joint committees of the merging organizations.

c. The joint committee on redrafting the constitution for the merged organization and all other joint committees should have membership consisting of the same number of representatives from each separate association during the interim of working out plans for a satisfactory merger of associations.

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, INC.
CLAY STREET AT FOURTH
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

October 12, 1955

Dr. John W. Davis, Director
Division of Teacher Information and Security
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Dr. Davis:

You will recall and also note from the attached report of our National Council of Officers of State Teachers Associations' Nashville Workshop that the Virginia Teachers Association is asked to contribute $1500 this year for support of the Division of Teacher Information and Security. A check for $100 is inclosed as an initial payment on this commitment. It is my earnest hope that the VTA Executive Committee will approve presentation to you of a check for the balance when you speak to our convention in Richmond on Thursday evening, October 27.

Please send receipt and acknowledgment of this contribution to:

Mrs. Dorothea W. McCutcheon, Treasurer
Seventh District, Virginia Teachers Association
447 Port Republic Road
Waynesboro, Virginia

Of course, a copy of your or Attorney Marshall's letter to Mrs. McCutcheon will be appreciated for our files.

With personal regards,

Cordially,

/s/
J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary

/s

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF OFFICERS OF STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS

October 12, 1955

Dear State Association Presidents
and Secretaries:

The unanimous vote of the representatives of the twelve state teachers associations present in Nashville on October 1 and 2, 1955 is reported in another section of this release. You will recall that we agreed to take the initiative in seeking financial support from our respective state teachers associations for the Division of Teachers Information and Security, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Please note the quota listed for each state.

The Division of Teacher Information and Security has been set up specifically to provide protection for our teachers in the South and Southwest from unjust treatment which may arise because of the school desegregation and integration processes. You certainly know that our teachers may need all the protection they can get during these precarious times. I appeal personally to each of you to follow through on the promise which you made concerning this matter.

With the sincere hope that your members will accept immediately this responsibility which rightfully belongs to teachers and that your state association check for the full amount due will be sent to

Dr. John W. Davis, Director
Division of Teacher Information and Security
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund
107 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

very, very soon.

Cordially,

J. Rupert Picott

J. Rupert Picott, Chairman
NCOSTA

/s

Tenn

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF OFFICERS OF STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS

November 14, 1955

Dear State Teachers Association Officer:

This note comes to provide some last minute information about the White House Conference on Education which will be held in Washington, D. C. November 28, 29, 30, and December 1, 1955.

It is my hope that by this date your State White House Conference has been held and that the Governor of your state or other responsible officer has appointed you or a member of your State Teachers Association to attend this national conference. If you have not been appointed, you may still be able to attend. The procedure is to apply for accreditation as a press representative. In such case, you should write at once to

Mr. Joseph Kusaila, Information Director
White House Conference on Education
Health, Education, and Welfare Building - South
Washington 25, D. C.

Explain to Mr. Kusaila that you represent a segment of the press in your State and that you are editor of your State Teachers Association magazine and other publications.

You will be interested to know that our National Council of Officers of State Teachers Associations received official recognition from the White House Conference Committee and that your chairman was invited to represent the NCOSTA officially in this conference. Since I had already been appointed by the Governor of Virginia, our vice chairman-Mr. Walter Solomon of South Carolina will represent NCOSTA.

In my judgment, the White House Conference on Education is most important and I hope you will make every effort to attend. Looking forward, then, to seeing you in Washington after Thanksgiving,

Cordially,

Rupert Picott

JRP:ec

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

J. RUPERT PICOTT, EX. SEC'Y
VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
CLAY STREET AT FOURTH
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF OFFICERS
OF STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS

Dear State Teachers Associations Officers:

Your chairman has just received a letter from Dr. Madge P. Harper, President, Palmetto Education Association of South Carolina. Mrs. Harper's inquiry brought to attention a matter which I believe should be passed on to you even at this late date.

The next meeting of the National Association of Secretaries of State Teachers Associations (NASTA) will be held this coming Saturday and Sunday November 26th and 27th, 1955 in the Board Room, NEA Headquarters, 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. This meeting will begin at 9:00 o'clock on Saturday morning. As you know NASTA is the official organization of the secretaries of all the State Education and State Teachers in this country. The Conference is open to all.

The agenda usually includes discussion of the projects and activities of the various state professional organizations. It is my hope that each of you will make your travel arrangements so that you can share in this NASTA Conference. If your state association has already sent annual dues to NASTA ($6.00 for each one thousand members), then, you are automatically reimbursed for your travel expenses round-trip from the city in which your office is located. This is done by pooling the contributions of all the state associations and may actually work much to your advantage if you live a considerable distance from Washington. Let me add that whether you are a member of NASTA or not, the invitation for you to be present is just as cordial.

AND NOW A SECOND MATTER ---

A self addressed postal is attached. Please let me know how much your state association has contributed to the Department of Teacher Information and Security, NAACP Legal and Educational Fund. You recall our promise made to Dr. John W. Davis when we were together at the Nashville meeting on October first and second. If you have not forwarded the check, please indicate when your association plans to make payment.

AND A THIRD---

I was advised yesterday that the Washington, D. C. office of the White House Conference on Education may still be holding some invitations to this national meeting which begins on Monday, November 28th. As I understand it, it is the desire of the National Committee of the White House Conference to make certain that a representative group of the members of our own race are present. If no Negro persons have been named from your state or if you feel that additional individuals of our own racial designation should be added, you may wish to place a telephone call at once to:

Mr. Lorimer D. Milton, President
Citizens Trust Company
Atlanta, Georgia

You will recall that Mr. Milton spoke to our state secretaries when we met in Atlanta on February 13th of this year. He is a member of the White House Conference National Committee.

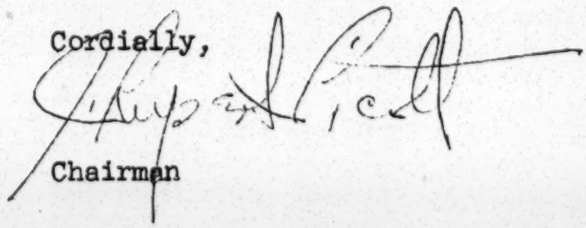
If you prefer you may wish to place a telephone call immediately to:

Mr. Val J. Washington, Director of Minorities
Republican National Committee
1625 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: National 8-6800

AND FINALLY ---

With the sincere conviction that the times demand that we share as much information with each other as possible and with personal regards,

Cordially,



Chairman

JRP:maj

November 29,1955

Mr. J. H. Marion, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
100 - East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Jack:

We are getting out a memo to govern fund-raising by a new SRC Finance Committee. Regulation 2 states that money that has been coming for years to SRC from within a State will keep on coming to SRC, without any split with the State organization. I want you to understand that I stay by my word that what SRC has previously been getting from Bill Ellyson and/or Miller and Rhoads is to be sought in its entirety by the Virginia Council, without sending any of it to us. That's because it seems more suitable for a great mercantile establishment to help with its wom city and State.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:rh

c.c. Fred Routh
G. S. Alexander

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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Mrs. Arnold Zetlin

STAFF

JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

January 18, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Please forgive my delay in letting you know about the pamphlet "Court Decisions and Interpretation." I think we could use at least one hundred copies, and maybe more later if they are available. Anyway, count us in for one hundred.

Cordially yours,

John H. Marion

JHM:plr

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Irma B. Thompson, President Lavinia J. Banks, Treasurer
J. Rupert Picott, Executive Secretary

Headquarters Office: Clay Street at Fourth

Richmond 19, Virginia

February 1, 1956

Mr. W. H. Ferry, Vice President
Fund for the Republic
60 East Forty-second Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Ferry:

Dr. Faust of the Fund for the Advancement of Education has indicated that he talked briefly with you about this matter.

The National Council of Officers of State Teachers Associations is composed of the presidents, secretaries and other leaders of statewide professional teachers organizations in fourteen southern and southeastern states including Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Approximately sixty thousand persons who teach in the schools attended by colored children in the region are members of state teachers associations represented in this capacity by our National Council. Our National Council is an affiliate of the American Teachers Association. Through our various state associations members, we share in the activities of the National Education Association of the United States.

Our National Council holds several meetings each year. At the summer conference at Texas Southern University in Houston in July, 1955 and at our two-day workshop in Nashville, Tennessee in October, 1955, it was voted unanimously that contact should be made with the Fund for the Republic. Naturally, we feel a tremendous responsibility and obligation to our teachers in this period of school desegregation and integration. The widely publicized actions of the General Assemblies of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi and the avowed and announced intentions of governmental leaders of the other states of this area to defy enforcement of the May 17, 1954 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court "outlawing segregation in the public schools" have greatly intensified the problems of human

relations in education with which we are concerned. We know now that there is certainly a need for the establishment of a central teacher placement agency that might serve teachers in the south who may be displaced because of the desegregation process in the schools. Positions that may be open in the north and west could be made known to these qualified teachers.

Our hope is that a central teacher employment agency may be established and that the Fund for the Republic may provide sufficient financial support for operation and maintenance. As we envision it, this office should be located in one of our border states or in the south itself. Continuous contact should be maintained with school divisions in all parts of the United States. It would be necessary that the office be staffed with a director, at least three or four associates and proper secretarial and clerical assistance. Our figuring leads us to believe that approximately $142,000 yearly should be sufficient to operate the agency, providing for salaries, rent, travel, postage, and other expenses.

It is fair to say, we think, that this need is realized by many thousands of our teacher-members. The writer discussed the matter last week in a speech to several hundred teachers in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Similar discussions have been held in the last three months with teachers in a half dozen of our cities in the south. Other National Council members report identical experiences. Mr. Walter E. Solomon, Executive Secretary, Palmetto Education Association of South Carolina and I have been delegated to present our plea officially. We ask the privilege of coming to New York at your very earliest convenience.

Cordially,

/s/

J. Rupert Picott, Chairman
National Council of Officers
of State Teachers Associations

JRP:maj
cc: Dr. Clarence H. Faust
Mr. Walter E. Solomon

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

Feb. 5, 1956.

Copy of letter to Board members. We are planning to send a similar letter to all members of Council next week -

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Mrs. Arnold Zetlin

STAFF

JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

(Board Member)

Dear _____

You will agree, we think, that recent events in Virginia have made all the more urgent the kind of program our Council has undertaken. A respected national magazine said of the January 9th vote that "it strengthened the hand of the political leaders who have chosen to lead Virginia down the racist road."

It is now clear (despite assurances that a vote for the Gray plan would not block integration in some areas) that strong forces are bent on defeating all movements toward desegregation in our State. The spirit of nullification is in the air. Because of mounting pressures, many citizens find it increasingly difficult to speak their minds without fear. Basic rights and liberties of both whites and Negroes are thus being abridged or denied.

These facts, we believe, pose for us two sets of alternatives:

1. Either more Virginians must act to resist this tide of reaction, or Virginia will move much closer -- in spirit and policy -- toward the unsavory and notorious position of Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama.

2. Either we must greatly strengthen the Virginia Council on Human Relations, or see it become increasingly weak and ineffective before the onslaughts of the stand-patters.

At the moment, it is not easy to be optimistic on either of these scores. It is good to believe, however, that no member of our Board is in any mood to lie down and give up the fight. We write therefore to suggest two immediate ways in which you can act to help both the Council and our State.

First: Use the leaflets and membership cards we are sending you (they should reach you soon) to enlist new members. Many members have done yeoman service already. But we shall need several thousand dollars in the next six months to carry on our program, and this amount and more can be raised if each member

will become an active personal "missionary" for the cause.

Place: Central Y.M.C.A.

Second: Plan now to attend an important Workshop for Board members which will be held in Richmond on Saturday, February 18, from 10:00 A.M. to around 2:30 in the afternoon. Mr. John Hope, II, who has recently become Assistant Director for Program of the Southern Regional Council, will be here with Fred Routh (director for State organizations) and several expert consultants. They will guide us in our thinking and planning for a "bigger and better" Council. . We know of course that you have other big things to do. But (please!) drop them and come. It's that important. (If you can't be here for all the Workshop, come for part of it.)

Virginia, like a piece of hot steel, is being shaped on the anvil of history. The next five years may tell what its shape will be for a generation or more. The hammers of those who would make it twisted (without knowing what they do) are many and busy. Let's strike hard -- each of us -- to make things come straight.

Faithfully yours,

W. Carroll Brooke, President

John H. Marion, Exec. Director

P.S. If you need more leaflets, let us know.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, M. D., F. A. A. P.
NEWMAN BUILDING
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

February 6, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing copy of a letter by the Rev. Harry M. Wilson, Pastor, First Christian Church, Danville, Virginia, published recently in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, concerning the Referendum voted on Monday, January 9th.

Mr. Wilson's letter led to his resignation as pastor of the First Christian Church. It seems to me that this reflects a sad state of affairs in the spiritual, cultural, and religious life of our times. At a time when forceful and outspoken men are so needed to sustain and invigorate the best in our American culture and civilization they are punished for discharging their supreme duty in the community.

I happen to know that Mr. Wilson came to Danville twenty-eight months ago at a great financial sacrifice. He is now in need of an opportunity to continue his life's calling. What is more important society is in need of a man of his caliber and spiritual and religious outlook.

Mr. Wilson does not wish to make his case a "cause celebre". I therefore appeal to you to do everything within your power to make it possible for Mr. Wilson to obtain an outlet for his work for which he has dedicated his life so creditably and nobly.

Yours very sincerely,

Samuel Newman

SN:ia

Address: Rev. Harry M. Wilson
148 Clarendon Circle
Danville, Virginia

Harry M. Wilson, a minister of the Disciples of Christ, born and reared at Paducah, Kentucky. Trained at Phillips Seminary (Ohio), Ohio University (Athens) and West Virginia Teachers College (Montgomery). Had a pastorate in Washington, D.C; (Fifteenth Street Christian Church); Huntington, West Virginia, (Vinson Memorial Christian Church). While in the latter pastorate he was given the award "Citizen of the Year" for intergroup activities. From 1948-1953 he was Regional Director National Conference of Christians and Jews, New Orleans, La. Came to Danville, Virginia, October 1, 1953 and resigned in January 1956 as an aftermath of his engaging in the opposition fight against the Referendum authorizing the state legislature to amend section 141 of the constitution to preserve segregation in the public schools.

He is a cooperative minister in the Brotherhood interest of the Disciples and engages in civic enterprises as his ministerial duties will permit.

Letter by Harry M. Wilson to Richmond Times-Dispatch just a few days before the Referendum vote on Jan. 9, 1956.

Editor:

January 9 is decision day for Virginians. Let us place our religious and moral principles and precepts above every other consideration when we register our decision by the ballot.

Through their leaders, all the great religious bodies have advised against the Referendum. There are enough religiously minded voters to overwhelm the proposed referendum. Politicians are trying to lead us to make a decision that is both immoral and illegal; what is so obviously wrong morally cannot be made good by its being made into law.

The public school system is threatened with dissolution. Private schools cannot be supported by public revenue. Where, then, is the money coming from? The politicians don't say for they don't know.

The proposal for a referendum is an attempt further to lead Virginians into a change that will surely bring about educational chaos. Circumvention of our great Federal Constitution will lead to further and widespread disrespect for law. Religiously-minded people cannot condone or encourage such an evil spirit.

Let us put respect for public education, love of country and obedience to our religious precepts above political expediency by thoroughly defeating the proposal for a convention. By defeating this thing we retain the opportunity to force the dissolutionists to make a new and moral and legal approach to the solution of the problem which is admittedly a serious one.

Virginians are Americans also. Let us vote that way on January 9 and keep the record clean for future generations to follow.

(Rev.) Harry M. Wilson
First Christian Church
Danville, Virginia

May 7, 1956

GSA:

I forgot to tell you that Pitts said that all of the Associations will be meeting in Atlanta, at the invitation of Pitts, in July of this year. Obviously that's your place to get it done.

eab/

Copy to: Mr. Lucius Pitts
GSA

May 7, 1956

Mr. J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary
Virginia Teachers Association
Clay Street at Fourth
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Picott:

I would like to revive for some real action a proposal that has floated around some once or twice in the past but has never moved. The Southern Regional Council would like to ask each of the active teachers associations to put up $250 for SRC.

While we are substantially aided by the Fund for the Republic, that foundation, like all foundations, requires us each year to fetch together a mountain of non-Fund for the Republic income. So fetching it together is a condition-precedent of receiving each successive grant from the Fund for the Republic. Last year the amount was $40,000 and we got it. This year it is $55,000 and we are having a deuce of a time getting it together. Next year, alas, it is even more.

Some of the associations have helped us in the past. Mr. Greene's group in North Carolina has sent us $50.00 every year for quite a while. Mr. Harper in his time made whopping big purchases of pamphlet materials from us. And the Georgia Teachers and Education Association has directly helped the Georgia Interracial Committee.

A couple of years ago, I believe, Harold Fleming went over to the meeting of the ATA in South Carolina, and urged some sort of general effort to put together funds for us.

I think we do a good deal of good state by state for the cause we both further. And it seems only reasonable that we should get that much local help. Will you be so kind as to consider the matter, and if you like it, faithfully to try to push it through? I am sure you will be helped by many of your associates.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 21, 1956

Mr. W. Carroll Brooke
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Carroll:

I am glad you did what you did.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR plus incoming from Mr. Brooke
dtd 5/16/56

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

FBR

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STAFF

JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

May 16, 1956

Staunton, Virginia

RECEIVED MAY 18 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you for your very definite letter in reply to mine concerning Mr. Cooper's position.

The executive board met last Saturday; and we have decided to go on under the same set-up. I believe that you are definitely correct in saying how useful Mr. Cooper can be in our relationship with the Negro people. I understand that he is retiring from Hampton Institute in June, which will give him greater opportunity of working with us. He is editor of our monthly bulletin, which we hope will appear this coming week.

Our board meeting is on the 16th June. At that time we hope we can stimulate our members to do more in fund-raising. We have urged each member to get fifteen other members. However, this has not moved too well.

One of the interesting things that has developed is the quietness of the so-called "moderates;" recently the husband of one of our members, Mrs. Grellett C. Simpson, was made president of Martha Washington College, which is the woman's branch of the University of Virginia. She has informed us that due to her husband's position, she can not take any active part in our work. Sooner or later the political powers of Virginia are going to have to be awakened to the fact that they do not represent large sections of the state in their racial thinking. When this will happen, God alone knows.

I am glad that you think so well of the work we are doing. At times all of us feel quite frustrated, as I know you must.

With kindest regards to you, I am

Faithfully yours,

W. Carroll Brooke

May 22, 1956

Mr. J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary
Virginia Teachers Association
Clay Street at Fourth
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Picott:

Most earnestly do put before the Virginia Teachers Association a proposal to help the Southern Regional Council. Unless that went through, very little would. But do try to contrive a way to get us before all of the other groups also.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

IRMA B. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT J. RUPERT PICOTT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY LAVINIA J. BANKS, TREASURER

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: CLAY STREET AT FOURTH • TELEPHONE 7-0868

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

RECEIVED MAY 17 1956

May 14, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is in reply to your letter of the seventh.

You may be assured that I agree that the splendid work being done by the Southern Regional Council deserves substantial support by our state teachers organizations in the south. Believing as I do, we shall be happy to recommend that the Virginia Teachers Association give financial assistance. Our proposal will be submitted to the next meeting of our VTA Executive Committee which is scheduled to be held in Richmond on the second Saturday in June. You will hear from me after this date.

With best personal regards,

Cordially,

J. Rupert Picott

Executive Secretary

JRP:maj

VIRGINIA EDUCATION Bulletin

MEMO

TO: GSM AND FBR

FROM: RHA RHA

RE: VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mr. John H. Marion, Executive Director of the Virginia Council, telephoned Tuesday, May 22, 1956, at 4:20 p.m., to say that his Board met earlier this month and approved the employment of Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle of Charlottesville, Virginia, as a Consultant.

She understands that she is to be paid $20 per actual working day, plus travel expenses.

The part-time secretary now employed will begin as full-time June 1.

All of this will be confirmed in a letter to this office within a few days.

May 23, 1956

July 3, 1956

Mr. J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary
Virginia Teachers Association
Clay Street at Fourth
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Picott:

What do you hear or say about our hope that the Virginia Teachers Assn. and most or all of the rest would help SRC?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

July 1, 1956

GSM to work with GSA re getting teachers associations (Negro) to contribute $200 each to SRC. Also see tickler for Aug. 15th. Ltr to Mr. Picott dtd 5/6/56

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

IRMA B. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT J. RUPERT PICOTT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY LAVINIA J. BANKS, TREASURER

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: CLAY STREET AT FOURTH • TELEPHONE 7-0868

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

July 5, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUL 7 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of July third has been received during Dr. J. Rupert Picott's absence from the office. He is in Portland, Oregon. As an Immediate Past Vice President, he is scheduled to participate in the annual convention of the National Education Association of the United States. In addition, he is listed to deliver the Banquet Address to the Annual Convention of the Western Region of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Dr. Picott is expected to return to Richmond on Wednesday, July eleventh. Your communication will be brought to his attention at that time.

Thank you so much for writing.

Cordially,

Martha A. Johnson

Martha A. Johnson
Secretary to Dr. Picott

j/

VIRGINIA EDUCATION Bulletin

Vc

July 31, 1956

Mr. John H. Marion
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Jack:

I tried to telephone you today, but honorable office was a d.a. And I tried to telephone Carroll Brooke and he was a goner. So I sat down to write you.

Yesterday a Mrs. Morris Brown of 201 Sunset Avenue in Charlottesville telephoned me and said that the defenders of whatever they call themselves after the recent Charlottesville decision held a meeting so notorious for fireworks and poppycock that no inconsiderable amount of feeling the opposite way began to appear in Charlottesville. And on the basis of that, she and friends are trying to organize a Charlottesville chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. It had come to her ears that we in Atlanta had two inflexible rules: (a) you gotta' be against segregated schools; and (b) you can't play politics.

I explained to her what flexibility there was in rule b, and told her that our own method was to observe the spirit of the law and therefore we very seldom got accused of violating the letter. And I very carefully commended that course to her. I also told her what I have from time to time told you. The man Hardy Dillard, who teaches law at the University, is son to the now deceased James H. Dillard who ran the Jeanes Fund decade upon decade and for whom Dillard University is named. The old gentleman was a distinguished sometime Virginian. I am satisfied that the young man is wise and on the right side, though probably silent.

I don't remember what else was significant in Mrs. Brown's conversation. But I hasten to make report to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Carroll Brooke

~~RMK~~ FBR

August 7, 1956

Mr. J. Rupert Picott
Virginia Teachers Association
Clay Street at Fourth
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Picott:

How do we make out? Any news?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

IRMA B. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT J. RUPERT PICOTT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY LAVINIA J. BANKS, TREASURER

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: CLAY STREET AT FOURTH • TELEPHONE 7-0868

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

July 17, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUL 19 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of the third. I note that my secretary wrote and explained my absence from the office.

Preliminary contacts have been made with the officers of our various state associations about contributions to the Southern Regional Council. It is my hope that I shall have something tangible to report before too long.

With every good wish,

Cordially,

Executive Secretary

JRP:maj

VIRGINIA EDUCATION Bulletin

FBR

cc: Mrs. S. P. Boyle

August 14, 1956

Rev. John H. Marion, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Jack:

We have received and read with interest your letter enclosing the two reports from Patty Boyle.

I have read through them carefully, as has George, and we agree that they would probably be helpful to some of our other state organizations. I am going to edit them to take out some of the references to individuals and to specific communities, so that other readers will feel they have wider application.

Regarding the allotment of funds to the Virginia Council for next year, our thinking was based on several things. One is the decision of the Virginia Council to use consultants, rather than a half-time associate director. Another was your own good record of fund-raising in the state of Virginia. We certainly look with favor on what the Virginia Council is doing, and feel confident that it will be one of the state organizations which will continue to go and grow after the end of the grant period.

I am glad that you were pleased with Bontemps' book.

We have passed on to Mrs. Alexander the expense account that Patty is submitting and the check is in the mails.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

FBR

August 14, 1956

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Box 3183, University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Patty:

Jack Marion sent in to this office two reports you did on the Waynesboro meetings. George and I like them so well that we have decided to edit them to take out the names of individuals and certain other purely local aspects, mimeograph them and send them out to our other state people. Very often we receive well-written factual reports, but all too often they do not show the process of the meetings and your reports have caught that and the spirit of the people present. We believe this to be important.

I have sent Jack Marion a note telling him of our pleasure over your reports (see enclosed).

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

GSM ✓
HCF ✓
FBI ✓

Aug. 20, 1956.

Mr. Fred Routh, Asst. Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

I agree that Patty Boyle's reports might well prove helpful to people in other state organizations, and I'm sure she would be happy to have you use them in any way you thought best. A note from her today says the Charlottesville-Albemarle chapter continues to flourish and go forward. (We're hoping to get the Richmond group organized in the same way in September.)

The other day I mailed a copy of our recent statement on local option integration, and among the enclosed clippings are a few samples of the way the newspapers used it. The others deal with the Charlottesville group.

Cordially,

Jack

John H. Marion
Exec. Director

JHM/m

Va

October 10, 1956

Miss Phyllis L. Renick
Secretary to Dr. Marion
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Miss Renick:

We mentioned earlier that we were going to send out a graph report on the fund raising accomplishments of the various state councils in September; but we decided to wait until the October 1 deadline, to ascertain which Councils had met their quota, or exceeded it, or had fallen short of it. This will be reported shortly.

My best regardsto Dr. Marion.

Cordilly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

October 5, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Earlier this summer we received a graph report from you on the various State Councils and we understood that one was coming out in September. So far we have not received a copy of this one here at the office and wondered if we could have two or three copies if they are available.

Sincerely yours,

Phyllis Renick

Phyllis L. Renick
Secretary to Dr. Marion

November 8, 1956

Dr. John H. Marion
Virginia Council on Human Relations
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Jack:

It sounds as if you certainly had a very fine annual meeting and I believe that having Dr. Hager explain what happened in Washington's school desegregation is most helpful. I also like the feature of explaining how the Charlottesville group works to other interested people.

I think that your statement before the Board, summarizing your year's activities is especially well done. I hope that you have circulated it to our other state directors. In the event that you have not, would you please do so; or ir your sense of modesty forbids this, please send me eleven extra copies and I will do so.

As you know, the annual meeting of the SRC will take place at Williamsburg the 14th and 15th of November. Last year when the meeting was held at Tuskegee, Bob Huges dropped over for the first part — sort of a "host" gesture. I will have Friday morning free in Richmond, and would like to stop by your office; and we can yak about walruses and kings and a number of things.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

November 6, 1956

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

As you will see from the enclosed invitation, we had our first Annual Meeting of the Council here in Richmond late in October, and Dr. Hager of Washington made a very helpful address about the Washington school situation. Other features of the meeting were two talks about our Charlottesville-Albemarle Chapter which provided inspiration and practical suggestions to members from other communities.

Patty Boyle was in Roanoke some days ago to meet with a group over there, and a Roanoke Chapter was organized before she left. There are several very active and devoted Council members there who should be quite aggressive in enlarging the Roanoke Chapter and in pushing its program.

On the afternoon of our Annual Meeting we had a meeting of our Board, and I am enclosing a copy of the report which I presented at that time. Under separate cover I am forwarding to Mrs. Alexander a copy of our Auditor's report on the past year's activities.

Our Executive Committee will probably prepare a statement on the so-called "racial group" laws recently enacted by the Virginia General Assembly. Only one of these affects organizations like the Council, but this law could prove something of a nuisance if enforced and it may frighten into complete silence and inactivity many people who might otherwise have come forward to support the Council. Needless to say, such laws have underscored Jonathan Daniel's crack about Virginia being both "the cradle and the grave of democracy."

Cordially yours,

Jack

John H. Marion

JHM:plr
Enc.

February 20, 1957

Mr. John H. Marion
Virginia Council on Human Relations
100 East Franklin Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Jack:

Have received your letter of the 18th and am awaiting the clippings on the Richmond Ministers' "Statement of Conviction on Race." It is wonderful that the Presbyterian Outlook took the Richmond papers to task and thank God for the clergy of Richmond who stood up and testified to their faith.

Sorry about the Field Foundation, but as you probably know, the will is still in probate court, so the thirty million dollar bequest is not available to them yet. As you say, "Alas."

Jack, the Charlottesville meeting which I mentioned on the phone to you comes off the 4th and 5th of March. Patty Boyle is serving as local coordinator. It would be most helpful if you were there too. Enclosed is a copy of the letter that went out announcing this.

Best personal regards.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enclosure

Virginia Council on Human Relations

100 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

February 18, 1957

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STAFF

JOHN H. MARION
Executive Director

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Assoc. Executive Director

Dr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

In a separate envelope I am sending you the newspaper clippings on the Richmond Ministers' "Statement of Conviction on Race" which I mentioned in our telephone conversation the other day. The first story appeared on Tuesday, January 29, and then on the following Monday the Richmond papers (apparently convinced that only a minority of the Richmond ministers would support such a vigorous protest) polled all ministers of the Richmond area listed in the telephone directory. The results are printed in the papers of February 4 and 5, and were probably quite surprising and disturbing to some editors, publishers and politicians. The editorial from the Presbyterian Outlook of February 18 comments on this phase of the newspapers' strategy.

Some of us feel that this declaration, and the response to it, has been one of the most encouraging developments of recent months.

The statement on the situation at Koinonia Farm came this morning, and we are glad to get it.

Cordially yours,

Jack

John H. Marion

JHM:plr

P.S. The Field Foundation turned us down — said all funds "committed for the present." Alas!

November 3, 1958

Dr. J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary
Virginia Teachers Association
316 E. Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dr. Picott:

It was a real pleasure to participate in the Annual Meeting of the Virginia Teachers Association. The audience was interested and attentive and I found the experience stimulating.

The costs of my trip are being divided among several organizations. VTA's share is $62.50; I hope you think my contribution to the meeting was worth that much.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

November 7, 1958

Dr. J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary
Virginia Teachers Association
316 E. Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Dr. Picott:

Many thanks for the quick response to my expense voucher. I am pleased that you thought my contribution worthwhile.

May the new year bring continued success to your organization and the beginnings of a democratic school system in the Old Dominion.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Virginia Teachers Association

VTA

FOUNDED 1887

CLAY STREET AT FOURTH
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
MILTON 4-0868

DR. FREDERICK B. ROUTH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Aven;ue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Approved _____

Date November 4, 1958

Check No. 30

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION				
	Convention Speaker			62	50

Thanks so very much.

R. C. Coff

VIRGINIA EDUCATION Bulletin

See State Councils - Virginia Council
cr. ref. New Words Fd - Contingency Fund
#1

August 2, 1966

Mr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
Chairman
Conference On People, Religion And A
Changing Virginia
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Aubrey:

Enclosed is our check for $500 in support of the Conference On People, Religion And A Changing Virginia. I am delighted that we can provide this support. I must say your conference seems to be shaping up into an exciting and important event.

I am delighted that you want to use Stanfield and Smith, and they have been alerted to this and will expect to hear from you if you have any specific request of them.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

NOVEMBER 28 • 29, 1966
JOHN MARSHALL HOTEL
RICHMOND

CONFERENCE ON PEOPLE, RELIGION AND A CHANGING VIRGINIA

Under auspices of the Virginia Council on Human Relations in cooperation with leaders of the statewide religious community

Virginia Conference Office: 17 East Cary Street, Richmond 23219, Dial (703) 648-4444

(2)

In replying, address:
512 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

July 28, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

I am glad to have your letter with the generous suggestions it contains. I am sure we will want to take you up on all these things. We will certainly want Stanfield and Smith, as you have suggested. I am not sure about the labor tie-in yet but will bring this up in the committee.

We are having many gratifying experiences in connection with this venture. I wish I had the time and opportunity to share some of them with you.

I doubt if it will be convenient for anybody in your connection to be at our September 19 prevue meeting, but we think that is going to be very good and a distinct contribution to the whole operation. If anybody is in the vicinity in connection with something else he will certainly be welcomed.

We are in a receptive mood for the check now at any time. I think we qualify under the title of the conference as a recipient since we are receiving some contributions in this name, though if you prefer to make it to the Virginia Council of Churches and send it through that channel it will be all right.

With thanks for your help, I am

Faithfully yours,

Aubrey

ANB/eb

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SIDELIGHTS

Richmond News-Leader
July 28, 1966

New Breezes In the Land

By CHARLES HOUSTON

The winds of change, say the political reporters, not too originally, are blowing upon the Virginia political field.

The fact is the winds of change are blowing in nearly every field—in education, in urban-rural relationships, and in social affairs generally.

And now my friends in religion call attention to the refreshment they are feeling from front-running ecumenical zephyrs which they believe will swell into brisk breezes for continuing betterment.

On November 28-29, hard upon the heels of Governor Godwin's Statewide Educational Conference in October, church leaders, some 1,500 strong, will gather in Richmond for a Conference on People, Religion, and a Changing Virginia.

"The wind bloweth where it listeth," says St. John. And listeth, according to my dictionary, means where it wishes to blow.

St. John adds: " . . . and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth."

So it is with these new winds. Nobody knows what these winds will blow to us, but all must be reassured by what Thomas Tusser said: "It is an ill wind turns none to good."

Looking for New Ways Out

Four Methodist bishops will sit down with two Roman Catholic bishops, and two Episcopal bishops, and the leaders of many another sect including Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Jews, Brethren, and so on.

It will be a strange picture to one who was reportorially in the middle of the Smith-Hoover campaign in 1928. Here, too, the winds of change have blown well.

The invitation, sponsored by 41 leaders of 18 major church groups, sets forth the purpose in these words:

"To provide the first statewide occasion for Virginians of various religious persuasions to work together in light of their common Judeao-Christian heritage toward constructive solutions for critical human problems in a time of significant social change."

"This," said one churchman, "is something entirely new in Virginia, and the wholehearted and enthusiastic response has been heart-warming."

This effort coupled with others already abroad makes for intriguing possibilities. The new Institute for Business and Community Development of the University of Richmond is making a fact-finding survey of issues in the 1961 Richmond-Henrico merger fight. The Crusade for Voters is making a study of the merger problem. A state commission is studying new governmental relationships.

The Fields of Exploration

Among other things the churchmen will consider are these, each the subject of a talk by a recognized leader in the field:

- The Theological Bases for the Social Concern of the Religious Community.
- The Role of the Religious Community in the Concern for Fair Housing.
- The Role of the Religious Community in Changing Educational Patterns.
- The Responsibility of the Religious Community to Set its Own House in Order.
- Where Do We Go from Here.

The 18 major religious bodies that are joining in this effort have affiliations of some 2,000,000 in Virginia out of the total population of some 4,500,000. There's no notion, said one leader, that the churches wish ever again to exercise any function of the state, "but," he added, "there's nothing to keep us from working in our separate ways toward attainment of a common goal."

Church people, he noted, are citizens also, and under ideal conditions should think the same way on week days as on Sundays.

Change is coming fast and people aren't as cocksure about things as they used to be. There are new slants on ethics, values, responsibilities, reasonableness and the essential nature of good and evil.

Now Peace Replaces Strife

Virginia has had its share of church and state, and neither side, as I get it, wants any repetition of the troubles that kept things stirred up during colonial days. Quakers were once subject to deportation. There were dissents with dissenters that lingered long. The General Assembly once debated, but never passed, a bill entitled: "A bill for the decent and orderly conduct of divine service, and the more orderly conduct of parochial affairs."

In more recent times, which many now living still recall, some of the churches became rather deeply involved in politics by way of the noble experiment called prohibition.

But the winds have blown away the clouds of such misunderstandings, and the lions and the lambs of the church now lie down together at peace among themselves and with the secular world as well.

Some pessimists are inclined to contend that the world is in an impossible mess, but the man who reads a bit in history and considers the pace and scale of things today can still hope.

It will be interesting to observe the list-preference of these new winds that are due to blow among us in October and November.

Statewide Inter-Faith Conference

Of much more than passing notice is the report (see page 6) of the Statewide Inter-Faith Conference scheduled to be held in Richmond, November 28-29. For the first time here in Virginia, religious leaders of all persuasions—Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews—will meet to devote serious thought to ways by which Virginians of various religious faiths may work together "toward constructive solutions of critical human problems in a time of significant social change."

Worthy of special note is the list of distinguished sponsors who are backing this meeting. Also of importance is the character of the principal speakers who have been engaged for the occasion.

At a time when cataclysmic social changes are transpiring every day, and when so few issues can be effectively met in the ways to which we are accustomed, the old-time denominational approach is not adequate. We must learn to work together! This does not mean that we must all belong to the same church. There is a place for individual differences of opinion as to modes of worship and statements of our respective confessions of faith, yet this fact should not militate against a much closer coordination of effort, as among different religious groups, than is now in common practice.

Problems of delinquency, let us say, and drunkenness, and highway fatalities, and racial issues, and dishonesty, are a proper concern for all religious groups. The prevailing materialistic trend in the United States today must concern all religious people, if a better situation is ever to come about. Local, national and international problems are with us every day. If the church is to be influential in dealing with these problems, we must learn in some way to work in closer cooperation.

The November meeting referred to will not settle a great deal, in all likelihood, for the problems have been of such long-standing and are so immense that far more time will be required than a two-day session. But if this meeting can help us change the direction of much of our thinking, and bring us to a greater realization of how the religious forces need one another in dealing with the stupendous problems and opportunities before us, much will be accomplished. This "opening wedge," as it may prove to be, holds promise of even greater things in the future.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please have a check made out to the Conference On People, Religion And A Changing Virginia. It comes from our Adult Contingency Fund, Special Fund For Educational Projects. Please send a copy of my letter Aubrey's letter of July 28 and copies of his enclosures of newspaper clippings all to Vernon Eagle.

CONFERENCE OPENS

Sense of Justice And Religion Linked

Richmond N-L 11/28/66

The religious community is responsible for generating in the people an adequate sense of justice, a professor from Drew University in Madison, N. J., said here today.

"There must be enough citizens who are willing and able to place the welfare of the community before their private interests," said Dr. George D. Kelsey, professor of Christian ethics at Drew.

He spoke at the opening session of the Conference of People, Religion and a Changing Virginia. The two-day interfaith conference was being held at the Hotel John Marshall.

"The religious community must produce a spiritual and moral climate which nurtures and intensifies the will to justice. When this is achieved, the true intentions and desires of democracy will have been recovered," Dr. Kelsey said.

Staff Photo
DR. GEORGE D. KELSEY
'Will to Justice'

'MORAL DEMAND'

Democracy, he added "is in its intentions and desires a moral demand. The central demand of democracy is that we grant to all our fellow citizens precisely the same rights which we demand for ourselves. This is a spiritual demand. It is fulfilled only by those who transcend themselves."

In a talk on the "Theological Basis for the Social Concern of the Reliigous Comumnity," Dr. Kelsey said the concern of American Protestantism has been guided by two theological tendencies — pietistic fundamentalism and liberalism.

He called both of the tendencies "sociologically inadequate."

"Pietistic fundamentalism erroneously identifies the entire Christian message with the gospel," said Dr. Kelsey.

LIBERAL FALSITY

"Liberalism," he said, "establishes a false dichotomy in man."

According to Dr. Kelsey, a constructive approach to the theoolgical bases for the social concern of the religious community must reaffirm the basic position of the Oxford Conference.

"Oxford affirmed that the church must be the church. The church is the Body of Christ, the society of the word, the community of the spirit . . . .

"The church must make every decision and judge every isolate, restrict and limit people.

"It can remove the barriers to equality of opportunity in training and education, and it can remove the barriers to equality of opportunity to function after training and education."

"But all of these activities are no more than desegregation," Dr. Kelsey continued.

"An integrated society is one in which the dignity and worth of the human person are affirmed. It is a community of persons, not of objects or mere functionaries. Such a society can only come into being when justice has been lifted above mere legality and purified by love."

Sense of Justice And Religion Linked

Richmond N-L 11/23/66

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"Oxford affirmed that the church must be the church. The church is the Body of Christ, the society of the word, the community of the spirit . . . .

"The church must make every decision and judge every cultural value and arrangement in terms of the gospel of love."

MOTIVES CITED

Obedience, prophetic criticism and love were cited as motives of the religious community.

The "supreme motive of all Christian decision and action" is love, said Dr. Kelsey.

"In its fullest spiritual dimension of selfgiving, love is not constitutive of political life or of large-scale social and institutional orgainzation. In these areas justice is the highest realizable moral ideal," he said.

"On every major issue of justice, the state is obliged to apply force before it can gain universal consent. Instead of asking the government to wait until it gains universal consent, the Religious Community," Dr. help to supply it," said Dr. Kelsey.

'HIGHER JUSTICE'

"As a people motivated by love, the religiously sensitive must push beyond the justice (racial) desegregation to the higher justice of integration. Through law, the government can remove the barriers which isolate, restrict and limit people.

"It can remove the barriers to equality of opportunity in training and education, and it can remove the barriers to equality of opportunity to function after training and education."

"But all of these activities are no more than desegregation," Dr. Kelsey continued.

"An integrated society is one in which the dignity and worth of the human person are affirmed. It is a community of persons, not of objects or mere functionaries. Such a society can only come into being when justice has been lifted above mere legality and purified by love."

Conference on People, Religion

and a

Changing Virginia

John Marshall Hotel, Richmond

November 28-29, 1966

Purpose: To provide the first statewide occasion for Virginians of various religious persuasions to work together in light of their common Judaeo-Christian heritage toward constructive solutions for critical human problems in a time of significant social change.

The Sponsors

The call to the Conference on People, Religion, and a Changing Virginia and the invitation to participate in it are extended by the following responsible leaders of the statewide religious community who are the conference Sponsors:

THEODORE F. ADAMS, former president, Baptist World Alliance
GEORGE W. BABER, bishop, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
HENRY C. BUNTON, bishop, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
MRS. JAMES J. BURNS, president, Richmond Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
CONSTANTINE N. DOMBALIS, president, Virginia Council of Greek Orthodox Churches
J. M. ELLISON, president emeritus, Virginia Union University
C. L. EVANS, executive secretary, Baptist Allied Bodies of Virginia
EGBERT J. FIGARO, C. S. Sp., dean, St. Emma Military Academy
H. E. FINGER, JR., bishop, Holston Conference of the Methodist Church
J. LOUIS FLAHERTY, auxiliary bishop, Roman Catholic Diocese of Richmond
EMMETT A. FRANK, rabbi, Beth El Hebrew Congregation, Alexandria
T. A. FREEMAN, executive secretary, Abingdon Presbytery, Presbyterian Church, U. S.
FLOYD L. FULK, superintendent, Evangelical United Brethren Church, Virginia Conference
ROBERT F. GIBSON, bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Virginia
ARIEL L. GOLDBURG, rabbi, Temple Beth Ahabah, Richmond
WALTER C. GUM, bishop, Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church
ROBERT BRUCE HALL, bishop coadjutor, Episcopal Diocese of Virginia
WILTON E. HARTZLER, executive secretary, Southeastern regional office, American Friends Service Committee
WALKER B. HEALY, moderator, Presbyterian, U. S., Synod of Virginia
MRS. LAWRENCE HILGEMAN, president, United Church Women
JOHN D. NEEDHAM, Salvation Army divisional commander (Brigadier) for Virginia
JOSEPH H. HODGES, bishop, Roman Catholic Diocese of Wheeling
ERNEST L. HONTS, pastor, Talbot Park Baptist Church, Norfolk
ALLIX B. JAMES, dean, School of Religion, Virginia Union University
JAMES A. JONES,* president, Union Theological Seminary in Virginia
WALTER ROYAL JONES, Unitarian-Universalist representative, Charlottesville
H. MYRON KAUFFMAN, president, Virginia Council of Churches; executive secretary, Virginia Convention of Christian Churches
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FRANCIS X. PIRAZZINI, conference minister, Central Atlantic Conference, United Church of Christ
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PAUL REICH, rabbi, Congregation Beth El, Norfolk
JOHN J. RUSSELL, bishop, Roman Catholic Diocese of Richmond
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FRANK A. SETTLE, superintendent, Wytheville District, Holston Conference, Methodist Church
L. BILL SIMMONS, Virginia area minister, United Church of Christ
STANLEY R. WAMPLER, executive secretary, Va. Tri-District Office, Church of the Brethren
PEYTON R. WILLIAMS, ecumenical relations chairman, Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia

*Died, November 17, 1966

Program

Monday, November 28, 1966

10:00 a.m., Registration, John Marshall Mezzanine

Movies, continuous showing, Exhibit Hall B
Conferences with national executives, Exhibit Hall B

2:30 p.m., Opening session, Exhibit Hall B

Dr. Theodore F. Adams, First Baptist Church, Richmond, presiding

Invocation, Auxiliary Bishop J. Louis Flaherty, Roman Catholic Diocese of Richmond

Greeting, The Honorable Fred G. Pollard, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia

The Conference Purpose, Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., Planning Committee Chairman

Introduction of the Speaker, The Rev. Walter Royal Jones, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Unitarian Church, Charlottesville

Address, "The Theological Bases for the Social Concern of the Religious Community," Professor George D. Kelsey, Drew University, Madison, N. J.

Reactors: Dr. Myron Berman, rabbi, Temple Beth El, Richmond, Va.; the Rev. George B. Telford, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Charlottesville

4:00-5:30 p.m., Discussion groups (see separate sheet), Centenary Methodist, Second Presbyterian, Y.W.C.A., John Marshall Hotel

Sponsors in the Lee Room, Mezzanine

Monday Evening

6:00-7:15 p.m., Movies in Exhibit Hall B (see separate sheet for schedule)

7:30 p.m., Second session, Exhibit Hall B

Bishop William H. Marmion, Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia, Roanoke, presiding

Invocation, Dr. Paul Reich, rabbi, Congregation Beth El, Norfolk

Introduction of the Speaker, the Rev. Stanley R. Wampler, executive secretary, Virginia Tri-District Office, Church of the Brethren, Harrisonburg

Address, "The Role of the Religious Community in the Concern for Fair Housing," the Rev. John F. Cronin, S.S., assistant director, Department of Social Action, ~~National Catholic Welfare Conference,~~ Washington, D.C. U.S. Catholic Conference

Reactors: Mrs. Kathryn H. Stone,* Arlington, Va., former member of the House of Delegates; the Rev. Robert Reagan, Jr., Reston, Va., president, Methodist Board of Christian Social Concerns

8:30-10:00 p.m., Discussion groups (see separate sheet). Sponsors in the Lee Room, Mezzanine.

Afterhours conferences with national headquarters officials at their tables in Exhibit Hall B

Two causes of ghettoizing:

(1) Former Federal policy!

(2) Old-fashioned zoning — artificial disruption of normal ecology.

Churches should be in on original planning — what are you going to put on the property for the good of mankind?

Tuesday Morning, November 29

8:45 a.m., Third session, Exhibit Hall B

Dr. J. Luther Mauney, president, Virginia Synod, Lutheran Church in America, Roanoke, presiding

"A Time for Burning," courtesy Lutheran Film Associates, Exhibit Hall B

Invocation, the Rev. Milton A. Reid, New Calvary Baptist Church, Norfolk

Introduction of the Speaker, Chancellor Hilarion V. Cann of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Wheeling

Address, "The Role of the Religious Community in Changing Educational Patterns," Dr. Jacob M. Rothschild, rabbi, Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, Atlanta, Ga.

Reactors: Dr. William B. Kennedy, associate secretary, Presbyterian, U.S., Board of Christian Education, Richmond; Dean Samuel L. Gandy, Howard University School of Religion, Washington, D.C.

11:00-12:30, Discussion groups (see separate sheet). Sponsors in the Lee Room, Mezzanine

12:45 p.m., Luncheon for college students, Second Presbyterian Church, 13 North Fifth Street. Address, "The College Community and Social Renewal," Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president, Institute for Services to Education, Washington, D.C.

1:00-2:15 p.m., Movies in Exhibit Hall B (see separate sheet)

Tuesday Afternoon

2:30 p.m., Fourth session, Exhibit Hall B

Dean Allix B. James of the School of Religion, Virginia Union University, Richmond, presiding

Invocation, Bishop Coadjutor Robert Bruce Hall of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia

Introduction of the Speaker, Dr. Emmet A. Frank, rabbi, Beth El Hebrew Congregation, Alexandria

Address, "The Responsibility of the Religious Community to Set its Own House in Order," Mr. Warren H. Turner, Jr., vice-president, Protestant Episcopal Executive Council, New York

Reactors: The Rev. Thomas J. Quinlan, Sacred Heart Parish, Norfolk; Dr. Douglas Lawson, dean of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland

4:00-5:30 p.m., Discussion groups (see separate sheet). Sponsors in the Lee Room, Mezzanine

5:45-6:30 p.m., Movies in Exhibit Hall B (see separate sheet)

Tuesday Evening

6:30 p.m., Concluding session, Grand Hall

Mr. David H. Scull, president, Virginia Council on Human Relations, Annandale, presiding

Invocation, Bishop Walter C. Gum, Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church

Singout South Chorus: Don't Stand Still, Can't You Hear America Calling? What Color Is God's Skin? New Tomorrow, Freedom Isn't Free, Which Way America? Up With People

Recognitions

A Summary of the Discussion Group Findings, the Rev. George A. Chauncey, associate secretary, Presbyterian, U.S., Division of Church and Society, Richmond

Introduction of the Speaker, Dr. H. Myron Kauffman, president, Virginia Council of Churches; executive secretary, Virginia Convention of Christian Churches

Address, "Where Do We Go from Here?" Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president, Institute for Services to Education, Washington, D.C.

Afterhours conferences with national executives, Exhibit Hall B

The Conference Planning Committee

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A. Purnell Bailey
Myron Berman
Wade H. Bryant, Exhibits
George A. Chauncey, Program
John H. Coffey, College Students
Robert L. Combs, Administration
Mrs. E. L. Glossbrenner, Arrangements
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Allix B. James, Program
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James P. Lincoln, Finance
John J. McMahon, Discussion Groups
Mrs. Jerome Meyer, Secretary
Myron S. Miller, Arrangements
H. Dickinson Rathbun, Radio-TV
Robert R. Sala
L. Bill Simmons

NOVEMBER 28 • 29, 1966
JOHN MARSHALL HOTEL
RICHMOND

CONFERENCE ON PEOPLE, RELIGION AND A CHANGING VIRGINIA

Under auspices of the Virginia Council on Human Relations in cooperation with leaders of the statewide religious community

Virginia Conference Office: 17 East Cary Street, Richmond 23219, Dial (703) 648-4444

File Va. Council

About the November 28-29 Conference

To Fellow-Members of the VCHR

Every one of you would be gratified and, I think, excited if you could see close-up some of the developments in the VCHR-inspired Conference on People, Religion, and a Changing Virginia. I wish I could pass along to you what the Planning Committee is experiencing in the way of unprecedented cooperation from the widest possible backgrounds. We have full support and encouragement from the religious leadership and prospects of more registrations than our 1,500 limit will make possible.

You can be of significant help in this important venture in such ways as these:

1. Send in your own registration on the accompanying form; then enlist some one else (copy the form for that use).
2. Make sure that churches and synagogues in your area know about this, and that someone in each is a valid source of information. We are eager to have a representative group from every community in the state.
3. Help form a group in each congregation if possible (and perhaps one across-the-lines in the community) to engage in the pre-conference studies (25¢, VCHR office) and in post-conference follow-up.
4. Have key people write letters to the newspapers, calling attention to opportunities afforded by the conference and expressing the hope for good local participation. (If supporters of a specific conservative group can do this prior to their meeting and if attention can be called in this way to the "coming voting opportunity," it seems reasonable that our colleagues can write similarly.)
5. Get the conference listed on all published calendars.
6. Make sure that local broadcasting people know that material is available for their use both before and after the conference.
7. Make the most of every possible opportunity after the conference, using the recorded and printed materials as well as any new local resources that are discovered.

We are counting on your enthusiastic support and cooperation in this big endeavor, particularly as you invite one or several people who may not have been active in this field to join you in a Richmond-bound carload.

Gratefully yours,

/ s / AUBREY N. BROWN, Jr., Planning Chairman

ANB/1

PLANNING COMMITTEE

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Theodore F. Adams, former president, Baptist World Alliance
George W. Baber, bishop, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Henry C. Bunton, bishop, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Mrs. James J. Burns, president, Richmond Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
Constantine N. Dombalis, president, Virginia Council of Greek Orthodox Churches
J. M. Ellison, president emeritus, Virginia Union University
C. L. Evans, executive secretary, Baptist Allied Bodies of Virginia
Egbert J. Figaro, C. S. Sp., dean, St. Emma Military Academy
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Emmet A. Frank, rabbi, Beth El Hebrew Congregation, Alexandria
T. A. Freeman, executive secretary, Abingdon Presbytery, Presbyterian Church, U. S.
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Guy Hepler, Salvation Army divisional commander (Lt.-Col.) for Virginia
Joseph H. Hodges, bishop, Roman Catholic Diocese of Wheeling
Ernest L. Honts, pastor, Talbot Park Baptist Church, Norfolk
Allix B. James, dean, School of Religion, Virginia Union University
James A. Jones, president, Union Theological Seminary in Virginia
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Graydon E. McClellan, general presbyter, Washington City, United Presbyterian, USA
Earl H. McClenny, president, St. Paul's College
Francis X. Pirazzini, conference minister, Central Atlantic Conference, United Church of Christ
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Paul Reich, rabbi, Congregation Beth El, Norfolk
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Stanley R. Wampler, executive secretary, Va. Tri-District Office, Church of the Brethren
Peyton R. Williams, ecumenical relations chairman, Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia

(Preliminary announcement)

CONFERENCE ON PEOPLE, RELIGION, AND A CHANGING VIRGINIA

For people of all religious backgrounds in Virginia

Richmond - November 28-29, 1966 - John Marshall Hotel

PURPOSE: To provide the first statewide occasion for Virginians of various religious persuasions to work together in light of their common Judaeo-Christian heritage toward constructive solutions for critical human problems in a time of significant social change.

WAYS OF PARTICIPATING: (1) Join with an interested group in your community, congregation or on your campus for pre-conference Sept.-Nov. studies in line with topics indicated below (study materials should be requested by Sept. 1 if they are not returned with reservation confirmation; where convenient it will help to enclose 25¢ for study materials to cover costs of producing and mailing). (2) Join in the Nov. 28-29 conference in Richmond where delegates are limited to 1,500, returning the form (below) n o w. (3) Be ready for the post-conference follow-up in congregations, community groups across religious lines, on campuses, etc.

CONFERENCE PREVUE: Monday, Sept. 19, 12:00 noon luncheon, Second Presbyterian Church, 13 N. 5th St., Richmond, for denominational executives, Sponsors (see over), committee members, social concern chairmen for religious bodies and state and area women's groups, one representative from each campus, and representatives of the press, radio and television.

NOVEMBER 28-29 HIGHLIGHTS (Each followed by 1½ hour small-group discussions)

1 - The Theological Bases for the Social Concern of the Religious Community, George D. Kelsey, professor of Christian Ethics, Drew University, Madison, N. J.
2 - The Role of the Religious Community in the Concern for Fair Housing, John F. Cronin, S. S., assistant director, Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington
3 - The Role of the Religious Community in Changing Educational Patterns, Jacob M. Rothschild, rabbi, Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, Atlanta
4 - The Responsibility of the Religious Community to Set its Own House in Order, Warren H. Turner, Jr., vice-pres., Protestant Episcopal executive council, N.Y.
5 - Where Do We Go from Here? Carlyle Marney, pastor, Myers Park Baptist Church, Charlotte, N. C. (Closing by 9:00 p.m., Tuesday)

IN ADDITION, resource leaders will be drawn from national headquarters staffs for consultation with individuals and groups. A wide variety of printed, filmed, and recorded helps touching the discussion areas will be exhibited, showing what is available for local use.

STUDENT SECTION: Approximately 200 college students will participate (two from each organized religious group on each campus), sharing in the total program, but with a special luncheon featuring as speaker, Samuel D. Proctor, special assistant to the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Theological Seminaries will have 60 students participating in the conference.

AUSPICES OF THE CONFERENCE: What is believed to have enlisted the widest representation of religious backgrounds in this or possibly any state (see Sponsors' list, over) is supporting this conference. It is being planned by leaders from the Virginia Council on Human Relations in cooperation with representatives of 18 or more religious organizations and official bodies.

COSTS: Religious bodies are underwriting the major expenses of the conference, so that the cost to each individual will be only the $7.50 registration fee which includes the conference dinner. Travel, room and meals must be arranged individually. Richmonders are being encouraged to extend hospitality. A bloc of rooms has been set aside at the John Marshall Hotel and individual and group reservations should be made there n o w.

WHAT TO DO NOW: (1) Publicize the significance of this conference; (2) Encourage others to join with you in pre-conference preparation; (3) Make certain that you have a place to stay for two nights in Richmond; and (4) Return this form n o w:

- -

TO: Virginia Conference, 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Va. 23219 (703) 648-4444

___(x) I enclose $7.50 registration fee for the November 28-29 Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia (this fee covers the conference dinner). Please send the study suggestions when they become available.

___(x) I am making direct arrangements for room reservations with the John Marshall Hotel.

NAME (print)_____ Religious Affiliation_____
(exact denominational or other name)

Address_____ City_____ Zip Code_____

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Peyton R. Williams, ecumenical relations chairman, Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia

o-v-e-r

SIDELIGHTS

New Breezes In the Land

By CHARLES HOUSTON

The winds of change, say the political reporters, not too originally, are blowing upon the Virginia political field.

The fact is the winds of change are blowing in nearly every field—in education, in urban-rural relationships, and in social affairs generally.

And now my friends in religion call attention to the refreshment they are feeling from front-running ecumenical zephyrs which they believe will swell into brisk breezes for continuing betterment.

On November 28-29, hard upon the heels of Governor Godwin's Statewide Educational Conference in October, church leaders, some 1,500 strong, will gather in Richmond for a Conference on People, Religion, and a Changing Virginia.

"The wind bloweth where it listeth," says St. John. And listeth, according to my dictionary, means where it wishes to blow.

St. John adds: " . . . and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth."

So it is with these new winds. Nobody knows what these winds will blow to us, but all must be reassured by what Thomas Tusser said: "It is an ill wind turns none to good."

Looking for New Ways Out

Four Methodist bishops will sit down with two Roman Catholic bishops, and two Episcopal bishops, and the leaders of many another sect including Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Jews, Brethren, and so on.

It will be a strange picture to one who was reportorially in the middle of the Smith-Hoover campaign in 1928. Here, too, the winds of change have blown well.

The invitation, sponsored by 41 leaders of 18 major church groups, sets forth the purpose in these words:

"To provide the first statewide occasion for Virginians of various religious persuasions to work together in light of their common Judeao-Christian heritage toward constructive solutions for critical human problems in a time of significant social change."

"This," said one churchman, "is something entirely new in Virginia, and the wholehearted and enthusiastic response has been heart-warming."

This effort coupled with others already abroad makes for intriguing possibilities. The new Institute for Business and Community Development of the University of Richmond is making a fact-finding survey of issues in the 1961 Richmond-Henrico merger fight. The Crusade for Voters is making a study of the merger problem. A state commission is studying new governmental relationships.

The Fields of Exploration

Among other things the churchmen will consider are these, each the subject of a talk by a recognized leader in the field:

- The Theological Bases for the Social Concern of the Religious Community.
- The Role of the Religious Community in the Concern for Fair Housing.
- The Role of the Religious Community in Changing Educational Patterns.
- The Responsibility of the Religious Community to Set its Own House in Order.
- Where Do We Go from Here.

The 18 major religious bodies that are joining in this effort have affiliations of some 2,000,000 in Virginia out of the total population of some 4,500,000. There's no notion, said one leader, that the churches wish ever again to exercise any function of the state, "but," he added, "there's nothing to keep us from working in our separate ways toward attainment of a common goal."

Church people, he noted, are citizens also, and under ideal conditions should think the same way on week days as on Sundays.

Change is coming fast and people aren't as cocksure about things as they used to be. There are new slants on ethics, values, responsibilities, reasonableness and the essential nature of good and evil.

Now Peace Replaces Strife

Virginia has had its share of church and state, and neither side, as I get it, wants any repetition of the troubles that kept things stirred up during colonial days. Quakers were once subject to deportation. There were dissents with dissenters that lingered long. The General Assembly once debated, but never passed, a bill entitled: "A bill for the decent and orderly conduct of divine service, and the more orderly conduct of parochial affairs."

In more recent times, which many now living still recall, some of the churches became rather deeply involved in politics by way of the noble experiment called prohibition.

But the winds have blown away the clouds of such misunderstandings, and the lions and the lambs of the church now lie down together at peace among themselves and with the secular world as well.

Some pessimists are inclined to contend that the world is in an impossible mess, but the man who reads a bit in history and considers the pace and scale of things today can still hope.

It will be interesting to observe the list-preference of these new winds that are due to blow among us in October and November.

Section B

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Tuesday, November 29, 1966

State, City and W

Interdenominational Religious Conference

Housing Called Top Racial Issue

Housing is probably "the most critical area in race relations today," the Rev. John F. Cronin told the Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia at Hotel John Marshall last night.

Father Cronin, assistant director of the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Washington, urged the more than 1,000 persons attending the interdenominational religious conference to support fair housing and to combat resistance to this "major program for racial reform."

Noting that "blockbusting" maneuvers only succeed in replacing all-white neighborhoods with all-Negro ones, Father Cronin called for local religious groups to encourage fair housing education and legislation, to create truly integrated communities.

At present, he said, "We have an abnormal stratification of our cities and suburbs in terms of race. We penalize those who rise from poverty and thus lessen incentives for those who remain in the city slums."

Second Address

His address was the second presented during the first day of the two-day conference. At the afternoon opening session, Dr. George D. Kelsey, professor of Christian Ethics at Drew University of Madison, N. J., spoke on "The Theological Bases for the Social Concern of the Religious Community." The conference is sponsored by the Virginia Council on Human Relations in cooperation with a number of state religious leaders.

The Rev. Aubrey N. Brown Jr. of Richmond, editor of the Presbyterian Outlook and immediate past president of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, is chairman of the 20-member conference planning committee.

In addition to the speakers, the planing committee has provided exhibits, films, personal conferences and discussion groups for the delegates. The discussion groups were closed to the press yesterday.

In citing approaches to the "challenge to the religious community" of housing discrimination, Father Cronin said fair housing campaigns on the local level should be planned by "a small group of dedicated persons" who are informed about local and national housing conditions.

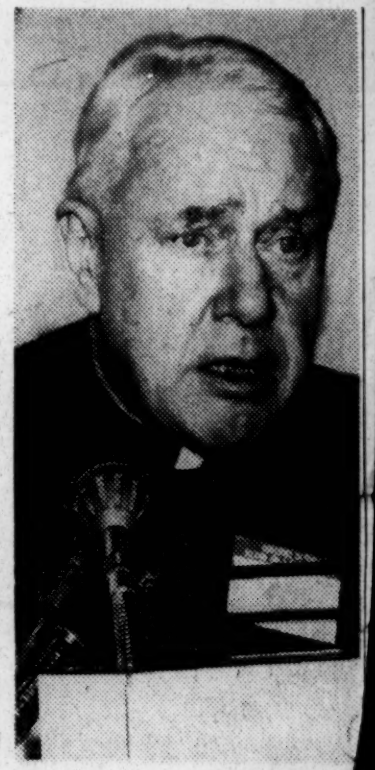
This group, he said, should strive to enlist community-wide support, but it "cannot expect realtors to support public housing or fair housing laws."

"Realtors and their associates feel that they cannot change the climate of local public opinion, but many are willing to cooperate when the climate has changed," he continued. The religious community can play a major role in the "massive educational campaign" needed to change public opinion.

Some urban renewal projects also were criticized by Father Cronin. Bulldozing large areas has often resulted in the destruction, rather than the creation, of healthy neighborhoods, he said.

The displacement of thousands of persons and the removal of hundreds of small businesses can encourage crime and social blight, he said, and people must come to realize that "not every low-income area is of necessity a slum."

Dr. Kelsey asserted that "the church must make every ecision and judge every cultural value and arrangement in terms of the gospel of love."



Staff Photo

Rev. John F. Cronin

'Abnormal Stratification

Richmond T-D 11/30/66

Renewal of Religion Needed, Dr. Proctor Tells Conference

By James Seymore

A former president of Virginia Union University told a biracial and multidenominational audience last night that the country has "run out of token gestures" in its efforts to integrate and revitalize society.

"Both the white fascists and the Black Power advocates have brought us to the heart of the problem by polarizing the issues. We can no longer give aspirin for polio," said Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president of the Institute for Services to Education, Washington.

Speaking on "Where Do We Go from Here," Dr. Proctor addressed more than 1,000 persons attending the final session of the Conference on People, Religion and a Changing Virginia at Hotel John Marshall.

Dr. Proctor noted that churches cannot and should not take all the blame for the lethargy and mistakes of the past in the area of race relations. Church members, he said, belong to any "communities" beside that of the church and usually these other communities, social and economic, shape racial values.

"Religious concern for social change can be a rather peripheral area of influence," Dr. Proctor said.

"Secularism has overtaken us," he continued. Secular humanists in educational, social and governmental institutions are primarily responsible for the new and vigorous ideas of importance today.

Those working outside of church organizations, "the remnant in exile," are most deeply involved in the racial struggle and most effective in changing the existing patterns of society, Dr. Proctor asserted.

"We don't often use religious terms in describing our attempts to solve problems," he said. Instead people substitute a "sophisticated terminology" common to educational, psycological, economic or political disciplines.

"However, all these things are derivative. They are concerned with man after he has decided something. That which makes something happen comes from the principles of high religion," Dr. Proctor said.

Religion is the only thing, he continued, that "challenges man's self-definition without destroying his dignity."

Thus, "the role of religion in the renewal of society is to show man how to save himself by finding community with his neighbor." The country is not goin gto get out of this period of racial turmoil "unless there is a renewal of religion," Dr. Proctor said.

"Nothing is going to support the high aspirations of this conference for a new society except religion. And all this is just a long way around of saying men must love each other," Dr. Proctor concluded.

In an address delivered to the conference yesterday afternoon, a lay executive of the Episcopal Church urged the religious community to clarify its motivation and strategy before taking action on the contemporary social problems with which it must be concerned.

"We had better not start 'mixing it' with the secular power structures, the contemporary social forces and our own religious company until and unless we become and remain absolutely clear about our motivation — the source and root of our commitment to social action," said Warren H. Turner Jr., vice president of the Protestant Episcopal Executive Council in New York.

"Now that we purpose to engage in social action, we intend to effect the accomplishment of some objectives related to such goals. This requires adopting a strategy . . . you cannot fight the social action battle on all fronts simultaneously," Turner continued.

'Defacto Integration'

"This means defacto integration of our congregations, schools and institutions. It means teacher certification. It means fair labor standards for our employes, including pastors and rabbis. It means open occupancy of the properties we own . . . In sum, it means at least the maintenance of minimum public standards in every institutional activity," to correct this situation, Turner said.

In this regard, he said, religious institutions face "no more intractable problem than that of developing a common and less vulnerable stance on the separation and interaction of Church and State."

Turner stressed that a church's involvement in social action, both within and without its own organization, must have a theological basis.

"Leaders of the religious community owe it both to their own followers and to the entire community, if only as matters of elementary strategy and tactics, to make it quite clear when they urge corporate involvement that their motivation is of God," he said.

"I do not ask for a resurgence of pietism or piosity. I ask only that, when we speak, move or act as God's servants and children, that fact alone be clear in the text and context of our doing."

All of these innovations, Turner said, have been made necessary by "the all-pervasive change of our time" which has increasingly meant the dispersal of power and the redistribution of traditional power structures.

Staff Photo

Rabbi Emmett A. Frank of Alexandria (right) Introduces Speaker
Warren H. Turner Jr. Stressed Churches' Involvement in Social Action

file
Virginia Council

M E M O R A N D U M

November 30, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Ed Stanfield Ed

SUBJECT: Conference on "People, Religion, and a Changing Virginia"

The conference was well-planned, the speakers first-rate, and the crowd large and responsive. It was as good as such a conference could be and, as Samuel Proctor remarked in his address at the concluding banquet, was the ultimate accomplishment in the realm of talkfests, short of hard work on the stubborn problems. (Proctor, incidentally, is a notably effective speaker.) The "sponsors" who met several times during the conference announced plans for area conferences throughout the state.

I suppose one never knowshow much or little is accomplished by such programs as this. Clearly it had educational value--and it was not, certainly, at a superficial level. Also, the Virginia Council got some good P. R. mileage out of it as the visible-but-unobtrusive originating organization.

The Board elected Mr. M. C. Martin, a Negro banker from Danville as their new president.

Bob Combs, who is exhausted from chasing klansmen and reporters, says they do need more money to print copies of their textbook publications. The Norfolk school system wants 2,000 copies for distribution to teachers. He will write.

Attached: Copy of schedule
~~VCHR resolution~~
Newsclips
Turner address

P.S. Emory has suggested use of one or more of the addresses in New South. I think the one attached would be good — excerpts from it.

IV

The Responsibility of the Religious Community to Set its Own House in Order

By Warren H. Turner, Jr.

Tuesday, November 29, 1966

It is a very great personal joy to be back in the Old Dominion whose joy and travails were ours through seventeen wonderful years. And particularly is it a privilege to be here on this auspicious occasion. I understand that this is the first time men and women of responsibility and competence representing Virginia's entire religious community have met to consider how and how best to make common cause towards the resolution of critical human problems occasioned by the overriding, all-pervasive phenomenon of change.

I. - Some dimensions of Change

What a time we live in! What a time, indeed, to be God's chosen, his faithful! We live in times which in some sense have no parallel in history. We live in times whose principal characteristic is that nothing is static, that everything is changing. Now, change has characterized most of human history. But never before has man experienced such a rate of change as ours; its pace makes our heads swim! In all around, no matter where we look, we see change -- and at an ever-accelerating rate.

And there are some special qualities about today's kinds of change. One has to do with its depth of penetration. What I mean is this: we are not just adding new art forms and new knowledge and new technology and new geography and new materials and new weapons and new products and new economics and new social and political instruments -- no, the all-pervasive change of our time is not really an additive matter at all. It is more accurately a process of revolution. The change in which we live is revolutionary, and in the root sense of the word which is "violent displacement" or "overturning". Not only are all things being made new, but the very process permeates so deeply as to modify and alter the vital wellsprings of our culture. The change characteristic of today is radical.

Another special quality, certainly unprecedented, is the extent of change in 1966 -- its omnipresence. It matters not what area of the world, what section of human activity, what area of thought or academic discipline, what segment of society you observe; no one of them is uninvolved in deep-penetrating and overturning change. There are more than twice as many autonomous member nations in the United Nations today as there were only fifteen years ago; basic textbooks in physics, mathematics, and medicine are obsolete almost before the ink dries; economic premises of

a generation ago are undergoing radical revision; concepts of public administration, most of our presuppositions about social welfare dynamics, basic principles of management and even the very function of universities have been -- and continue to be -- deeply involved in mobility, in rapid revolutionary and radical change.

Not only is the phenomenon of change in 1966 omnipresent; there is a interdependence as between change in one area of life and change in another. We have daily reminders of the intersection, interrelation and interaction of the changes in economic, social, cultural, political and technological aspects of contemporary life. Consequently, there is more often than not a sort of chain reaction effect upon many aspects of our world initiated by change in one. Or, put another way, today in our country and throughout the world there are social implications of technological change, technological consequences of social change and economic, political and cultural implications of all change. Just as the harnessing of the electron ended forever the option of national isolation from the world's political affairs, so the breakthrough in antibiotics almost guaranteed a population explosion and its attendant political, social and economic impact. Just as the technological revolution is already entailing far-reaching changes in the work-life of most sectors of American society, so the revolutionary changes in the role of government in the last two generations have by now altered extensively the work-life of nearly every American.

So, the point I would make is that the unique combination of kind and rate and extent of change is not just what it may seem to be. It is not just the explosions in population and technology and knowledge; it is not just a restructure of the base and the methods of decision-making; it is not just a redistribution of wealth and status and time; it is not just how we do things or how we make a living; it is not just a matter of new or better or more effective tools. No, so much more than the material world is caught up in this tremendous, dynamic, creative process -- so much more than human opinion -- is affected. Indeed, revoluntionary, rapid, extensive, chain reacting change is touching the body and the mind and the soul of Everyman -- and quite evidently so, in our country.

But perhaps, for your agenda today, the most significant item of change in the contemporary United States in that which has so greatly affected the centers of power. Harvey Cox, in "The Secular City" has described this phenomenon aptly and I would commend his description to you. He points out that in contemporary America we are witnessing not only a redistribution of power between and among various political, economic and social institutions and organisms, but also both a multiplication and a dispersal of the power centers of most aspects of our society. I wonder if it is your experience -- as it is mine -- to hear frequent reference to "The Power Structure".

As I hear the term used, even by well-informed people, it seems to connote something relatively easily identifiable, something presumably small enough to be manageable, something functionally (if not ideologically) homogenous, something sufficiently responsive to popular or other pressures, something capable of managing the economy or the social system or the political order (or at least a strategically critical sector of one or more of these). The impression I get from those who use this term is altogether simplistic by comparison with the facts of contemporary life. The facts, of course, are that our political organisms have multiplied, our social institutions have multiplied and our economic instrumentalities have multiplied, and that each such multiplication has tended to decentralize and disperse significant power centers. The talk of "Power Structure" I hear seems almost to contradict what each of us knows from his own experience of the complexity of our society.

True, the great new American phenomenon of our time is Big Government. We've long had Big Business, Big Labor, Big Education, even Big Church, but Big Government has emerged and burgeoned only in the past thirty years. But please note that the lion's share of this bigness -- which was initiated by the Federal expansion in the 30's and 40's -- is in local and State governments, whether your yardstick be function, revenue, employees or payroll, and that this explosion in local government is continuing. Further worth noting is the rate at which new political instrumentalities, often but not always regional or metropolitan in jurisdiction, are being erected.

Now if you will grant me that a similar process of multiplication and dispersal has been going on in our social and economic instrumentalities, let me say why I so stress this point. And here I quote Cox: "The fragmentation of power often creates a situation of sheer immobolism in which only marginal problems can be dealt with because an attempt to cope with a major issue will annoy or threaten one of the power centers needed in any coalition." I am not so sure about "annoying" or "threatening" as the reason; however, the fact that many -- not just one or a few -- concurrent and concurring shifts have to be made by economic, political and social instrumentalities in order to deal effectively with a major social matter in our time is established beyond cavil. The most vivid recent example of the complexity I mean to emphasize is, I suppose, the Civil Rights struggle. And on that one the shifting and concurring of social, economic and political entities is even now far from finished! While we do well to remind ourselves of the extent to which shifts by voluntary organizations, by political entities, by various instrumentalities of the economy have been entailed, we need also to note and notice how many new instrumentalities, both voluntary and governmental, were of necessity spawned and formed in the process.

Curiously, interestingly and perhaps understandably, almost no comparable multiplication and dispersal has emerged in the most typically voluntaristic sector of our society, the religious community. To be sure,

changes and shifts in structure have occurred, but the characteristic means have been additive rather than multiplicative, centralizing or focusing rather than dispersing. Perhaps this reflects the fact that if there is one thing that the Judaeo-Christian community has experienced in the world in which it is set it is change. Perhaps, indeed, most generations of God's chosen people have thought that they were caught up in the most tumultuous and confusing change yet. Perhaps most generations have felt, as ours may well be tempted to feel, that the very sand was shifting under their feet. So, perhaps the 1966 crop of God's men is really not so different as we may think. For change and the bewilderment and the confusion of men caught up in the turmoil of affairs -- change and a feeling of lostness -- have been the customary environment for our religious community. From Abraham and William Temple and John XXIII the prominent and the great among God's chosen people have been known for proclaiming His changelessness and His vital, continuing and reigning presence.

And now the Altizers would have this changed too! For myself, I would merely have to inquire whether it is not, indeed, man's perception of God that has changed rather than God Himself. For this there seems much evidence, whereas for the other I find none! And this changed perception is not insignificant. I suspect that it has much to do with the possibility of this Conference, for example. For today, members of the Judaeo-Christian community do not know God as satisfied to have them merely go their individual separate ways in His name. The forebearers of some of us did so perceive Him. Remaining as committed as they were to the principles of religious freedom and primacy of individual conscience, we have nonetheless come to a changed and fresh awareness of the evidences of God's hand -- both in the movements of contemporary history and in our several ministries of worship, witness and service. Today as not before we perceive God transcending our differences and demanding the same of us; we see His faithful people called to united witness and service in His name and to His creation, not only in theory and principle, but also in action and practice.

But it is not just that He has changed our mind-set, although He has! Some of us would assert that He has disclosed both His continuing capacity to get His work done whether we join Him in doing it or not, as well as His ability to work through today's Assyrians to get the work done and to sharpen our fidelity in the process! To many, His call to join Him here and now has opened new occasions for praise and work in His name. So that most of us have undergone subtle, but still deep, changes in our work and style as well as in our mind-set. We of the Judaeo-Christian community have indeed been brought by Him into a special new day, even as this is a new day for all the world by His grace.

But our perplexities and our dilemma remain great, for this new day is more like a process of becoming than a completed actuality. For one thing,

while we are much of a mind in rejecting our former ways, we have barely begun to explore the implications of this new style, we are uncertain of what it may cost, and we have far to go yet to actualize our intention to unity. Having opted for community under God, we have yet fully to deserve that designation.

It is then against this background that I would ask you to think of your mission to a changing Virginia. It is in the context of all-embracing, all-pervasive, radical, rapid change in the way things get decided and done, in the way people organize themselves, in the way all human activity is experiencing novelty and innovation; it is in the context of the multiplication of the centers of economic, social and political power; it is in the context of the accelerating processes of pluralism, voluntarism and mobility, both social and geographic. And in this latter connection we do well to be constantly mindful that the makeup of our religious bodies is undergoing many of the changes experienced by the population. The composition of our congregations changes from day to day as does the composition of the communities in which they are planted. This aspect of internal change needs to be remembered continuously by religious leaders as they engage in social action.

Now then, what needs doing to set our own house in order as we take up this task?

II. Vocation as Motivation

First, I would say that when, as and if the religious community adopts or siezes a vocation for social justice, social responsibility and/or social action, it jolly well better take stock of why it does so. Equally important is it that the religious community keep the "why" before itself and before the whole community in and on whose behalf it takes on such a role. You and I would be better advised not to take on this task than to do so un-selfcritically. We had better not start "mixing it" with the secular power structures, the contemporary social forces and our own religious company until and unless we become and remain absolutely clear about our motivation -- the source and root of our commitment to social action.

"What do I mean?" you will fairly ask -- "Must we all have as elegant a theology of social responsibility as Achbishop Temple or Doctor Kelsey?" No, I don't insist on the impossible. But I do insist that by prayer and by counsel we first become clear that what we purpose is not of ourselves but of our Heavenly Father, who after all, not only rules but also judges and is wrathful, particularly over our self-will. We better be pretty confident that what we intend reflects God's Will as nearly as we can know it and not just our own individual and corporate willfullness. Even then, decide in fear and trembling; be ready to have God reverse your field!

How often have you searched in vain the text of a pronouncement or a statement by a corporate religious body or (God forbid!) even an ecclesiastical official for an explicit clarification of the author's sense of obedience to God's demands? How often in vain for evidence of anything but a merely humanistic motivation? How often in vain for a trace of transcendent "religious" imperative?

I do not ask for a resurgence of pietism or piosity. I ask only that, when we speak, move or act as God's servants and children, that fact alone be clear in the text and context of our doing. How else in God's name are we to demonstrate at once our relevance (and His) and our motivations?

Some of us took some scars and more lickings on Propositions XIV --- the Open Housing issue --- in California. Practically the entire enlightened religious community in that State did, as did many national religious leaders. We urged ourselves into the fray. We got moral and material support from national hierarchs and resources. We had a satisfactory battle plan. We fought like tigers -- and rightly so, in my view. But how many observers -- the readers of newspapers and our own material, the members of our own religious communities, our friends among other voluntary agencies -- had the foggiest idea why we fought? In fact, how many of us in the heat of the moment could have answered the "why?" Examining our propaganda in retrospect, we pretty generally failed the first test of our obedience, namely to indicate whom we were obeying and what the command was! Sure, we might well have taken our licking anyway -- but we, our members, and the people of California would have had fewer doubts about what we did and why we did it.

Please note that I am not raising the question of whether there is theological basis for corporate participation by men under God in social action. Nor do I in any way challenge Doctor Kelsey's position. Indeed, I affirm that position (although in typical Anglican style I would probably state it somewhat differently!) No, the point I would urge is that we keep explicit what in my experience of united social action by us and our ilk is altogether too often merely implicit -- namely the root and ground of our existence and our motiviation.

I hope my collegeagues on the General Board of the National Council of Churches will forgive my faulting them -- including myself -- on the same score. Contrary to popular impression, it is not our habit to issue pronouncements by the score, but we do adopt two or three policy statements each year, most often on social issues. We have a uniformly observed requirement that each such paper be accompanies by a statement of its theological basis. In Miami this December we will be asked to take action on a statement dealing with poverty in an affluent society. Here in full is our proposed theological basis: "The Church has a clear and compelling mandate, rooted in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, to war against the evils, the sufferings and the human misery associated with involuntary poverty." I submit that if this is the best that can be said,

the mandate to eliminate povery is more implied by, than integral to, the imperatives under which we live and move and have our being. No mention is made of God or His Will or any command we believe we must obey and apply directly to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

It is all well and good to be men of good will, rationalizing their position as having precedents or confirmation in the Book of Books, and I hope and pray many such men are raised up. I will happily ally with them in many wars. But those whom God has chosen and who have chosen to follow His lead, to be subject to His Kingship, to obey His call -- look to His word as more than just another reference book, as more than an occasionally useful crutch or buttress; they look to it for Him and His Will for them. This makes for a qualitative distinction in our own engagement in the life of this world that is, I would contend, absolutely differentiating, basic and essential. And we must in every instance make this quite clear, explicit and unmistakeable.

Perhaps you think I overstress the point. Perhaps I do. But I believe deeply that it might be better strategy and tactics to devote our energies to encouraging our members to align themselves as they see fit with "secular" action groups -- which abound -- than to thrust ourselves institutionally and corporately into the fray on any basis other than our primary and our necessary obedience to God. This, then, is for me the first of the things that need the attention of the religious community; the first thing to be set in order each time it prepares to gird for concerted social action.

And I affirm a paradox: namely, that the risks we run in institutional involvement in social action are if anything greater today, despite the fact that our members generally have come to accept the propriety and appropriateness of such involvement in principle, albeit often with reluctance. Judging by the experience of our office and that of the General Secretary of the National Council of Churches, there has been a remarkable change during the period 1960 to date in the content, substance and purport of the negative fan-mail. In 1960 the principle of involvement was most frequently challenged. "The Church should mind its own affairs" was what we so often heard -- meaning that the writer challenged in principle the engagement of religion in the problems of the world. Over the course of six years we sense fewer and fewer of our people adopting this posture. But on the other side and at the same time, the frequency with which the challenge is based on the specifically or peculiarly scriptural or religious justification for involvement in a particular issue has increased greatly, as have challenges to the means selected and/or the specific tactics chosen. The basic question in the negative fan-mail has changed from whether we should be involved at all in 1960, to why we should be involved in a specific matter and in a particular way in 1966.

Leaders of the religious community owe it both to their own followers and to the entire community, if only as matters of elementary strategy and tactics, to make it quite clear when they urge corporate involvement that their motivation is of God. If their eccelesiastical leadership is to be effective in mobilizing their own segment of the religious community it should almost go without saying that it needs to be exercised in this context. Again, if their leadership in the wider community is to be respected and effective, its distinctive grounding needs to be clear in and to that community. For, I make hold to remind you, as I often must myself, that what may seem obvious to the inner circle is seldom that obvious to the wider constituency and hardly obvious at all to what I will dub the "non-constituency"!

III. Candid Self-appraisal

Next in my order of priority of things to be set right in our own household is what Madison Avenue might call self-appraisal. I wish I could have found a more felicitous word combination! I use this to suggest the need for hard, objective self-evaluation prior to reaching a decision to enagage or not in a particular struggle for justice or equality or human welfare, or whatever. I mean to suggest the prior necessity of a candid appraisal of the impact of a particular decision, yes; but even more, I emphasize the need for full prior knowledge and acceptance of the dimensions and limitations of the current posture and image of the religious community. This will require candor, data and humility.

When we speak or move into action, who are we, really? Whom do we effectively represent, lead and influence in our following? What is the extent of our unity? What is our leverage? Do we know how to maximize it? The answers will not be the same for any of us in any instance, nor for each of us the same from one occasion or issue to the next. But we dare not adopt a position, posture or role without prior candid estimates of the answers. To be sure, the consequences may be martydom, even so! But how more obedient to choose martydom than to have it take us by surprise! God gave us brains to use.

Let me assure Father Cronin, Rabbi Rothschild and each of you that I have no priori opposition to entry by the religious community of Virginia into the struggles for open housing and for radically better and more inclusive patterns of public education! Nor would I have any prior reservations about your selecting housing and education from among and in preference to other urgent human problems, if and provided first you know who you really are and who the world thinks you are. And, of course, by "you" I mean both yourselves as religious leaders and spokesmen and the organized membership or constituency you are entrusted with leading.

Perhaps a more felicitous way of making my point might be to urge that, given explicit clarity of motivation in appraoching such a decision, you attempt 1) to achieve a freedom from the kind of illusion that characterizes the typical American volutary organization and 2) to estimate and anticipate the impact of such decisions as you might take on both your followers and the community generally.

On this score I am prepared to plead guilty, if necessary, to the charge of pragmatism. My defense is that the very proposal to work in and through and with the powers and principalities, the social forces and instrumentalities of our society is a decision to become altogether pragmatic in this aspect of our obedience. It is a decision to move effectively in the practical problems of this practical world on a practical basis. Thus, I affirm that we dare have no illusions about ourselves as we engage in social action.

At the risk of overstating the case, I would remind us that when all the religious forces of American society move in concert they have a powerful potential leverage. Witness testimony by legislators and executives of the Federal government to the effectiveness of the religious community in securing passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. But contrast with that experience, if you will, the narrowly-averted defeat of the 1965 Aid to Education Act. By and large, leaders and members of the religious community were committed in principle to the insistence or even urgent necessity of Federal financial assistance in the school process. However, the religious community failed to discover the extent of its unity and found itself dividing, some for and some against major provisions of the Bill. We failed even to attempt to discover first the principles on which we could in conscience agree that the Congress might endorse to meet this major social need. Fortunately, we were saved from defeating our own ends by having someone else identify what we held in common. That someone else was the Executive branch of the government. Our image was tarnished, our effectiveness was virtually nil, and in the process of dividing we nearly frustrated the achievement of our common objectives. The fact of the matter, of course, was and is that the members of the religious community have a special concern -- nay, imperative -- for the growth in wisdom and statute of each person. In retrospect, 1) how better and more effective in every respect it would have been had we identified The Child Benefit Principle for ourselves prior to attempting to influence the Congress, and 2) how unnecessary it was to endanger our public image and potential effectiveness as we did.

And so, I would encourage a maximum of candor and careful self-evaluation as we attempt to identify and discover the fact, the basis, and the extent of our unity and our potential effectiveness in each instance on a social problem. Doubtless, we have false preconceived illusions about each other in this regard -- and this is bad enough. As we expose and correct these, we should simultaneously be forming a more accurate picture of the religious community corporately and of its potential effectiveness.

And so, as you contemplate moving differently, freshly and as unitedly as may be into overt social action, you are going to have to be prepared first to pay some attention to existential factors of power and effectiveness, to give mind to strategy tactics and methodology, and to apply some standards and techniques not always, nor even usually charactertic of religious bodies in America.

IV. Reducing Our Vulnerability

As I see it, then, both in anticipating social action generally and in undertaking a specific social action task, the religious community needs first clarity about why; second candor about itself and its image. Particularly in connection with the latter it must then consider its vulnerability and seriously attempt to minimize it. "Do you practice what you preach?" is one way of getting at an appraisal of your vulnerability. Generally speaking, we are all more Pelagian than we like to admit; we preach and talk a better game of social concern than we practice.

Institutionally and individually each of us here has made and/or inherited decisions dictating our institutional practices in employment, in education and in social welfare, and influencing our position on matters of rights of conscience, relations to government, international affairs, economic justice, and so on, and so on. We have a posture as employer, as educator, as legislator, as social worker, as property owner, as diplomat, as publisher, as hospital manager, as financial manager, as judge and jury -- for all of us are in most of these businesses institutionally. And I admit that it is not as good a posture as it ought to be if we are to get into the social action business and maximize our potential effectiveness in it. The record of the religious community as employer, for example, is one of which none of us can be proud; we stand far too guilty of economic and social injustice. Likewise, as educator and (surprisingly enough) as social worker. Not that we lack exemplary practices in this or that instance. But too often these are the exception; too rarely is there indication of a general intention to correct our posture, to bring our practice in line with our preaching.

How do you assure adequate wages, proper working conditions, non-discriminatory hiring and advancement, reasonable security and dignified methods and procedures for settling of employer-employee differences in your own congregation? In your area of jurisdiction? How do you assure in your captive or satellite institutions -- schools, hospitals, colleges, homes for the ill, the aged and the handicapped and so on -- the standards established for all others? Do your practices warrant your exemption from the law? What does? How easy it is -- and how often we find it expedient -- to take refuge as a sort of "most favored nation" within our country behind the First Amendment's protective clauses! (How easy to demand exemption, even, on the basis of an alleged application of the First Amendment!)

My friends, we grow daily more vulnerable on this score. And a State that seems to want to be friendly to religion is beginning to find that it is not so much defending the free exercise of religion as subsidizing questionable exemptions from minimum provisions intended to assure the general welfare.

I would urge immediate steps by each of us to examine our institutional policies and practices, to identify the instances in which they are out of phase, the one with the other and each with public policy, and to take steps toward bringing them into line each with the other. This means defacto integration of our congregations, schools and institutions. It means teacher certification. It means fair labor standards for our employees, including Pastors and Rabbis. It means open occupancy of the properties we own. It means correcting building and building use variances. It means paying some income taxes. In sum, it means at least the maintenance of minimum public standards in every institutional activity.

I believe that the religious community is intolerably open to the criticism of social, economic and political irresponsibility. On the one hand we press for change and improvement in public policy most often entailing increased public expenditures; on the other, we vigorously enjoy tax exemption for our endowment income and contributed income. We are often in the position of pressing for more tax money for the general welfare just so our income is not taxed! We <u>are</u> vulnerable. We have, by and large, achieved our vulnerability in the name of one or another doctrine of Church and State that scarcely anyone claims our Old Dominion forebearers intended. Clear as George Mason, that venerable Virginian, may have been in his own mind as he drafted the original version, with time it has become nowhere near that clear to the religious leaders of subsequent generations. So that today, whether for reasons of alleged principle or of expediency -- and the reasons don't seem to me that important -- the attitudes of the leaders of organized religion on the question of the appropriate postures of Church and State vis-a-vis each other and the people are many, diverse and sometimes mutually exclusive. We are vulnerable and time is getting shorter; early attention on your agenda can come none too soon.

In my opinion we face no more intractable problem than that of developing a common and less vulnerable stance on the separation and interaction of Church and State. But, until we develop such, our effectiveness in social action is hampered and will be increasingly so. For it will be the rare case, indeed, in which the achievement of an action objective, whether on pollution or family planning or unemployment insurance or education or open occupancy or peace or poverty or fair employment or health insurance or human rights or whatever, will not depend substantially upon political action whether Federal, State or Municipal. A Law or an ordinance or an executive order will need issuing in some instances. But in nearly all there will be needed allocations of public funds and services, i.e. some form of public (therefore taxpayer) assistance. More and more your action objectives will be to influence government. Unless

we take the kind of prudential and corrective steps I've tried to suggest, not only will we find the State increasingly resisting our overtures and entreaties; we will also suffer a loss of influence with the general public. Our vulnerability intolerably prejudices our prospects for effective engagement in social action.

V. Strategy

Finally, in my opinion, the religious community needs to set its own house in order by determining to incorporate in its understanding of social mission the practice of adopting a strategy. This has all too rarely been our practice. If a goal seemed good by some religious criterion we properly endorsed it. In the course of time we have endorsed a largish number of goals. Now that we purpose to engage in social action, we intend to effect the accomplishment of some objectives related to such goals. This requires adopting a strategy.

My premise is a simple one. It is that you cannot fight the social action battle on all fronts simultaneously. I have purposely mentioned by title, from time to time, a rather large number of social problems present or emerging throughout America, most of them either induced or exacerbated by the phenomenon of change. From within the range of such a list you will need to select those few -- maybe even only the one -- to which you can address your energies with reasonable prospects of effectiveness.

I have said you will need to do the selecting. I would emphasize this for several reasons, the principle one being that, if you don't, someone else will -- and there is thereafter no real strategy possible. Second, large though it may be, your social action potential is none-the-less finite and limited. You cannot, I suspect, be engaged influentially on many fronts simultaneously. But if you thought you could be engaged on several simultaneously, you would have to take very carefully into account the consequent reduction of your potential effectiveness on each front occasioned by your engagement on the others. Third, unless you do the selecting, it is entirely likely that the crisis of the moment will determine your strategy by default.

For the decision of the religious community to engage corporately in social action is a decision to exercise initiative either to fill a leadership vacuum or to provide new leadership in God's name. To be sure, such a decision should not and could not preclude responses to human catastrophes and crises; it should not and could not serve to reduce or minimize corporate works of mercy and compassion. Rather, it should be a determination to mobilize certain resources of leadership, time and funds not now enlisted and to dedicate them exclusively to the achievement of particular action objectives.

Now the name of the social action game is "POWER". For the fact is that social change results from the exercise of power. The fact is that social action intends to effect the exercise of power to achieve predetermined social objectives. The fact is that social action intends to motivate and mobilize power to overcome countervailing power forces not necessarily or principally motivated towards the same objectives.

So, having selected, having made the first strategic decision to concentrate your action energies on, say two or three significant social problems, you will need to define specific objectives for each. No, in this instance a general "motherhood" type of goal just won't do. Sights must be set on proximate goals believed to be achieved during the period of time you are prepared to concentrate on reaching them. It will be very important to estimate the time and resources needed to reach each one. It will be equally important to analyze the social, economic and political instruments and forces that will need enlisting and influencing. And, it will be terribly important to identify the allies whose help will be needed in order to succeed. In these senses the setting of achievable objectives is the first step in developing a strategy. Again, pragmatically, optimizing the chances of "success" is integral to the development of a strategy.

Down the line there will be many tactical decisions to be made. Most of these will involve ways and means ofmobilizing, influencing and enlisting the resources of leadership, time and funds of others in order to achieve your objectives. I suspect many of us are not completely comfortable in this style of operation. But if there has been a peculiar and characteristic genius in the "the American system" it has been that knack or capacity of both keeping in balance the public and private sectors of American life and engaging them separately yet in concert to achieve common objectives. Thus, America has developed and in a sense exploited the voluntaristic potential of its society in a way quite without precedent in the world's history. I intend to suggest that at least in the realm of social action the religious community plan to optimize its potential effectiveness by allying with other voluntary groups and organizations committed to cognate or identical action objectives.

VI. Conclusion

Finally, I would return to my first thesis that we set forth loud and clear why and for whom we act: "Except the Lord build the house, their labor is but vain that build it."

File Va. Council

File

MEMORANDUM

January 16, 1967

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Ed Stanfield

SUBJECT: Annual meeting of the Virginia Council

As you know, Moreland Smith, Marvin Wall, John Boone, and I journeyed to Richmond for the annual meeting of the Virginia Council on Saturday the 14th. John checked out of the hospital in order to do so, and returned to the hospital Saturday night.

All of us had justifiable misgivings about taking so much staff time and expense for this purpose. We shared an afternoon program, each presenting the purpose and work of his department and answering questions. We came away, however, thinking that it was worthwhile, especially from the standpoint of improving relations with the Virginia Council. (I think the others agree with me about this.)

Like other annual meetings of the Virginia Council, this one was not large--about 80 people attending. (Perhaps the Virginia Council, like Virginia itself, is really an oligarchy.) But those present seems genuinely interested in the SRC programs and impressed by the quality of the special project staffs as as represented. There were many comments to this effect.

File Virginia Council

file

March 10, 1967

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Paul Anthony and Ed Stanfield
FROM: Pat Watters

Bob Combs called for one of you, and finally got me since neither of you were here. Said Klan threw paint on his house last night. Hit around window inside which his baby was sleeping. Three weeks ago, they broke out his windows with pellets shot from sling-shot. Week ago, threw fire-bomb in his bushes, swastika on the jar top. Said he wanted you all to know the latest. Said he thought they were out to get the white moderates; scare them out by such examples. That they also bombed the home of the former president of NAACP in Henrico County Wednesday night. Much harrassment (including paint throwing) of Rev. Curtis Harris, president SCLC, in Hopewell County.

He (Bob) has speech scheduled for Sunday afternoon in Hopewell County to HRC. Said seven klansmen tried to break up the last meeting there, but police chief stopped them. Said the HRC president (a Negro teacher) asked him if maybe better cancel meeting. He said not -- for usual reasons with which (from afar) it's easy to agree. He will speak on law and order, i.e., anti-Klan.

Said that for first time seeking (and will get) publicity on harrassment of his home. Offering a $100 reward. Said feels neighbors, etc., and city ought to know about it.

Bob also said that for first time Robert Williams' literature is showing up in Virginia.

He said kids were scared last night. Over phone and with his own acknowledgement that he was upset, he didn't sound like it was getting to him bad.

js

See Va. Council

via air mail June 19, 1967

Mr. David Scull
President
Turnpike Press
P. O. Box 170
Annandale, Virginia 22003

Dear Dave:

Just a note in regards to Frank Adams's visit today. Regrettably, Ed Stanfield was out and I only had limited time with him because of a delegation from the Ford Foundation. However, I did spend some time with Frank, and Emory Via, Vernon Jordan, Moreland Smith and others spent considerable time with him. All of us were very favorably impressed, and Emory commented particularly that he felt this man was several cups above the serious applicants he had dealt with in recent months.

I was struck also by how much Frank's thinking on a number of subjects coincides with yours and others in the leadership of the Virginia Council.

It will be a pleasure working with him, and needless to say, all of us here are available for any assistance to him and others in the leadership of VCHR.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

See Va. Council

November 10, 1967

Mr. Frank Adams
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter. I cannot tell you how grateful I am for it.

If there is any decency in Virginia, and surely there is, I feel confident it will survive under your leadership.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

File
Va. Council

December 27, 1967

Mr. Frank Adams
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank:

Ed has shared with me your outline of the program, "Virginians in Transition." It's an excellent piece of work. If you have not shared this with the other Council directors, I wish you would do so. If you like, you might say that you are doing so at my request.

Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET • RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE: 703-648-4444

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia

file

file

AFFILIATED CHAPTERS
ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
CHARLOTTESVILLE
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
COVINGTON
ALLEGHANY COUNTY
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX COUNTY
FRANKLIN
SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY
FREDERICKSBURG AREA
HANOVER COUNTY
ASHLAND
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-
NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
ROCKBRIDGE-BUENA VISTA
LOUDOUN COUNTY
LYNCHBURG AREA
MERCER-TAZEWELL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
BLACKSBURG
NEW RIVER
GILES COUNTY
NORFOLK AREA
PENINSULA
HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS
PETERSBURG AREA
PORTSMOUTH-
CHESAPEAKE
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
RADFORD
RICHMOND AREA
ROANOKE VALLEY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG

COLLEGE COUNCIL

January 29, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul Anthony:

Events here this weekend would have warmed your heart: there was enthusiasm, unanimity and strength of purpose. We are undertaking what has to be regarded as an exciting program which has grown from the people and hopefully will be of use to the people. To accomplish it we are setting out to raise $73,000 and I think we will do it.

Because of this, I will not be able to attend what appears to be a fine Regional get-together there in Atlanta at the end of next month. However, someone from the Virginia Council will be there, as it is of no little importance for us to support you in your efforts, as you support us in ours.

The ranks of open-minded folk in the South remain too thin for us to be divided.

Yours for a just society,

Frank T. Adams, Jr.

FTAjr/jas

File
Va. Council
(Materials prepared for Ford Review Team - Jan 1968)

The Virginia Council on Human Relations came into being as a response to massive political and legislative efforts to prevent integration of the Commonwealth's public schools following the Supreme Court's decision in the Brown case in May, 1954.

Research, education, consultation, negotiation, persuasion, publicity, and the development of individual concern through personal participation in activities surmounting the traditional barriers of race - these were the methods used for a decade in seeking a just society. The organization grew from an idea in the minds of a few to a force for rational action involving many. Twenty-eight councils are affiliated with VCHR around the state; about 3,000 Virginians support the organization as members.

As the organization grew in numerical strength, so too did its purpose for being; during the first days attention was focused almost entirely on the closed schools in Prince Edward County and the port city of Norfolk, and the extraordinary repudiation by the State's political leadership of traditions given the state and nation by Jefferson when they spawned massive resistance. In 1966, the VCHR by-laws were revised to say the nonprofit organization existed to carry on in Virginia an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions; to attain through research and action programs values and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples; to curb tensions and their causes by promoting intergroup understanding; and, finally, to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in securing these objectives.

And while we have been an important force in the march toward equality in Virginia, the council recognizes that these purposes as originally set forth and later revised have yet to be accomplished. Change has come to Virginia; and with change has come a change in the objective reality to which we must respond. These new times, in a new South, require new opportunities for biracial, collateral action which changes men's behavior, not simply their minds. The nation, and Virginia, has experienced during the past few years some cold times in our cities, and in our rural places: blood has been shed; neighborhoods occupied; people know hunger in a land of plenty, and have been uprooted. The coldness in our times results from feelings shared by each, perhaps every council member, who, after years of struggle for equality little or nothing of substance seems to have been done about social evils we no longer regard as inevitable.

We know certainly in this age of social and technological revolution that people do not have to be poorly housed, or diseased, or abused through fear, hatred, prejudice. Yet countless numbers of our fellow Virginians suffer these experiences. We know that old absolutes about certain people having certain rights and others having none are gone. We know the future is open and man has the freedom, and indeed, the responsibility to shape his own destiny. Yet, man-run organizations seem able to resist change massively, and we frequently feel powerless, unable to live responsibly. Is there an alternative to the coldness of our times that grows from the matrix of frustration and despair? In the past two years, VCHR has struggled with these feelings, uncertainities, facts, questions - just as have most organizations with the same or similar purposes.

The result of this period of streneous self-examination, of objective analysis of who we are, and what we can expect of ourselves and of our times, is - if, as executive director, I may be permitted a value judgement - an exciting alternative to this coldness of our times.

Meeting Thanksgiving weekend in Prince Edward County the VCHR Board of Directors said, in effect, we have the freedom and the responsibility to shape our own future. And to live responsibly in this troubled day means to take a stand, to act even though organizationally we cannot be entirely certain of the outcome, or guarantee its success. However, action is urgently needed if we are not to drift further into powerlessness, as an organization, or as individuals. Prudent calculations resulting in no action are options no longer available to organizations struggling to over come poverty, racism, bigotry. We can no longer limit our acts by what seems possible but, instead, we must undertake what seems impossible with daring, trust, respect. We at VCHR, certainly a small voice, have set out to demonstrate that black and white people in the American South can share, can build, can trust, can save, can be - equally.

Adopted as policy at that important meeting was the notion that small groups of members in the organization's local councils should begin to organize themselves around certain tasks within the larger activities of their local councils.

These groups would have two responsibilities:

First, they would work at the hard task of nuturing respect, openness, freedom and participation among members of the council.

They would try on a fairly regular basis to come to know one another as people, not personnel to be fitted into the larger organization's tasks. A sense of community among the group members would be encouraged

Second, toward the larger society, toward this cold time, the small group would take whatever action it deemed wise to achieve a just society, and would support people willing to stand up for justice in this day, now, whether in the group or out.

A fundamental principal around which these small groups will and must be built is genuine, lively talk - talk that helps the individual gradually discover his own opinions in a society increasingly regimented; talk that places all individuals on an equal footing. The meetings will be informal; no leader need preside. Discussions and decisions will build on preceding meetings and aim to produce feelings of belonging and common experience. The goal is avoid imposing solutions from above with resulting mechanical adherence, and develop, instead, solutions to problems within the group itself.

Here, the notion of action and discussion alternatives is introduced by the state level organization. On a regular monthly basis, the professional staff will begin to translate needs expressed by individual members into forms which might prompt either action or discussion among other council members elsewhere. Each local council will be asked to consider the monthly action alternative to a particular problem as one which either the entire council might wish to support and engage in, or that a small group might be formed to undertake.

The monthly discussion alternative would aim to provide a similar opportunity for widening individual self understanding. Since

each local council presumably might be discussing, deciding and doing something about the same alternatives with some geographical uniformity, a certain strategic power might emerge in clusters around the Commonwealth. The ultimate hope here is that the process of social change would be speeded up.

Examples of the areas being developed for action among local councils include leadership development, economic cooperation, housing, employment, cultural understanding, conflict resolution and educational/motivational conferences. More specifically, examples include Project Homeward Bound, an effort to assist returning veterans in securing homes and jobs without discrimination; similar assistance for Job Corps returnees; membership services which will reduce the costs of drugs, books, eyeglasses for VCHR members. Advocacy planning projects are being developed in cooperation with the Episcopal Diocese of Southwest Virginia, and with Planners of Equal Opportunity and with the Committee on Equal Opportunity, American Institute of Planners, for staffed projects in Southwestern Virginia counties, and with the model cities' community of Norfolk. A staffed leadership development project in Southside Virginia in cooperation with the Methodist Church of Virginia's Board of Christian Social Concerns, and the Lynch Foundation of Northern Virginia starts this month.

A historical analysis of organizations indicates that strong, lasting voluntary groups such as VCHR share three major characteristics: (1) membership is closely defined; (2) the organization is a legal entity unto itself operated by decisions made as broadly as possible by the membership; and, (3) financial resources come (as far as

possible) from within the resources of members. The VCHR Board of Directors, as this report indicates, has set out to become a strong, independent force for justice in the Commonwealth. We intend to demonstrate the truth of what Murray D. Linclon once said: "If you really want fun out of life, align yourself with some worth, but unpopular cause." We intend to warm up these cold times.

Frank T. Adams, Jr.
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
January, 1968

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1965

	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL FUND
RECEIPTS:			
Memberships and Contributions	$15,163.63	$15,163.63	$ --
Special Contributions	1,950.00		1,950.00
Southern Regional Council Grants	5,200.00	5,000.00	200.00
Contri. for Development Project	2,600.00		2,600.00
Non-budgeted Items	2,921.09	2,921.09	--
William C. Whitney Foundation	2,500.00		2,500.00
Richmond Council	100.00		100.00
Anti-Defamation League	50.00		50.00
Miscellaneous	238.00	35.00	203.02
Total Receipts	$30,722.74	$23,119.72	$7,603.02
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries	$20,388.27	$12,653.29	$7,734.98
Payroll Taxes	622.65	369.45	253.20
Travel Expenses	3,042.15	2,148.23	893.92
Office Expenses	6,828.66	6,346.96	481.70
Board Meetings	9.70	9.70	--
College Council Expenses	2,791.29		2,791.29
Internship - B. D. Doctor	2,291.71		2,291.71
Miscellaneous	609.78	609.78	--
Non-budgeted Items	46.51	46.51	--
Total Disbursements	$36,630.98	$22,183.92	$14,446.80
EXCESS RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEment	($ 5,907.98)	$ 935.80	($ 6,843.78)
CASH BALANCE, January 1, 1965	10,194.52	1,815.77	8,378.75
CASH BALANCE, December 31, 1965	$ 4,286.54	$ 2,751.57	$1,534.97

On Deposit as Follows:

$1,547.48	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Checking)
1,204.09	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Savings)
1,534.97	Consolidated Bank & Trust Company (Checking)
$4,286.54	

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1966

RECEIPTS:	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL FUND
Memberships and Contributions	$13,064.24	$13,064.24	$ --
Special Contributions	3,944.00	3,944.00	--
Southern Regional Council Grants	12,850.00	4,600.00	8,250.00
Interest on Savings Account	124.98	124.98	--
Miscellaneous	185.00	--	185.00
Non-budgeted Amounts to be Refunded	218.25	218.25	--
Total Receipts	$30,386.47	$21,951.47	$8,435.00
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries	$18,065.99	$14,815.99	$3,250.00
Payroll Taxes	638.41	501.91	136.50
Travel Expenses	2,765.13	1,170.56	1,594.57
Office Expenses	6,876.14	6,120.18	755.96
Board & Committee Meetings	76.96	61.72	15.24
College Council Expenses	50.00	--	50.00
Annual Membership Meeting	90.00	90.00	--
Miscellaneous	346.99	273.28	73.71
Non-budgeted Items	86.82	86.82	--
Total Disbursements	$28,996.44	$23,120.46	$5,875.98
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS	$ 1,390.03	($ 1,168.99)	$2,559.02
CASH BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 1966	4,286.54	2,751.57	1,534.97
CASH BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1966	$ 5,676.57	$ 1,582.58	$4,093.99

On Deposit as Follows:

$2,329.07	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Savings)
253.51	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Checking)
3,093.99	Consolidated Bank & Trust Company (Checking)
$5,676.57	TOTAL

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ending December 31, 1967

RECEIPTS:	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL FUND
Membership and Contributions	$11,323.03	$11,323.03	$ ---
Southern Regional Council Grants	14,750.00	1,650.00	13,100.00
Special Contri. - Development	2,000.00		2,000.00
Special Contri. - Va. Conference	3,260.82	3,260.82	
Film Rental	225.15	225.15	
Refunds	628.97	628.97	
Literature and Textbook Material	10.80	10.80	
Board Meeting	25.96	25.96	
Interest on Savings	48.45	48.45	
VCHR Observer	2.50	2.50	
Non-budgeted:			
Board Meetings	220.00	220.00	
Equal Employment Luncheon	100.00	100.00	
John Marshall Banquet	675.00	675.00	
Local Council Refunds	422.50	422.50	
New South Subscriptions	30.00	30.00	
Va. Conference Refund	2.29	2.29	
Workshop/Retreat	30.00	30.00	
1968 Budget	777.00	777.00	
Total Receipts	$34,532.47	$19,432.47	$15,100.00
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Salaries	$19,640.98	$ 5,732.75	$13,908.23
Payroll Taxes	864.20	252.26	611.94
Travel Expenses	2,420.44	2,420.44	
Office Expenses	8,060.12	8,060.12	
Board & Committee Meetings	81.64	81.64	
College Council Expenses	46.90	46.90	
Campus Tour Expenses	56.70	56.70	
Fund Raising Project	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Va. Community Development Project	2,000.00		2,000.00
Group Insurance	426.45		426.45
Moving Charges	663.55		663.55
Non-budgeted Items	1,574.17	1,574.17	
Total Disbursements	$39,028.90	$21,418.73	$17,610.17
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSE.	($ 4,496.43)	($1,986.26)	$ 2,510.17
CASH BALANCE - January 1, 1967	5,676.54	1,582.58	4,093.99
CASH BALANCE - December 31, 1967	$ 1,180.14	($ 403.68)	$ 1,583.82

On Deposit as Follows:

$377.52	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Savings)
218.80	State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts (Checking)
583.82	Consolidated Bank and Trust Company (Checking)
$1,180.14	Total

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1967 Executive Committee and Committee Chairmen

OFFICERS

Position		Local Chapter
President	Mr. M. C. Martin	Danville
First Vice-President	Mrs. Carolyn Worrall	Charlottesville
Vice-President	Mr. John A. Lapp	Harrisonburg
Vice-President	Mrs. George E. Mattus	Blacksburg
Vice_president	Mr. Henry E. Howell, Jr.	Norfolk
Secretary	Dr. Edna M. Colson	Petersburg
Treasurer	Dr. J. Rupert Picott	Richmond
	Chairmen of Committees	
Civil Rights Compliance	Miss Ruth L. Harvey	Danville
Education	Mr. Louis Brenner	Portsmouth
Employment & Business	Mrs. Richard M.Ballard,Jr.	Richmond
Finance	Mr. David H. Scull	Fairfax County
Local Chapter Activity and Membership	Mrs. Carolyn Worrall	Charlottesville
Nominations	Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss	Prince Edward
Personnel	The Rev. John J. McMahon	Richmond
Program Planning	Dr.Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.	Richmond
Public Relations and Resolutions	Mr. Carl E. Auvil	Fairfax County
Student Chapter and Campus Activity	The Rev. E.M. Gregory	Richmond
	Executive Committee-at-Large	
	Mr. Roger P. Bristol	Charlottesville
	Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin	Alexandria
	Dr. Harry W. Roberts	Petersburg
	Mr. A. Byron Smith	Roanoke
Ex officio	Mr. Frank Adams	Exec. Director

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term expires - 1967

Rev. A. M. Beardslee - white
Chaplain Hollins College
Hollins College, Virginia

Henry Berne - white
Binswanger Glass Co.
Richmond, Virginia

Roger P. Bristol - white
College Professor
Charlottesville, Virginia

Rev. C. M. Cofield, II - white
On leave out of the state
Lexington, Virginia

Harold O. DeWitt - Negro
Director of Employment
Colonial Williamsburg
Williamsburg, Virginia

Dr. John M. Ellison - Negro
College Professor
Richmond, Virginia

Rabbi E. A. Frank - white
Alexandria, Virginia

Mrs. Nelson Greene - white
Alexandria, Virginia

Miss Ruth L. Harvey - Negro
Attorney-at-Law
Danville, Virginia

Abraham Hecht - white
Vice-President, Wards TV
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin - white
Housewife
Alexandria, Virginia

Dr. Edward C. Kollman - white
College Professor
Hampton, Virginia

George P. Lawrence - Negro
Attorney-at-Law
Roanoke, Virginia

Edwin Lynch - white
Real Estate Executive
Burke, Virginia

Rt. Rev. W.H. Marmion - white
Bishop Episcopal Diocese
Roanoke, Virginia

Mrs. George E. Mattus - white
Educator
Blacksburg, Virginia

Rev. J. J. McMahon - white
Director Catholic Charties
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss - white
College Professor
Farmville, Virginia

The Most Rev. J. J. Russell - white
Bishop of Richmond Diocese (Catholic
Richmond, Virginia

David H. Scull - white
Co-owner, Turnpike Press
Annandale, Virginia

Mrs. Samuel Z. Troy - white
Co-owner, Troy's Dept. Store
Richmond, Virginia

W. R. Walker - Negro
Real Estate
Newport News, Virginia

Mrs. Carolyn Worrall - white
Housewife
Keswick, Virginia

Dr. J. Rupert Picott - Negro
Field Representative
National Education Association
Richmond, Virginia

Board of Directors Cont'd

Term Expires - 1968

C. Douglas Adams, Jr. - white
Attorney-at-Law
Annandale, Virginia

Carl E. Auvil - white
Government Executive
Falls Church, Virginia

Mrs. R. M. Ballard, Jr. - Negro
Housewife
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. Dr. W. R. Bowie - white
Va. Theological Seminary
Alexandria, Virginia

Rev. W. C. Brooke - white
Minister
Roanoke, Virginia

Louis Brenner - white
Attorney-at-Law
Portsmouth, Virginia

Dr. A. N. Brown, Jr. - white
Publisher
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. G. W. C. Brown - Negro
College Professor
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Edna M. Colson - Negro
College Professor - retires
Petersburg, Virginia

Moses Riddick - Negro
School Teacher
Suffolk, Virginia

Dr. Harry W. Roberts - Negro
College Professor
Petersburg, Virginia

Mr. A. Byron Smith - Negro
Businessman
Roanoke, Virginia

Rev. B. R. Cosby - white
Minister
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mr. Monroe E. Couper - white
DuPont Executive
Waynesboro, Virginia

Rev. Samuel F. Daly - Negro
Minister
Franklin, Virginia

Mrs. Eugene Foster - white
Housewife - On leave in England
Charlottesville, Virginia

Miss Susie P. Foster - white
House Mother
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. E. M. Gregory - white
Minister
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. L. Francis Griffin - Negro
Minister
Farmville, Virginia

Mrs. John Haines - white
Housewife
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Dr. Thos H. Henderson - Negro
Pres., Va. Union University
Richmond, Virginia

John A. Lapp - white
College Professor
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Dr. J. Kenneth Morland - white
College Professor
Lynchburg, Virginia

Aaron Parsons - white
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Board of Directors Cont'd

Term Expires - 1969

Rev. C. T. Ashby - white
Community Organizer
Roanoke, Virginia

Victor J. Ashe - Negro
Attorney-at-Law
Norfolk, Virginia

Rev. H. S. Beckwith - white
Minister
Annandale, Virginia

Rev. Benjamin F. Bunn - Negro
Minister
Charlottesville, Virginia

Rev. Warner DuBose, Jr. - white
Minister
Norfolk, Virginia

Mrs. George A. Eddy - white
Housewife
Alexandria, Virginia

Mrs. Isabella Fey - white
Housewife
Norfolk, Virginia

Mr. Arthur F. Goodwin - Negro
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Robert J. Habenicht - white
Atty. for Pharmaceutical House
Richmond, Virginia

Rev. Curtis W. Harris - Negro
Minister
Hopewell, Virginia

Dr. Thos. E. Holmes - white
Minister
Roanoke, Virginia

Dr. Douglas M. Lawson - white
Randolph Macon College
Ashland, Virginia

M. C. Martin, Pres., - Negro
First State Bank
Danville, Virginia

Dr. Reuben R. McDaniel - Negro
College Professor
Petersburg, Virginia

Dr. Sam M. Moffett - white
College Professor
Hopewell, Virginia

Winfred Mundle - Negro
Vice Mayor
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. Samuel Newman - white
Physician
Danville, Virginia

Dr. M. F. Robinson - Negro
333 S. Lexington St.
Covington, Virginia

Mrs. E. A. Smyth - white
College Professor
Blacksburg, Virginia

Carrel I. Tod - white
Arlington, Virginia

Re. P. T. Travis - Negro
Minister
Radford, Virginia

L. Douglas Wilder - Negro
Attorney-at-Law
Richmond, Virginia

Charles A. Womack - white
Publisher, etc.
Danville, Virginia

James B. Woodson - Negro
Leesburg, Virginia

Mrs. George Warden - Negro
Dir., Neighborhood Youth Corps
Richmond, Virginia

The major problem facing the Virginia Council on Human Relations can best be stated in terms of a question:

How can a human relations council, admittedly a minority, assist the white American majority to set aside those rigid barriers to genuine equality in our nation? Or, put another way, how can we, as an organization, better participate in the struggle for justice, not only because we should, but because we must? How can we put an end to the ideology which produces hungry children, second-class schools and jobs, inadequate welfare, racism?

It is the search for a response to this question which is the most important problem we face in Virginia as we go about the business of problem-solving.

Frank T. Adams, Jr.
Executive Director
January, 1968

file Va. Council

PA

PROJECT HOMEWARD BOUND

CAMPAIGN BULLETIN

VCHR
17 E. Cary Street
Richmond, Va., 23219
(703) 648-4444

No. 4 March 25, 1968

FIRST REPORT: 10% OF GOAL REACHED

As of Friday, March 21, the State office had received $5000.00 toward our campaign goal of $50,000. About 80% of this came in as a result of direct mail solicitation from the state office and some of the Councils. In view of the fact that in several areas the campaign started late because of delays in receiving materials, in finding campaign workers and in setting up prestigious committees, particularly in such large and wealthy communities as Richmond and Norfolk, we think this is an encouraging first report. But a good deal of work still lies ahead, especially in the communities of the Urban Corridor, where most of the people and money in Virginia are located.

VIRGINIA PLURALISM

One of the interesting aspects of the Homeward Bound campaign, as seen from the state office, is the great diversity of local Council efforts. This is as it should be, since each Council gears its campaign to the local situation.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, for instance, under the chairmanship of Dr. James Q. Miller, developed their own campaign materials including the return envelope. Contributions and memberships forwarded from Charlottesville total about $600 so far.

The ROCKINGHAM campaign has featured personalized mailing to all members and former members, and a showing of the film "A Time for Burning", according to coordinator Harold D. Lehman. He reported receipt of $350 toward their goal of $1000 as of March 13.

Stephanie Walsh of BLACKSBURG reports her committee, using lists supplied by local organizations, made personal solicitations to people in various parts of town. They have collected $1000 toward a $1500 goal.

NORFOLK is another Council using a strictly local approach. According to Evelyn Bradshaw, their own brochure is going out with a covering letter signed by prominent members of the Norfolk community. Mrs. Bradshaw adds that personal solicitation should take up the major portion of their effort.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

The VCHR office in Richmond has a few glossy 8 x 10 reproductions of "our" Homeward Bound photo - the two servicemen in Vietnam - which is featured so prominently in campaign materials. These are available to Councils at no cost as long as the supply lasts.

THE NITTY-GRITTY

Some of the campaign committees are sending checks and lists of members and contributors to the VCHR office without any transmittal forms to cover the checks. We are of course delighted to see the results of their efforts, but our staff cannot at present handle the paperwork involved. This is because many contributions and memberships are coming in direct to the office, and Mrs. McLarty has all she can do to process these.

We are therefore asking all campaign coordinators to turn over checks and lists of contributors and members to the local treasurer, so that he or she may prepare transmittal forms to accompany the money when it is forwarded to the state office. Snowed-under Mrs. McLarty will greatly appreciate your cooperation in this.

file
Va. Council

April 4, 1968

Mr. Frank T. Adams, Jr.
Executive Director
The Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank:

Thanks for your letter of April 1.

It does sound as if your campaign is moving well and you and all those involved in it are to be commended.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET • RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE: 703-648-4444

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia

April 1, 1968

AFFILIATED CHAPTERS
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SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY
FREDERICKSBURG AREA
HANOVER COUNTY
ASHLAND
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-
NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
ROCKBRIDGE-BUENA VISTA
LOUDOUN COUNTY
LYNCHBURG AREA
MERCER-TAZEWELL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
BLACKSBURG
NEW RIVER
GILES COUNTY
NORFOLK AREA
PENINSULA
HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS
PETERSBURG AREA
PORTSMOUTH-
CHESAPEAKE
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
RADFORD
RICHMOND AREA
ROANOKE VALLEY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG

COLLEGE COUNCIL

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul Anthony:

On March 5 you requested that each Council inform you in writing whether or not we wished SRC to withdraw its application for State Council support from the Ford Foundation, and to formally withdraw all fund-raising efforts.

As you know, Virginia Council on Human Relations is moving strenuously to become a viable Council in SRC's vague but nonetheless interesting definition. Some preliminary discussion was devoted to your question at our Executive Committee meeting March 9. However, no tentative or final conclusions were reached at that point. As you know, that was just a few days short of the Charlotte meeting.

The next Executive Committee meeting will be held May 4. At that time, a decision should be made regarding the questions growing from VCHR's relationship to SRC. As soon as possible after a decision is reached, you will be notified, and I hope this delay will not cause you either inconvenience or embarrassment.

Thank you very much, and I remain-

Yours for a just society,

Frank Adams

Frank T. Adams, Jr.
Executive Director

FTAjr/cc

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: (703) 648-4444

file

file

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director

From: Frank T. Adams, Jr., Executive Director FTA

Date: April 16, 1968

Subject:

Enclosed is a memorandum sent yesterday to VCHR Board Members and Council presidents. This will be the major topic for consideration at the Executive Committee Meeting here on May 4, and at the Board meeting in Roanoke on June 8.

I hope this memo will serve as my quarterly report to you. As you can see, our experiment has not succeeded. I would like to have a chance to talk to you about this more fully at a later date.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: (703)648-4444

MEMORANDUM

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

TO: VCHR Executive Committee Members and Local Council Presidents

FROM: Frank T. Adams, Jr., Executive Director

DATE: April 12, 1968

Organizations come to life when there is some problem in the society to be solved, and continue to live and grow only as they serve the needs or interests of members. When organizations cease to fill a need or grapple with a meaningful issue in a meaningful way, or fail to serve members' interests, then organizations decline or go out of existence, either by natural attrition or by design.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations was born in a time of great need in the Commonwealth for a multi-racial, multi-faith, multi-economic group to demonstrate an alternative to massive resistance. This purpose, when coupled with the energies generated by the civil rights movement of the early Sixties, caused the VCHR to become the South's largest and, by reputation, most effective human relations organization.

More specifically, the VCHR's original purpose was to assist in securing constitutional rights for Negroes. For the most part white liberals and Negro upper and upper middle class people became members. They became the first to benefit from progress in these efforts, and over the years the constituency has remained essentially the same, as the VCHR membership profile made in late 1967 shows. Our present dilemma, and the reason for this report to the executive committee, grows from the fact that the character of the Negro protest movement has changed, and this organization, either by reputation or in reality, has not. The role of the white liberal is diminishing in Virginia as across the land, as Negroes themselves come to direct the struggle for justice, and as the movement has broadened to include working class people.

In January, at the conclusion of the VCHR board meeting, I reported to you that in my judgment we were standing momentarily between shadow and substance. That observation was founded on the belief that, as a trained, experienced community organizer, I had perceived hard evidence among Council members across the state that they were prepared to become more meaningfully involved in their own white or liberal or middleclass

communities through the human relations council approach; that we were indeed about to embark on a program which would recruit a coalition of power sufficient to our purposes, and that we were indeed bound to grow if we respected and nurtured the democratic tradition in a nation demonstrating increasing capacity for regimentation. We were embarking on an effort to change both the attitudes and behavior of people such as ourselves, not the poor or the black slum resident.

Project Homeward Bound, as the major thrust of a program called Virginians in Transition, has failed to date in several aspects:

First, and in the long run of least importance, the fund-raising campaign has returned to date but $10,000 in spite of an investment of $8000 and countless staff and volunteer hours, and visits to each council save one by the executive director to encourage participation in the drive. In the past two months, only 125 or so new members have joined VCHR.

Second, and of greater significance, only six Councils can really be described as having gotten a significant membership and fund drive mounted. Admittedly, the state office was partially responsible for several delays in posting material. The level of Council member particpation appears to have been low, and the number of members willing to go out and enlist the support of business leaders was very low, save in five communities.

Third, and ironically, the greatest interest in the Council's programs and purposes as established at the annual meeting has been shown in the rural areas of Virginia, though it is clear that our support and growth must come from the cities and suburbs, where both the population and the problems are concentrating.

Fourth, and perhaps most serious, neither Project Homeward Bound nor related and supporting programs which are publicly defined as VCHR programs seem to have elicited much apparent involvement among members. The tired saying about members of voluntary organizations being willing to give a buck but not themselves seems to have been borne out on a significant scale. Interestingly enough, however, some VCHR-initiated projects which have not and cannot be given much publicity are attracting active yong people. These include assistance in the development of a purchasing and marketing cooperative in Halifax County, supportive roles in the Poor People's Campaign, efforts to lessen the violence which flared after Dr. King's assassination, some assistance in mediation of the Virginia Union University dispute, the setting up of a three-day workshop to train white, middleclass people to deal with a conflict situation in South Richmond, the develop-

ment of a Voter Education Project in the Fifth Congressional District, continuing support for the Virginia Community Development project in Southside, the planning for a basic corporate research project in southwest Virginia, and finally the development of a summer project for a law student who will be doing basic research on welfare laws in Virginia and on methods to be used for a multi-organization legal watchdog committee to operate in courtrooms across the state.

Fifth, the limited test given the direct drug mailing service, the prescription eyeglass service in Tidewater, and the book club would indicate that the experiment should be mercifully short. Only 24 VCHR members have joined the direct drug mailing service, and only two have joined the book club. No information is available on the eyeglass service, as fees are not required.

Thus, at a time when organized white response to the nation's crisis is needed as never before, there seems to be but scant support for this organization, either through active participation or contributions. At a time when each of us deeply mourns the loss of Dr. King, we seem unable to develop action or support for an organization equally appalled at the condition of his people and hard at work on eliminating these conditions. Further, if recent history can be regarded as any valid lesson, we cannot rely on local, state or federal government, or a coaltion of those institutions with business or the established church to achieve the promise extended by the great hymn of this decade of strife, "We Shall Overcome". Private citizens, operating as independently as possible, must carve out a new place for themselves in this new day. The VCHR does not appear to be a place that white liberals are willing to utilize for this effort.

Throughout the organization, and across the nation, one can hear the question echo amidst the growing difficulties: "What can I do?" As Pogo once said, "We have met the enemy and he is us." As a predominantly white, middleclass organization we are confronted with several choices, all of which will either be tough to market (to put it in terms of a P.R. man) or will be unpopular.

The problem is to combat white, middleclass indifference. We must end the conspiracy of silence by decent people in the face of those who would use violence and repression to "solve" our racial problems. In short, we must once again attempt to redefine our goals or organizational purposes, and begin anew to cope realistically with the reality of our times. Or we can go out of business.

As an employee and as a human being both subjectively and objectively concerned with this organization, I recommend that the executive committee consider at its May meeting, and the Board of Directors consider at its June meeting in Roanoke, the following

options, or any others which might be advanced:

1. That the Virginia Council on Human Relations cease operations as of June 15, or thereabouts, thus permitting local human relations councils to devote their full time and support to local problems.

2. That the Virginia Council on Human Relations retrench, closing the state office and eliminating all staff except the executive director who would operate out of his (or her) private home with SRC grant-in-aid funds.

3. That the Virginia Council on Human Relations state-level operations be concentrated only within the city of Richmond, and follow the guidelines recommended by the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders for the concerned community (see Chapter 10, The Community Response), or other suggestions for an urban-centered, staff-oriented operation.

4. That certain administrative functions common to both the North Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Virginia Council on Human Relations be merged in Richmond, and that foundation support be secured, thus freeing the present executive directors - or future executive directors for more significant efforts at community problem-solving than fund-raising.

5. That authorization be given the executive director to discontinue the present membership development orientation of the VCHR, and that he be authorized to attempt to secure from an interested foundation a sum of money not to exceed $250,000 annually for three years to invest in grassroots efforts which either speed the process of social change, or add to the capacity of people for self-determination, or are of service to the poor and are designed and carried out and controlled by those to be served. The present executive committee might constitute itself as a board of directors to establish guidelines within which the staff man would operate and to which funds could be granted.

Please note that the one shared characteristic of all these options is the elimination of the membership base.

Your response to this analysis and set of options is welcomed. If you wish to circulate your response among fellow members of the executive committee, please send your written response to this office one week before the May 4 meeting here in Richmond. We will duplicate and mail your response for you.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET • RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE: 703-648-4444

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia

file

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HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG

COLLEGE COUNCIL

July 2, 1968

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Field Foundation
100 E. 85th Street
New York, N. Y. 10028

Dear Leslie Dunbar:

Your letter of June 18 promptly responding to our inquiry on behalf of Don Anderson's project in Southside Virginia was greatly appreciated, and I regret that the press of this organization's other affairs prevented acknowledgement note sooner.

As yet, we have been unable to secure the measure of long-term support needed for this important work. However, concerned citizens in all the state and in Washington are attempting to rally sufficient support to maintain Mr. Anderson in the field through the summer. Further, some support may be forthcoming from the labor unions.

This, however, is at best a patchwork process which takes staff time away from critically needed problem-solving. Therefore, if funding can be secured through private sources in Virginia as has been the case to date, would the Field Foundation be in a position to consider a request for support of this program for one year early in the fall? Your letter did not seem to close the door on that possibility.

I hope this brief note finds you rested from the vacation, and in good health. Until our paths cross, I remain -

Yours for a just society,

Frank T. Adams, Jr.

FTAjr/rbm

cc: Carl Auvil
Paul Anthony

Original to files
vouchers to July 22, 1968
RH
Std
Frank Adams
Va. Council
Re: "Expenses for Frank Adams re Don Anderson in New York, July 16, 17, 19, 1968."

August 1, 1968

Mr. Frank Adams
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street, Room 310
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank:

Enclosed is our check for $243.22 covering your expenses.

Did the trip do any good?

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure 1. (Check: $243.22)

See Virginia Council

August 14, 1968

Mr. Louis Martin
Deputy Chairman for Minorities
The Democratic National Committee
2600 Virginia Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

Dear Louis:

A letter today from Frank Adams, Director of the Virginia Council, informs me that the trip which he and Don Anderson made to New York, with our help, has produced enough results to tide them over and holds out the promise of more substantial financial support.

Luck in Chicago!

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

file Virginia Council

August 15, 1968

Mr. Frank Adams
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street, Room 310
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank:

I left a call at your office since I am anxious to talk with you about your last letter, and several other pressing matters. If you have not talked with me by the time you receive this, do give me a call at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

File Va. Council

August 16, 1968

Mr. Frank Adams
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street, Room 310
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank:

This will attempt to summarize a part of our telephone conversation of this morning. More particularly, it is to spell out the recommendations concerning Virginia as made by the special committee which met on Saturday, August 10th to determine the viability of the several Councils.

For Virginia the Committee recommended that if the Council continues to operate with at least one professional person that the Council should be considered viable and invited to submit project proposals to SRC. Such proposals would, of course, have to reflect the guidance of SRC on the total sum available and the total number of Councils from whom applications were expected. The Committee further recommended that this status of viability be contingent on the Virginia Council continuing in the human relations movement, since the state directors reported to the Committee that VCHR was considering changing its

name and substantially altering its purposes. If the Council is determined non-viable because of this recommendation, the Committee strongly urged that SRC make every effort to find other means of assisting Virginia financially. Their rationale was simply that these funds were designated for project support for Councils on Human Relations and would have to be limited to that.

Please understand, and should it come up, please also reassure your Executive Committee, that this recommendation and my transmitting it to you is by no means the least effort to influence you or your policy group to make these important decisions. Quite the contrary, it was the opinion of all of us that there were some serious reasons why such changes should be examined, and that should the changes be made, all of us should follow the results closely to determine whether or not the changes were applicable and desirable for other Councils.

Do keep me informed and please know that whatever decisions are made, I stand ready to be of any possible assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

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WILLIAMSBURG

COLLEGE COUNCIL

August 12, 1968

Dear Paul Anthony:

This sadly delayed note must be posted and written in haste. But my embarrassment at not having written sooner is overwhelming. Please forgive me!

The prison situation here is still boiling. A federal judge holds a hearing in the morning. Should be a gas. We are on solid ground so far as our demands that reprisals end (men have been tear-gassed inside their cells, one suicide has resulted from the prolonged confinement of the men, medical needs of men in solitary have gone unattended, etc.), and on our charges of racist policy and practice. Maybe we'll get something amorphorus called reform. Who knows?

But to the trip to New York City generously paid for by SRC. We thank you kindly for that gesture, and appreciate it. The upshot was this: Don Anderson was able to get a tiny bit of support from the Presbyterians, in spite of their policy to fund innner city black economic projects. He also developed support from some people in Washington. The upshot is that he will be able to operate into the fall. And we will make application to several other foundations given us by your friend Deborah Cole. So that emergency is past for the time being.

Secondly, I was able to push along in person two other projects we are working on: a training program for Southern Negroes interested in opening careers in journalism with the Ford Foundation and the Afro-American newspapers. This would be a rather extensive project for about 20 to 30 young people. Publishers in Virginia, N. Carolina Georgia and Florida have agreed to consider grads of the program. If we get this project through there will probably be enough funds available to support, in part, the council's work. But that is a big if. The second proposal is called the Outer City Mission, an attempt to confront white racism in the nation's most segregated sore spot - the church in suburbia. That one is in the maw of the Episcopals, and is being used by

them as a guideline for establishing and funding projects for white racism. We won't know for a while if that is to be funded. In any case, that was the upshot.

Also, and quite importantly, the Unitarians are planning a conference in October to deal with the development of tactics to be used in dealing with white racism. I was able to be in on the planning session of that and VCHR will be a participant at the conference. Money flows from that source.

All in all, the trip was quite worthwhile. We may be inching toward our certain end if these projects do not materialize. For obviously, the traditional money raising efforts were not a huge success in Virginia.

To date, we have raised, or caused to be raised from action projects in the state about $55,000. For our own work, about $14,000. If the three projects pending approval are granted, then we will have brought into the state about $300,000. (The Ford thing will be costly) I do not know if this makes us "viable," but it will keep us in business for at least another 18 months.

Kindly thank John Boone for his prompt, quite proper assistance on the prison thing here. And tell him also that there is a good story here for SRC.

Peace and Freedom - and angain - VCHR wishes to thank you for the funds in a pinch.

As ever,

Frank Adams

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
214 E. Clay St., Richmond, Va. 23219
Telephone: (703) 648-4444

August 24, 1968

NEWS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

VIRGINIA COUNCIL CALLS FOR BROADENED PRISON FARM PROBE

Broadening of the investigation of Virginia prisons to include prison farms and convict road force camps was called for today by Carl E. Auvil, President of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

"There are more prisoners on state prison system farms than there are in the State Penitentiary," Mr. Auvil said, "and more in convict road force camps than in either the farms or the state penitentiary."

"While public attention has been focused on the penitentiary because of the work stoppage and conditions there, the situation of violation of rights and abuse of prisoners is potentially greater in the prison farms and on the convict road forces, simply because of their smaller size and scattered locations," Mr. Auvil continued.

"It should be apparent to all that the state convict road force is strictly segregated, even more so than the state penitentiary. This condition exists although state officials insists that the state penitentiary is not segregated.

"Segregation of prisoners not only flies in the face of Federal court decisions, but it is further evidence to prisoners and to the guards that Negroes are considered inferior and can be discriminated against without fear of official reprimand or concern.

"The several instances in recent years of injury or death inflicted upon state road force prisoners -- presumably while they were attempting to escape or resisting orders -- suggest that the rules and procedures for special punishment of such prisoners and the nature of official investigations into instances of injury or death of prisoners should be included in the forthcoming legislative and other investigations of the state prison system;" Mr. Auvil concluded.

17 August 1968

To: Local VCHR Presidents, members of the Communications Network and other interested parties.

From: Carl E. Auvil, VCHR president.

Efforts to secure substantive, effective prison reform have just begun. The permanent injunction against prison officials issued by U.S. District Court Judge Robert R. Merhige was a victory. It supported the claims of the ACLU and VCHR that prisoners were being mistreated as a result of the strike. Two former prison employees have supported claims that rehabilitation is a stepchild in the Division of Corrections. State Senators Omer Hirst and Henry Howell, both members of the Senate Welfare Committee, have announced their intention to study the situation. The Justice Department is pulling together information to determine if prisoner's rights have been violated. Ruth Harvey Charity of Danville has requested that the State Advisory Committee of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission investigate racist policy and practice.

Here's what's needed now:

1. Write Senators Hirst and Howell supporting their courageous public stand. Encourage them to undertake a comprehensive study of the prison. (No independent, wide-ranging study of the system has been done since 1935.) Ask them to include the prison farms, the arrangements for youthful offenders and the parole system.

Their addresses: Senator Omer L. Hirst
7214 Little River Tnpk.
Annandale, Va. 22003

Senator Henry Howell
1228 Maritime Tower
Norfolk, Va. 23510

2. Write or call your local state representative, urging him (or her) to back a comprehensive study of the entire prison system. Also urge them to take appropriate action now demanding that the prisoners be allowed to exercise, and that those men willing to return to work be allowed to do so. We must prevent further abuse which may lead to bloodshed in the prison.

3. If there is a prison farm in your locality or convict road camp, launch an investigation on your own. These are tax-supported institutions and the public has a right to know what policy and what practices take place in them.

4. Write Dr. E. W. Gregory, Jr. chairman, State Board of Welfare and Institutions, 501 S. Belvidere St., Richmond, asking information surrounding the suicide of Alex G. Madden on Aug. 6. As an inmate with a history of mental illness, and a man prison officials admit needed work to avoid deep depression, he was nonetheless locked in his cell from July 19 to Aug. 6 and denied the opportunity to work.

SITUATION REPORT: VIRGINIA STATE PENITENTIARY - AUGUST 17, 1968

From: The Virginia Council on Human Relations, 214 East Clay St., Richmond, Virginia 23219

Inside the Walls:

1. To date fewer than 275 inmates have been returned to work. The bulk of the prison's 1,300 population remains locked in cells where they have been since July 19. These men have been given no exercise. Many of the cells are as small as 5 by 7 and house two men. Growing numbers of requests by prisoners to return to work are being ignored by officials. They receive no mail or packages from home.

2. At present, 66 men are in solitary confinement or isolation. They have been singled out as "ringleaders." Their diet for two days is four slices of bread and water. On the third day they are fed the regular (now curtailed) prison diet.

3. A prisoner who officials admit needed to work to prevent severe depression, committed suicide August 6. He did not walk off his job when the strike began. He did not support the strike. He made three known attempts to have guards take messages to prison officials asking that he be permitted to work. The guards refused, and, on one occasion, reportedly laughed at his plight.

4. Segregation remains a state-sanctioned way of life inside. Wheelchairs in the segregated hospital ward are marked "colored" and "white." Cell blocks are segregated by races. Work gangs - when they are working - are segregated. Black and white trustees live in separate quarters. The Saturday movie is segregated. The total clerical, managerial and supervisory staff is white.

5. Reports from both prisoners and prison employees indicate the health needs of inmates are going unmet.

Outside the Walls:

1. U.S. Federal Court for the Eastern District of Virginia issued the following unprecedented injunction against prison officials after a hearing August 13: that prisoners must be allowed to see a lawyer; that no "instrumentality" could be used against any inmate except in cases of self defense or in clear and present danger;

that tear gas or deleterious chemicals cannot be used against prisoners except when approval is given in writing by the superintendent and under extraordinary circumstances; that mattresses and other bedding cannot be denied inmates; that prisoners cannot be placed in solitary or isolation for such a long time that his health is harmed; that all inmates be afforded toilet articles and other necessities; and that all inmates shall have access to a doctor.

2. Prison officials continue to refuse to permit newsmen, or, more importantly, disinterested third parties such as the Southern Regional Council or experts on penology into the prison. The State Board of Welfare and Institutions, which until its meeting August 14 was lily-white, toured the prison and heard a four-minute report on the situation, then issued a letter to Gov. Mills E. Godwin, Jr. saying the prison was clean and orderly.

3. Two former prison employees, Robert G. Green and Michael M. Weise, in a press conference arranged by VCHR, documented the charge that production in the prison is placed over rehabilitation. (Copies of their statement are available from VCHR in Richmond and, since they are now unemployed, they would accept speaking engagements with small honorariums.)

4. State Senators Omer Hirst of Annandale and Henry Howell of Norfolk have both declared that as members of the Senate Welfare Committee of the General Assembly they will begin to marshall facts regarding the situation in the prison. Sen. Howell summed up the VCHR position:

"We do not want to maintain an institution that will serve solely to break the back and morale of a prisoner and turn him out on a society under conditions that will lead him back into the prison in short order. This will not lead to law, order or justice.

"I believe that our new Director of Welfare and Institutions (Otis Brown) is working to achieve an effective program of rehabilitation. We must see that nothing stands in his way and that preconceived conditions, institutions and systems do not prevent a progressive and effective administration of a penal system designed to reform and rehabilitate its inmates."

Virginia Council on Human Relations
Membership Report

July 1968
Month

	Beginning of Month	New Members and Renewals	End of Month
Local Councils			
Arlington	177	3	180
Alexandria	221	15	236
Charlottesville	133	1	134
Covington	62		62
Danville	106		106
Fairfax	192	5	197
Franklin	32		32
Fredericksburg	48		48
Hanover	0		0
Hopewell	18		18
Lancaster-Northumberland	15		15
Loudoun County	2		2
Lynchburg	49		49
Mercer-Tazewell	6		6
Montgomery	75		75
New River	0		0
Norfolk	152		152
Peninsula	46		46
Petersburg	97		97
Portsmouth	11		11
Prince Edward	90		90
Radford	10		10
Richmond	268	8	276
Roanoke	71		71
Rockbridge-Buena-Vista	31		31
Rockingham	75		75
Virginia Beach	53		53
Williamsburg	48	2	50
General	62	1	63
State Council TOTAL	2150	35	2185

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - JULY 1968

INCOME:			
Memberships		$ 82.50	
Contributions		1,289.50	
Local Council Refunds		24.50	$ 1,396.50
Cash Balance - June 30, 1968			3,940.88
			$ 5,337.38
LESS EXPENDITURES:			
Salary - Secretary		$ 450.22	
Payroll Tax		20.17	
Travel - Adams		132.40	
Office Supplies		30.86	
Rent and Utilities		120.02	
Telephone		149.95	
Fund Raising Expense		232.85	
P. O. Box and Postage		6.37	
Literature		8.60	
Institute Registration		10.00	
Equipment Rental		14.70	
Office Equipment		385.62	
Miscellaneous		60.91	1,622.67
CASH BALANCE - JULY 31, 1968 - GENERAL FUND			$3,714.71
SPECIAL FUND INCOME:			
SRC - Grant-in-Aid	$3,275.00		
Southside Va. Project	6,400.00	$9,675.00	
Cash Balance - June 30, 1968		161.86	
		$9,836.86	
Less:			
Salary - Adams	$ 893.75		
Payroll Tax	40.33		
Southside Va. Project	3,400.00	4,334.08	$5,502.78
SAVINGS ACCOUNT			$ 377.52

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS RICHMOND, VA. 23219
214 EAST CLAY STREET - ROOM No. 310 TELEPHONE: (703) 648-4444

To: All VCHR Board members and local council presidents.

From: Carl E. Auvil, VCHR president.

On Saturday, August 17, a group called VOTE was formed to coordinate the various voter registration activities in Virginia. VOTE - Virginians Organized To Enlarge the Electorate - is headed by VCHR member, Dr. Calvin Miller, political science professor at Virginia State College, Petersburg. I was elected to the group's executive committee. It will be the first statewide organization of its kind in Virginia, and hopefully may develop into an organization similar to the North Carolina Voter Education Project. The Southern Regional Council has agreed to provide support to get the project off the ground. Other organizations participating are the NAACP, SCLC, the Crusade for Voters in Richmond, and some college groups.

Some immediate goals for the organization were set:

1. To add 100,000 names to the voter registration books between now (August 19), and the day the books close, October 5.

2. To join with hundreds of Virginians planning to attend a VOTE registration kick-off drive on the campus of Hampden-Sydney, five miles out of Farmville, Prince Edward County, on September 2. The affair begins at noon with a homecooked meal. Cost: $1 per plate.

I urge you to develop interest in this statewide Labor Day get-together among your local council members. Organize an auto caravan from your locality. Contact voter registration or education groups in your locality that might not have heard of the kick-off rally. Urge them to attend. Join with your local NAACP or SCLC units and develop interest in attending. Send telegrams of support if you can't attend.

The bigger the rally, the better the chance for justice in Virginia. VCHR Board Member and Fifth Congressional District Candidate Ruth Harvey Charity of Danville is to be featured speaker. Samuel W. Tucker, the NAACP's veteran legal fighter and candidate for the Fourth Congressional District seat, will be there also.

I'm trying to organize a delegation from Northern Virginia. Won't you do the same in your town? And bring the children.

Yours for a just society.

Dated: August 19, 1968

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Statement - August 1968

GENERAL FUND

Income:		
Memberships	$112.50	
Contributions	279.50	
Institute Refund	35.00	
Local Council Refund	12.50	$ 459.50
Cash Blance - July 31, 1968		3,714.71
		$4,174.21
Less Expenditures:		
Salaries	$525.70	
Payroll Tax	20.17	
Travel	315.85	
Office Supplies	3.72	
Telephone	146.55	
Furniture	87.83	
Maintenance Contract	38.00	
Equipment Rental	14.70	
Unbudgeted:		
Local Council Refund	100.00	$1,252.52
Cash Blance - General Fund - August 31, 1968		$2,921.69

SPECIAL FUND

Income:			
Southside Va. Dev. Project	$2,200.00		
Southside Proj. - Not Reported	1,000.00		
Cash Blance - July 31, 1968	3,502.78	$8,702.78	
Less Expenditures:			
Salary - Adams	$ 893.75		
Payroll Tax	40.33		
Southside Va. Dev. Project	2,100.00	3,034.08	$5,668.70
SAVINGS ACCOUNT - STATE PLANTERS BANK			377.52

September 17, 1968

Mr. Frank Adams
Executive Director
Virginia Counmil on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street, Room 310
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank:

Our Executive Committee met on Saturday, September 14th and heard the recommendations of the special state Council committee. The Executive Committee agreed to the proposal from that special committee, namely: that the Virginia Council is viable if it so chooses and if it chooses to remain in human relations work.

Do let me know of what decisions are made as soon as you can.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

September 23, 1968

Mr. Carl E. Auvil
President
Virginia Council on Human Relations
6723 Nicholson Road
Falls Church, Virginia 22042

Dear Mr. Auvil:

I have read your letter of September 19 and the enclosures with interest. And, I am impressed by them. I think your comments about the future role of the human relations council are all together sound and correct.

On the basis of the information you have supplied us, the Virginia Council is viable in our opinion and eligible to receive assistance from us if funds are available. As soon as I know, I will be in touch with Frank relative to what funds we have available and how a request from the Virginia Council should be planned.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mr. Frank Adams

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX • RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
214 E. Clay St. TELEPHONE: AREA CODE: 703-648-4444

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia

AFFILIATED CHAPTERS
ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
CHARLOTTESVILLE
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
COVINGTON
ALLEGHANY COUNTY
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX COUNTY
FRANKLIN
SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY
FREDERICKSBURG AREA
HANOVER COUNTY
ASHLAND
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-
NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
ROCKBRIDGE-BUENA VISTA
LOUDOUN COUNTY
LYNCHBURG AREA
MERCER-TAZEWELL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
BLACKSBURG
NEW RIVER
GILES COUNTY
NORFOLK AREA
PENINSULA
HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS
PETERSBURG AREA
PORTSMOUTH-
CHESAPEAKE
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
RADFORD
RICHMOND AREA
ROANOKE VALLEY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG

COLLEGE COUNCIL

September 19, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The Executive Committee of the Virginia Council on Human Relations has asked me to reply to your letter of August 16, 1968, to Mr. Frank Adams, our Executive Director.

Your letter raised questions as to whether the Virginia Council should be considered "viable" and whether it planned to continue "in the human relations movement." As you know, we have had problems in several of our activities, but we have also had successes. We have recently been able to help expose intolerable conditions at the Virginia State Penitentiary, and have laid the groundwork for a further investigation of the state prison system, leading to improved treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners. We have a very active and successful Southside project underway. We are well along toward approval of projects for study of economic and social conditions in one of our mountain county areas, and for training of Negro newspapermen for work in the South. Several of our local councils have been active in such fields as public housing, and fair textbooks. This sample of activities may help assure you, and it does assure us, that we are and intend to remain "viable."

We do not intend to leave the human relations movement. We have increasingly taken forward-looking positions and have emphasized action projects, and feel that doing such is not only fully within our concept of the human relations movement -- indeed, that movement probably can survive only if it does become more action-minded. We also

feel that Human Relations Councils must face up more squarely to the issues of white racism and to relationships with the black movement. In an effort to do so, on Saturday we drew up proposed amendments to our purposes, for submission to our Board of Directors next month. I enclose a copy of the proposed amendment of our purposes. We feel that these changes are clearly within the scope of the human relations movement, perhaps even put us more securely into the mainstream of that movement. We considered, but rejected, a change of our name.

Please write or call me or Mr. Adams if you have questions or comments on these matters.

Sincerely yours,

Carl E. Auvil

Carl E. Auvil (703-534-4085;
President 202-382-1148)
6723 Nicholson Rd.
Falls Church, Va. 22042

CEA/rbm

Enc.

BY LAWS OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Proposed changes drafted by the Executive Committee on Sept. 14, 1968, for submission to the VCHR Board of Directors on October 26, 1968. New or revised material enclosed in double parentheses: ((_____)).

ARTICLE II, Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in Virginia an educational program for the improvement of the economic, civil and racial conditions in the State; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the State; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding ((on the basis of justice and equality; to seek out and analyze manifestations of racism in our lives, institutions and society, and to confront our citizens, officials and institutions with these manifestations as forcefully and urgently as possible, proposing steps for eliminating this evil throughout the State; to seek to understand and interpret the emerging expectations and objectives of black people, their organizations and their leaders; to promote steps which will open the opportunity for exercising economic, social and political leadership and control to people traditionally excluded from positions of responsible authority;)) to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

ARTICLE VII, Board of Directors. NOTE: The Executive Committee agreed to revise this article to provide for the following principles:

--Presidents of local Councils to be full-fledged members of the Board.
--Local Council designate (rather than nominate) their representatives (or representative) on the Board.
--The Nominating Committee will continue to nominate others as Board members, where the local Councils fail to designate their Board representative.
--An additional number --50% more-- to be nominated as "at-large" members of the Board.

These changes are designed to increase local Council participation in and control of State Council activities and programs.

ARTICLE XII, ((Limitations on political activity and lobbying.))

This is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the supporting or opposing of any candidate for public office. ((While the organization may support legislation in consonance with its purpose, such activity will not be a substantial part of its activities.))

OTHER ARTICLES: Minor changes, some editorial, including renaming the Executive Director as "State Coordinator."

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
214 EAST CLAY STREET - ROOM 310 TELEPHONE: (703) 648-4444

MEMORANDUM

To: Local Council Presidents, Board Members, and Other Organizations

From. Frank T. Adams, Jr., VCHR State Coordinator

Date: 19 September 1968

Subject: Virginia Court Observers Program

In the past year, we were asked by several of our local councils for assistance in dealing with less than satisfactory practices reportedly taking place in community courtrooms. The Virginia Court Observers Program is a response to those inquiries.

In developing this program during the past summer, we had the assistance of a Boston University Law School student working with the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, and the important cooperation of the NAACP lawyers, and the Virginia unit of the ACLU.

We urge you to adopt this program in your own locality, and establish a committee of volunteer court-watchers. The time involved would not be great. It's designed to be that way. But such a court watcher could, as the Charlottesville Council learned, have a great impact in the courtroom. First, often unfounded reports of injustice were corrected. Second, when ills were observed, some documentation could be given and corrected.

Kindly note that additional court report forms must be duplicated by your local council or organization. (This was done to save state-level costs.) However, please do not alter this form when you reproduce it. Finally, when you establish a Court Observers Committee in your locality, would you kindly send to us the names of the people involved.

VIRGINIA COURT OBSERVERS PROGRAM

WHAT and WHY?

Sponsored in Virginia by:

The Virginia Council on Human Relations

The American Civil Liberties Union of Virginia

The Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

VIRGINIA COURT OBSERVERS PROGRAM

Why A Court Observers Program?

Equal justice before the law must be a cornerstone of a free society and, yet, there exists in many of the nation's courts a double standard of justice: one for whites and one for blacks. Black people are consistently exposed to harsher treatment and larger sentences in southern courts. This denial of the most basic right of fair treatment at the hands of the law leads not only to economic hardship but, more important, to a loss of confidence in the judicial system and a distrust of its personnel and functions.

The lower courts, e.g., police court, traffic court, county courts, etc., are a focal point of this problem. These are the courts which touch people in their everyday experiences. What happens in these courts is not dramatic; it is nonetheless, extremely vital. A man charged with a misdemeanor, a minor crime, very often has no lawyer. He has no way of guarding his rights; he may, in fact, not even know what they are. He is at the complete mercy of the judge before whom he is summoned. This obviously works to the great disadvantage of poor people, both black and white. They can afford neither the sentence passed against them nor the expense of a lawyer to help them avoid it. Often, too, courts have a dual standard for sentencing Negroes and whites convicted of the same or similar crime. Such action adds to the stereotyped image many Virginians have of poor black people.

What Can a Concerned Citizen Do?

Our judicial system is based upon the premise of free and open court rooms. All people have a right to go into open court and observe the proceedings. As a member of a court observers committee, you will be asserting that right. You will be equipped with copies of the court observer report form. With this as a guide you will be able to make informed observations of the workings of the courts in your community. At the same time you will be gathering important data about the patterns of the judges whom you will observe. There are provisions in the state constitution and laws for the removal of judges for incompetence. There can be little doubt that the discriminatory application of justice <u>is</u> incompetence. It is, however, hoped that the presence of an interested and concerned citizenry in the courts of this state will impress it's judges with the importance of dispensing equal justice and with the widespread desire for it.

What You Will See in Court: An Explanation.

After the formal opening of court, there are motions of various types. The Court then gets down to the business of the day. There are essentially two types of criminal cases which come before the lower courts: (1) preliminary hearings for felonies (serious crime, e.g., theft, homicide, etc.) and (2) trials for misdemeanors (minor crimes, e.g., disturbing the peace, drunkness, etc.) and traffic offenses.

1. Preliminary hearing for felony - In these the judge does not decide the guilt or innocence of the defendant but only if there is enough evidence to hold him for further proceedings. In all felony cases the defendant must have a lawyer. Often a defendant is brought into court only long enough for the court to appoint a lawyer for him. This hearing may be waived by the defendant. If it does proceed you should emphasize sections VI and VII of the report form.

2. Misdemeanor or traffic offense - This is a trial. All the evidence is given in these cases. There is no requirement that the defendant have a lawyer. The police officer and/or the complainant tells his story and the defendant is given an opportunity to tell his version. The judge questions all the witnesses and the defendant may cross-examine them.

Use of The Form.

The courts in each community open at different times in the morning. You should ascertain what time your local court convenes and plan on being there at that time. They usually adjourn by noon. It is suggested that the first time you go to court you make no attempt to use the form but rather familiarize yourself with the surroundings and observe the procedures. You should seat yourself as close as possible to the front of the court in order to hear more clearly what is happening.

Sections I through V of the form are concerned with straight factual material. The clerk will usually call the defendant's name first followed by the complainant's and the police officer's. If you are not sure of any of the names or charges, this information is available from the clerk's office. Here again, this information is open to the public and should be given to you if you ask for it. Do not, therefore, be concerned if you miss any of these details in court. In filling out the section concerning the age of the parties you will have to estimate as best you can. Section VIII for general comments should be used to note any factors which you consider were important to a particular case but not covered by the form.

If, for any reason, you are unable to take notes - merely observe. If you witness any obvious mistreatment, leave court immediately and record the facts. Then get in touch with a lawyer.

Follow Up Procedures.

Save the forms you fill out. Periodically, with other members of the committee, meet and evaluate them. Is there a pattern of preferential or discriminatory treatment which emerges? Do you find obviously harsh sentences for black or poor defendants? Are there other cases of discrimination such as: do women, habitual alcoholics, juveniles, etc., receive fair trials?

Should these regular sessions reveal patterns of discrimination on the part of the court, then your committee has several options open to it. You can:

1. Go directly to a convenient ACLU or NAACP lawyer for advice.

2. After consultation with a friendly lawyer (and only after), go to the judge privately to inform him of your findings and urge remedy.

3. Go to the state office of your affiliated organizations - ACLU, NAACP, VCHR - and ask for assistance. Always keep them informed of your program's progress.

4. Go to the local Bar Association president with your findings.

5. Go to the judges in the superior courts with your findings. It is they who do the appointing and re-appointing of judges in courts not of record.

6. As a last resort, and if your charges are correct, go to the editor of your local newspaper and report your findings.

Developing Additional Support for the Program in Your Area:

Other organizations might be interested in joining your local council in sponsoring this Court Observers Program. Of course, as a result of cooperation on the state level, members of the three initial sponsors can be counted on for active support. But groups like the League of Women Voters, the Junior League, cooperative groups, or the community action agency volunteers, as well as church groups seeking a role in social action might be interested in this program.

VIRGINIA COURT OBSERVERS - COURT REPORT FORM*

Name of Court: _____ Date: _____

Name of Judge: _____ Clerk's Name _____

I. a. Name of Defendant _____

b. Race: _____ Age (juvenile)_____ (18-25) _____
(25-35) ____ (35-45)____(45-Over)_____

c. General Appearance _____

_____

II. a. Name of Police Officer _____ Race _____

III. a. Name of Complainant (if there is one) _____

b. Race _____ Age (juvenile)_____ (18-25)_____
(25-35)_____ (35_45)____(45-Over)_____

c. General Appearance and/or relationship to the defendant _____

_____

IV. a. Charge _____

b. Defendant's Plea: Guilty _____ Not Guilty____ Nolo Contendre__
(No Plea)

c. Preliminary Hearing for Felony _____
or (check one)
Trial for Misdemeanor _____

d. Did the defendant have a lawyer? (yes_____) (no_____)

e. Appointed by the court (yes____) (no____) (cannot determine___)

f. Your evaluation of performance of court appointed lawyer _____

_____

V. a. Verdict in Case: Dismissed_____ Guilty_____
Sentence_____
Not Guilty_____ Fine $_____
Jail Term _____
Suspended _____
Probation _____

b. Felony _____ (Dismissed _____)
(Sent to Grand Jury _____)
(Put on Docket for Trial ___)

VI. a. In case of conflicting testimony, whose word is taken by the court:

Defendant's _____ Complainant's _____

Policeman's _____ Witnesses _____

VII. a. Conduct of the Trial -

1. Was it possible to hear and understand the proceedings? (yes_____) (no_____) (sometimes _____)

2. Was defendant given adequate opportunity to explain his version without interruption? (yes_____) (no_____)

3. Did defendant have opportunity to defend himself before the verdict was reached? (yes_____) (no_____)

4. What was the attitude of the judge toward the defendant?

a. Form of address (like first name, Mr. Smith, other)-

_____

b. Tone of voice _____

c. Comments by judge (if any) _____

_____

VIII. General Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

IX. General evaluation of the judge (at the end of proceedings.) -

_____

_____

_____

_____

* NOTE: Through your local organization, kindly have additional forms printed or mimeographed. Please follow this form carefully, however. It has been approved by cooperating lawyers.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Funds received by: [illegible]

Date: October 14, 1968

October 11, 1968

Mr. Frank Adams
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street, Room 310
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank:

Enclosed is your final quarterly payment for the grant-in-aid for 1968.

The absence of a Field Director has slowed up the payment process somewhat. I hope it has not inconvenienced you.

Please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed copy of this letter.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check;$3,275.00)

November 19, 1968

Mr. Frank Adams
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank:

Enclosed is our check covering your travel expenses.

For sometime we have been concerned about the substantial degree of continuing discrimination in a number of the areas here, including particularly the printing business. We have spoken to several of the larger printers, and particularly to the one firm that does much of our work. More recently, since this is largely a matter of labor, we have asked Emory Via to give this is attention and discuss it with the labor leadership in the community.

The question of whether or not we have different scales according to race for secretaries

is so ludicrous and insulting that I will not dignify it by offering any response.

The matter which I had wished to talk to you about can be handled by mail, and I will be in touch with you shortly.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Virginia Council on Human Relations

214 East Clay Street Richmond, Virginia 23219

Telephone: (703) 648-4444

18 November 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul Anthony:

Our intent was good, but the flesh was weak. Each time Carl Auvil, our president, and I got together to chat with you as per your request, you were either in deep converation, not to be found, or appeared too busy to bother. That is a posture common for people with the responsibility of making things happen at annual meetings. But we did not chat with you. So this letter. What's up? Can we use the mails?

Incidentally, two matters of some concern came to my attention while in Atlanta. I was able to check one of them out sufficiently and determine its validity. I would hope SRC could correct it in some way. The other was difficult to track down with precision. I only hope where there is smoke there isn't fire. First, it is my understanding that The New South is printed by Longino and Porter, a firm with an all-white hiring policy. I would certainly hope that SRC would be able to alter that firm's policy, or change its printers in view of the heavy load of publications board members seemed to want to see flowing from Atlanta. Otherwise, some black people might misunderstand. The second matter which I was unable to determine with accuracy is an allegation that unequal wages are paid white and black secretaries. I have been able to determine that in Virginia the Agriculture Extension Service pays white folks better than blacks, but was not able to make a similar determination about SRC. As I said, I hope this not the circumstance and that in this case, where there is the smoke of complaint there is no fire of truth.

Mr. Paul Anthony ---------- Nov. 18, 1968

I hope to hear from you shortly on all of these concerns, and until so, send sincere hopes that you have recovered from the rigors of the annual meeting.

Yours for a just society,

Frank Adams

Frank Adams

FA/rbm

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

214 EAST CLAY STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

TELEPHONE (703) 648-4444

AFFILIATED COUNCILS
ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
CHARLOTTESVILLE
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
COVINGTON
ALLEGHANY COUNTY
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX COUNTY
FRANKLIN
SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY
FREDERICKSBURG AREA
HANOVER COUNTY
ASHLAND
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-
NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
ROCKBRIDGE-BUENA VISTA
LOUDOUN COUNTY
LYNCHBURG AREA
MERCER-TAZEWELL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
BLACKSBURG
NEW RIVER
GILES COUNTY
NORFOLK AREA
PENINSULA
HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS
PETERSBURG AREA
PORTSMOUTH-
CHESAPEAKE
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
RADFORD
RICHMOND AREA
ROANOKE VALLEY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG
WISE-DICKENSON

3 December 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul Anthony:

Somehow, our continuing war on hunger in Virginia and a huge Thanksgiving tyrkey leg got in the way of responding to your good letter of November 19. Please don't think me an ingrate.

I was most pleased to hear that reports of salary differences were just that: rumor; and that you all are moving to correct the problems associated with publishing New South. It is good to have a man like Emory Via on the SRC staff. He is quite an addition, and I am certain will be able to work this problem through.

We hope to have an executive committee meeting this Saturday and at that time will begin laying some plans for the upcoming year for VCHR. As you know, we have restructured ourselves considerably, and, I think, more democratically. Let's hope the experiment with participatory democracy works.

Peace and freedom,

Frank Adams

Frank Adams

FA/rbm

December 2, 1968

Mr. Frank Adams
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street, Room 310
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank:

The information in the attached memorandum is what I had hoped to discuss with you and your president while you were in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

Southern [illegible], Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. [illegible] A 30303
522-8764

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM December 2, 1968

To: State Council Directors

From: Paul Anthony
Executive Director, SRC

At our recently held Executive Committee meeting it was voted to make decisions immediately and commit the $100,000 from the Ford Foundation to the seven (7) viable state Councils, plus Louisiana. I was further instructed to give high priority to securing additional funds toward the end of providing staff, at SRC's expense, for the Florida and North Carolina Councils.

If you have not done so, excepting Louisiana, Florida, and North Carolina, will you please send me immediately your project proposals of no more than two pages, including your project budget. The amount requested should be in the $10,000-15,000 range.

I hope to be able to inform you of the Committee's decisions and/or commitments no later than one week after all the proposals have been received.

Incidentally, in meeting our commitments to the state Councils this year we have granted approximately $30,000 more than we received for that purpose. Therefore, until other funds can be found it will be necessary to keep our total commitments at no more than $100,000.

January 14, 1969

Mr. Frank Adams
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Frank:

Some time ago we gave serious consideration to the idea of having a WATS Line. While the advantages are obvious and appealing, we reluctantly concluded that the cost was prohibitive relative to other costs.

You may recall that Baxton has such a system in Tennessee, and you might want to get some further evaluation from him on his current opinions of it.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

214 EAST CLAY STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

TELEPHONE (703) 648-4444

AFFILIATED COUNCILS
ALEXANDRIA
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ALBEMARLE COUNTY
COVINGTON
ALLEGHANY COUNTY
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX COUNTY
FRANKLIN
SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY
FREDERICKSBURG AREA
HANOVER COUNTY
ASHLAND
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-
NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY
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HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS
PETERSBURG AREA
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PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
RADFORD
RICHMOND AREA
ROANOKE VALLEY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG
WISE-DICKENSON

8 January 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul Anthony:

Your note informing VCHR of its share of the expected Ford grant arrived and was welcome. Thank you kindly.

We hope to be hearing from them shortly as well. I may have told you about our joint proposal with the Afro-American Newspaper chain to train 20 young black Southerners annually for two years in the craft of journalism. Should be fun. If it comes about.

We are pressing hard on hunger in the state. First, our own insatiable appetite for money must be quenched. For this we are trying a simple, one-mailing effort this year. You should get a copy of our annual report sometime next week. It will serve as the chief fund-raising appeal. And, secondly, we are pressing on other fronts as the enclosed memo to local councils indicates. The state will have a flap when we show up with three lawyers to review the plans submitted.

Let me ask a question: Would it be possible for SRC to seek funds to establish a WATS Line for both your own work out of Atlanta, and for ours on the state levels? A telephone company type here thinks it is possible, and, of course, profitable for A T & T to consider. Would any of the foundation people you know be willing to buy into something like this? Would sure hep the troops on the bottom.

Peace and freedom,

Frank Adams

FA/rbm
Enc.

cc: Mr. Carl Auvil

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

214 EAST CLAY STREET

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

TELEPHONE (703) 648-4444

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HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG
WISE-DICKENSON

17 January 1969

Dear VCHR Member and Friend:

I trust that after reading the enclosed report of the Virginia Council's work in 1968 you will agree our organization is worthy of priority support during 1969.

The dismaying accounts of biased justice, church burnings, exploitation and hunger which reached the Virginia Council with requests for help have not ended with the old year's passing.

Such requests come to the Richmond office day and night, seeming often to have no end or answer. But as we have tried to show as we worked to solve some of these problems, Virginians can and will work together at the difficult task of seeking a just society.

Won't you help us continue to develop creative and realistic responses to these challenges by contributing generously today? Or by returning your pledge today for support in the future? We plan to spend time and money on but one financial appeal this year. The problems in the Commonwealth are too pressing. To do so means your support must be generous now.

Virginia's problems are real. The human suffering resulting from these problems is real. Our need is real and urgent. We are counting on you.

Yours for a just Virginia,

Carl E. Auvil

Carl E. Auvil
President

The Washington Post
12/16/68

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
214 EAST CLAY STREET
RICHMOND, VA. 23219

Fires of Bigotry Engulf 2 Virginia Ministers

Episcopal Church is closed because of damage from fire.

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Staff Writer

SOUTH HILL, Va. — The Rev. M. Raymond Turner, pastor of the South Hill Methodist Church, returned home one evening early this month to find a note reading, "One down, one to go—get it?"

Although anonymous notes were nothing new to the ministers of this small southern Virginia town, Mr. Turner was bewildered about the meaning of this one.

So he called a friend, the Rev. Phillip E. Weeks, who offered an explanation: Mr. Weeks had announced his resignation the night before as rector of All Saints Episcopal Church.

If there were any doubt left, it was erased four days later when a fire broke out in the basement of the Methodist parsonage.

The parsonage is next door to Mr. Weeks's Episcopal Church. The church had been extensively damaged in a fire of mysterious origin only two weeks before.

Within a week, the Virginia Fire Marshal's office confirmed what the ministers had feared.

Both blazes were the work of arsonists.

Now the small Episcopal Church stands vacant, its interior burned so badly that it can't be used for worship and its minister bound for a new parish in West Virginia.

Pastor Commutes

The modest Methodist parsonage next door is vacant, too. Mr. Turner has temporarily moved his family to another community, from which he commutes when needed at South Hill.

Residents of South Hill, from the mayor on down, are reluctant to talk about the ordeal of intimidation and harassment—with overtones of racial and religious bigotry—that its leading clergymen have been living with for more than a year now.

This chronology was pieced together from people who were willing to tell what they knew, so long as their names weren't used:

In late fall last year the ministers of four major Protesant churches — Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist—decided to hold an interdenominational Thanksgiving service and invited the local Catholic priest and his congregation to participate.

The Catholic congregation had one Negro member. The Protestant churches were all white.

Shortly after the service was announced in the local newspaper, Mr. Turner, at whose church the service was to be held, started receiving anonymous notes and phone calls.

Late one night an anonymous caller suggested that the minister go look at his study. Joined by other clergymen and a State policeman, Mr. Turner found the curtains torn, ink on the walls and a scrawled message reading: "Forgive us, Father (the word 'Catholic' was written in as an apparent afterthought, we know not what we do."

All four Protestant ministers immediately went on radio, with time donated by the local station, to denounce the act and reaffirm their plans to hold the interchurch service.

The service was held as scheduled on Thanksgiving eve, under police surveillance and without incident. It drew a surprisingly large crowd of nearly 500 persons.

The following Sunday Mr. Turner found mustard and catsup spilled on the carpet in front of the altar in his church. A denunciatory note was left behind.

Except for some mysterious calls received by the ministers, there were no further incidents until April, when the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. brought the Protestant ministers together again in a plan for a memorial service at a local Negro church.

This time the ministers escaped harassment, but others did not. Three grocery stores that closed in observance of Dr. King's funeral were fired upon. Later the home of a Negro family, with two people asleep upstairs, was set afire.

One Meeting

The next month the ministers organized an interracial, interdenominational committee under the direction of a church layman. It held one meeting and was never reconvened.

Later in the summer the ministers became involved in efforts to ease the community anxiety that was expected in the wake of Federal court action to speed the pace of school desegregation in Mecklenburg County where South Hill lies. The "freedom-of-choice" assignment plan used by Mecklenburg County appeared to be doomed and, along with it, the County's days of token desegregation.

Mecklenburg lies in Virginia's "Black Belt," and, like many other counties in the area, has a predominantly Negro public school enrollment. There is already one all-white private academy in Mecklenburg and another is planned. Public school supporters look apprehensively to nearby Prince Edward County, which has remained segregated after years of civil rights efforts under a public school system attended by Negroes and private school system attended by whites.

About this time Mr. Turner again began to receive anonymous notes. And on Oct. 31, the day after the Episcopal Church held an integrated church women's meeting, Mr. Weeks received the first of three notes.

The first note was primarily political in tone, apparently aimed at the fact that Mr. Weeks had a Nixon sticker on his car. The second and third were more openly racial in nature. The third note carried threatening comments about Mr. Weeks' wife and ended with the warning, "You've got to go dead or alive."

Early in the morning after he received the last note, Mr. Weeks was awakened by a call from Mr. Turner, who told him the Episcopal Church was on fire.

The blaze, apparently started in the sacristy, destroyed the organ and church vestments and did extensive damage to the sanctuary.

Two weeks later, Mr. Turner was about to go to bed when his wife, who was in the kitchen at the time, saw smoke curling up through the floor boards. Firemen had to break through the locked basement door to extinguish the blaze.

During the period between the two fires, Mrs. Turner had planned to honor the local high school football team at a church service, after which the group—which was integrated—was to go to Petersburg to see a special football movie. There was opposition and the event fell through.

The anonymous notes have been turned over to the FBI, and the State Fire Marshal has pledged to continue his investigation of the case "until we have exhausted every lead."

Few Answers

But so far there appear to be few answers to the many questions that haunt the town and its clergy. Was it all a bizarre and frightening series of unrelated events? Was one person responsible, or several, or many? How and why did it all start? And where will it end?

Although friends of Mr. Turner say they're not sure whether he will remain in South Hill, Mr. Week's plans are irrevocable. He had been planning to leave for some time, having built the small church up from a mission to a self-supporting parish and feeling a desire now to move on to larger responsibilities. But he might have stayed on to help rebuild the church, he has indicated, had he not feared for the safety of his wife and two young children.

South Hill is an outwardly placid town of about 4500 persons lying along U.S. Rte. 1 not far from the North Carolina border—a community that has prided itself on its civic moderation and Southern hospitality.

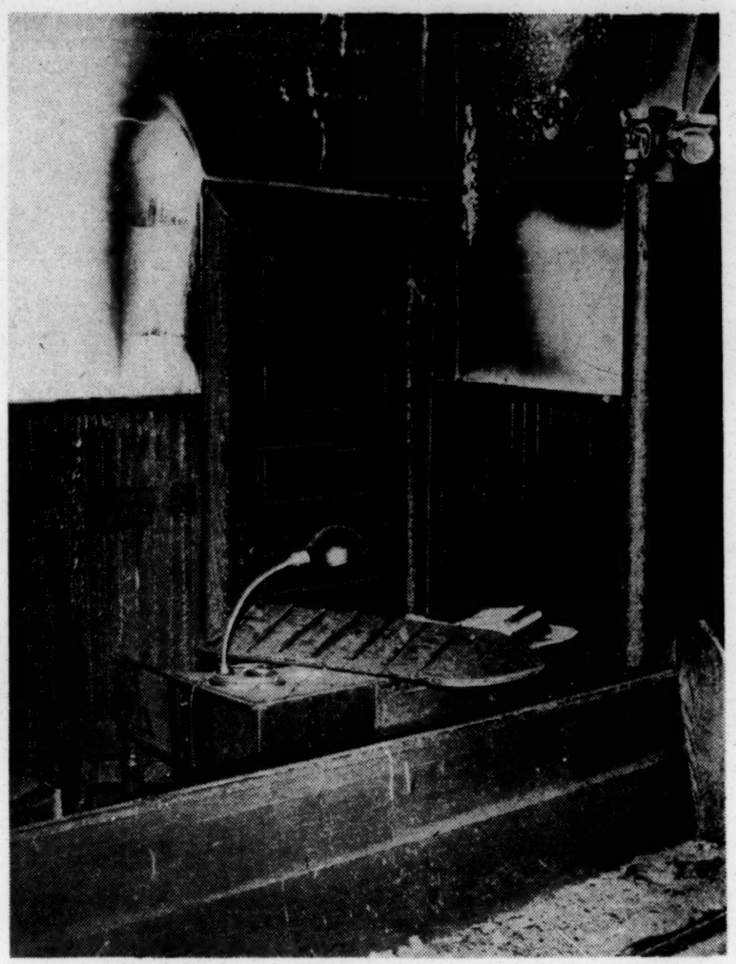
The Ku Klux Klan has been active in the area, but the town has taken several steps to keep it at bay. In addition to official acts, including efforts to restrict Klan parades, and posters local people stopped renting their land to the Klan for rallies.

Like most small towns, South Hill buzzes inwardly with talk. But it is reluctant to discuss its problems with outsiders.

"It won't help any to talk about it," said Mayor H. S. Montgomery. "It's potentially a dangerous situation."

Several people interviewed during a trip to the town earlier this month, talking only after assurances of anonimity were given, suggested that fear is at the heart of South Hill's problems.

"If ever the fear is broken, the sickness will die of starvation," said one church leader.



View from altar toward door of sacristy, where fire began.

Photos by Bob Burchette—The Washington Post

H. J. Carlos of Crewe, Va., pulls away fire-damaged covering from altar of All Saints Episcopal.

"Every time a man has contributed to the victory of the dignity of the spirit, every time a man has said no to an attempt to subjugate his fellows, I have felt solidarity with his act."

– *Frantz Fanon*

THE VCHR OBSERVER

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS 214 E. Clay St., Richmond, Va. 23219

VOL. 1 NO. 6 | *SPECIAL ANNUAL REPORT ISSUE* | DECEMBER, 1968

A New Dimension For VCHR

ACTION REPLACES TALK IN STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE

When arsonists burned a church and a parsonage in South Hill, and lives there were otherwise threatened, the Virginia Council on Human Relations was in South Hill seeking to end the violence.

When unarmed convicts were tear-gassed in their State Penitentiary cells, or were denied both legal and medical attention as prescribed by law and decency, the Virginia Council on Human Relations was at the State Penitentiary demanding investigation and change.

When two Vietnam veterans returned to Hopewell seeking jobs and the good life promised by the nation they were fighting for only days before and found instead the frustration of oppression and state-sanctioned racism, the Virginia Council on Human Relations was in Hopewell to assure equal employment opportunity.

When the children of coal miners in Dickenson County were denied free school lunches and forced to sit without food while those who could pay ate in their public school cafeteria, the Virginia Council on Human Relations was in Dickenson County confronting the public official who enforced such decision.

When a family with 20 children in Nottoway County was found to be eating dog food in order to stay alive in this land of plenty, the Virginia Countil on Human Relations was in Nottoway County organizing poor people so they could together solve their own economic and social problems.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations spent the year of 1968 challenging the dense conditions of intolerance, exploitation, racism, hunger, violence, powerlessness and poverty which pervade the Commonwealth, knowing no boundary nor burrowed in no particular bailiwick. We have confronted these conditions, as this report to the membership will show, and we have attempted to offer positive, creative alternatives.

We tried to put meaning and reality for all Virginians into those benchmarks of Virginia's basic political humanism: the state motto – *Sic Semper Tyrannis*; and that phrase in the Constitution which asserts government is best when it "is capable of providing the greatest degree of happiness and safety." Thomas Jefferson years ago expressed the goal underlying the Virginia Council's work in 1968, when he said no man can be happy without his share in the public happiness, and that no man could be called either free or happy without participating in public power.

Here, then, is a review of the often grim, certainly demanding challenges to the human relations movement in Virginia, and our organized responses in 1968:

ACTION ON BIASED "JUSTICE"

On January 9, 1968, a municipal judge in one of the state's largest cities told a welfare worker that a first offender he convicted the day before of shop-lifting an $8.50 pair of gloves was a "nigger bastard who should be taken out to the city dog pound and gassed. We should treat them like the Germans did the Jews." The remark, made off the bench, was verified by the Virginia Council and its local affiliate. Redress was sought through municipal government, and through the judge's superiors on other city benches. Some adjustment was made in the Virginia tradition – quietly where everything happens and little changes. The judge sits in court today, virtually immune from impeachment, as are all Virginia judges.

So, the *Court Observer Program* was born.

In cooperation with the American Civil Liberties Union of Virginia and the Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, we prepared after two months of research, a simple form and instructions on its use which volunteer members of the Virginia Council may use to help insure the equal administration of justice in Virginia.

The behavior of judges can be recorded systematically so that evidence of intolerance – should it occur – is available, case by case, trial by trial.

ACTION ON VIOLENCE

In February, when the Virginia Council learned U.S. Army Intelligence officers, police chiefs and National Guard units were drawing up plans to handle riots in the larger Virginia communities, and that the Commonwealth was spending over a half million on anti-riot equipment, we developed a plan which could be used by citizens who would seek a nonviolent response to rioting. The *Comprehensive Community Conflict Program* had been distributed to urban council affiliates only a few weeks when Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated. Extensive civil disorder erupted in

Our Cooperative Efforts

The Virginia Council worked cooperatively with these organizations on issues and projects of mutual concern in 1968:

American Civil Liberties Union of Virginia, the Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Virginia Conference for Christian Concerns of the Methodist Church, the Richmond Urban League, Central Virginia Educational Television, the Virginia Council of Churches, Committee on Open Occupancy Legislation, M-REIT, the Citizen's Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition, the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty, the National Sharecroppers Fund, Highlander Research and Education Center, Southern Regional Council, Inc., the Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia, Federation of Communities in Service, the Council of Southern Mountains, the Southern Student Organizating Committee, Project Communications Network, Inc.

Won't you work with us in 1969?

Richmond. Tension was high in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The program served as a guide for many concerned citizens in Richmond and helped keep to a minimum personal injury, police brutality, inflamatory rumors, and violation of civil rights. Throughout the first night of disorders, the Virginia Council telephoned church and civic leaders giving them time to mobilize support for the development of a rational, reasoned program to stop the disorders, and begin to eliminate their causes.

Major violence flared next in Newport News during Labor Day weekend. Council affiliates on the Peninsula moved quickly to determine why police inflicted extensive brutality and bloodshed on the black community. That riot started when a white policeman shot and killed a black taxi driver.

Violence sent police into South Richmond during the spring and summer when white residents, caught in the pressure of Richmond's severe housing shortage, sought to keep blacks from being moved into previously all-white neighborhoods by insensitive real estate speculators. The Virginia Council was called on to assist neighborhood workers from a community action agency, VISTA volunteers and local church staffers to develop nonviolent response to community tensions.

Firebombs thrown at Charlottesville's Lane High School and at the homes of Negro businessmen made turbulent that usually tranquil university community. The Virginia Council investigated to determine who, what and why. Then we attempted to develop with those who were involved a nonviolent alternative to firebombs. As Gandhi demonstrated, oppressive colonial rule and long-standing injustice can be ended nonviolently.

ACTION ON HUNGER

In Northern Virginia, Danville, Charlottesville, Norfolk and Richmond, our affiliated council members actively supported the Poor Peoples' Campaign in our first skirmish during the year with the problem of hunger and deprivation. Later, investigations into the use of free lunch programs have been undertaken in Richmond, Petersburg and Dickenson County.

Sustained, continuing efforts to end hunger have been made by the Virginia Council in a pair of target areas: in Loudoun County, in Northern Virginia; and in Southside counties where evidence of social neglect is abundant, plain and hurtful.

Poverty and hunger in Loudoun County was first brought to national attention by a Columbia Broadcasting System report, *Hunger in America.* Several Loudoun families, a public health nurse, and the county public health doctor were interviewed. Since, several denials of the existence of hunger in Virginia have been issued by public officials, including Mills Godwin, the governor from Chuckatuck. Men identifying themselves as investigators from the House Appropriations Committee visited many people interviewed late in November, causing considerable concern among the poor, who were fearful of a retaliation of some sort. Council members in Loudoun, and an attorney, visited them, offering on behalf of the Virginia Council, legal advice and assistance in finding jobs should they be fired for having appeared on television.

In Southside, through the cooperative efforts of the Virginia Conference for Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church, the Virginia Council sponsored the *Virginia Community Development Organization,* a community organizing effort to build on the notion that poor people can and will solve their own problems if but given an opportunity.

The people themselves, through voluntary organizations they decided to put together, said their first problem was hunger. They set about to document the suffering. When the evidence poured in, the U.S. Department of Agriculture set up food stamp and surplus commodity programs in spite of obstinate public officials who were unable or unwilling to acknowledge deprivation about them.

For a year, a fulltime organizer, and of late, a volunteer student assistant, headquartered in a Petersburg church, have been providing legal assistance, welfare rights information, developing job training projects, tutoring in basic literacy and language skills, information on home and college loans. A low-cost, direct mail drug service introduced by the Virginia Council has proven useful.

Finally, nutrition experts from through Virginia called a meeting in Richmond to talk politely among themselves and to the press about hunger in Virginia. The Virginia Council arranged for poor and hungry people themselves to be at that meeting where they told their own story. They came from across the state: Norfolk, Roanoke, Southside and Central Virginia – nearly 70.

The Virginia Council, through our own Virginia Community Development Organization and in cooperation with the Citizens' Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition, will continue in 1969 to expose and seek to end hunger in this rich place. For we believe that today in Virginia, and in the nation, modern technology can produce adequate nutrition for every citizen.

ACTION ON POWERLESSNESS

Virginia's government is among the most centralized state governments in America. Power to make civic decisions effecting many people rests in the hands of a few. For years, black people, and poor people no matter what their color, have known this powerlessness. Lately, even with the one-man, one-vote decisions, middle-class Virginians have come to know their own powerlessness to change outdated, unjust ways of governing hung on to by a rural, or racist or elitist minority.

Voter education plays a critically important role in breaking the grip on government of the powerful few. In the Fifth Congressional District, and elsewhere in the state, we encouraged the Southern Regional Council's Voter Education Project to develop locally administered voter education projects and voter registration drives. We joined with several state and local groups seeking to expand the electorate through VOTE, the first major coalition effort to increase the number of registered voters. A Virginia Council member from Petersburg heads VOTE.

Health is a critical problem among the poor, yet the poor are

not represented on the most important decision-making body in health planning in Virginia. We challenged Virginia's decision to include only rich and well-to-do consumers on this body in a protest to federal authorities who administer the so-called Partnership for Health.

That challenge was supported by the Association of Community Action Program Directors, by the Richmond Community Action Program, and by several poor peoples' organizations. Our complaint that the poor were not represented was the first in the nation and, as a result, made headlines as far away as Boston. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare plans to review Virginia's Health Planning Council membership early in 1969.

The powerlessness of Appalachian Virginians, especially those living in the far southwest corner, is legendary. The Commonwealth, local politicians and powerful corporate interests have struggled successfully for years to keep knowledge and good sense from violating the superstitions of the region. Of late, however, some light has begun to creep into the darkness: vote frauds have been curbed; citizens are trying to file suit to alter the form of a county government; tiny mimeographed community newspapers have sprung up in remote places.

The Virginia Council, in cooperation with the Episcopal Diocese of Southwest Virginia, has undertaken a research-education project designed specifically to do two things: to come to understand how citizens seeking democratic change are kept powerless, and, secondly, to train people with skills to use that knowledge to alter relationships between the powerful and the powerless. *The Appalachian Life Study Project* has been under way since June with a fulltime research-organizer as director.

ACTION ON RACISM

The white man's determined domination of the civic and social institutions of Virginia is succinctly symbolized at the State Department of Welfare and Institutions, especially the Division of Corrections, which runs the state's shabby prison system. Correction is a name but not a function of this division. Racism is a cruel reality of long-standing, not a malady recently discovered by *Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.*

Over 50 per cent of the prison population is black, yet no black man makes administrative decisions. About the same percentage of black applicants for parole go before an all-white parole board. Until July 15, 1968, there were wheelchairs in the segregated hospital ward marked "colored" and "white," road camps designated "c" and "w", movies for blacks and movies for whites. Still the "best" prison jobs are saved for whites, while blacks shovel coal, dig ditches, mow the governor's lawn. The list is virtually endless.

The setting of Virginia's prison system is as contemporary as D. W. Griffith's ancient film, *Birth of a Nation.* The courts and penal system in Virginia serve the same ultimate function as the hooded Klansmen who galloped through that early bit of cinematic realism: to lynch black men. Since 1908, 56 men have been executed in Virginia for rape, among them the Martinsville Seven. All have been Negroes. In fact, as one attorney recently pointed out in the brief of a case now headed for the Supreme Court, of the 202 people executed in Virginia since 1908 for all capital crimes, 85.6 per cent have been Negro.

When prisoners at the State Penitentiary on Spring Street started a work stoppage in July demanding a dollar a day pay rather than a basic 15 cents for themselves, safe working conditions, equal job opportunities for all inmates, and better pay for the guards, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Virginia Council moved to challenge prison conditions, and to support the prisoners' meager demands. The ACLU sought relief for the convicts in the courts, and won a sweeping federal injunction. The Virginia Council sought and got considerable public support: two state senators agreed to hold hearings on conditions in the entire prison system; churchmen began to mobilize their extensive communities; affiliated councils scheduled public meetings to discuss prison conditions. The educational process was started. A committee to end the death penalty has been organized. Former inmates have drawn up a prisoner's bill of rights.

Some changes have been made; others can be expected. But the prison system will remain a dehumanizing, essentially racist institution in Virginia until all men are treated equally, and, most importantly, men are treated as men, not as abstract numbers, or worse.

The problem of white supremacy, or as the Kerner Commission called it, white racism, permeates American life, and is not isolated to the Division of Corrections, or the Commonwealth of Virginia. As a consequence, the Virginia Council has taken an energetic part in the development of a national level action council of white organizers: men and women who are actively working in white communities in an effort to end the tragic flaw of American racism.

ON GROWTH AND VCHR

In spite of only a partially successful fund-raising drive at the first of the year, the Virginia Council managed on an extremely limited budget to pay bills and salaries, and did grow in number of members. We started fiscal 1968 with 2,031 paid members. We ended fiscal 1968 with 2,622 paid members. We are still growing. New councils were organized in Waynesboro, Wise-Dickenson counties, and in Martinsville. Our mailing list has grown as well. We cut overhead expenses by moving to smaller quarters in Richmond. We sought and obtained funds for work in the field not work in the office. We reorganized the Virginia Council itself, making every local council president a member of the Virginia Council board with additional board members elected by local councils. We believe in democracy and try to practice it. For the democratic tradition to operate, men must share in those decisions which affect their lives, and live with the consequences of those decisions.

Our Sources of Support

The Virginia Council's basic expenses were supported by contributions from over 2,500 Virginians, and by the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Field projects struggling to end racism, hunger, powerlessness or exploitation were supported by the Foundation for Voluntary Service, the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty, the General Convention Special Program of the Episcopal Church, Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization, Lynch Foundation, Ottinger Foundation, and the United Presbyterian Church.

All contributions are exempt for federal income tax purposes.

Won't you make 1969 the year you support VCHR?

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS 214 E. Clay St., Richmond, Va. 23219

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IN CONCLUSION

Each concerned citizen of Virginia, perhaps all, has felt at one time or another after years of struggle for equality that little or nothing of substance can be done about social evils we no longer regard as inevitable.

Yet, we know certainly in this age of social and technological revolution that people do not have to be poorly housed, or diseased, or abused through fear, hatred and prejudice. We know that the old absolutes about certain people having certain rights and others having none are gone. We know that the future is open and Virginians have the freedom and indeed the responsibility to shape their own destiny.

To live responsibly in this troubled day means to take a stand, to act even though as an organization we cannot be entirely certain of the outcome, or guarantee its success. Prudent calculations resulting in no action are options no longer available to groups dealing with poverty, racism, hatred. We can no longer limit our acts by what seems possible. We must undertake what seems impossible with daring, trust, respect.

Frank T. Adams, Jr.
State Coordinator
December 31, 1968

A MESSAGE TO CONCERNED VIRGINIANS

We trust you have been stirred and challenged by this report of the Virginia Council's work during 1968. Further, our affiliated councils in communities across the state have developed a variety of programs aimed at encouraging justice and understanding in their own towns and cities.

To continue this work, VCHR urgently needs your support in 1969. We appeal to all Virginians concerned about the injustices which abound in the commonwealth to provide the funds needed for action programs such as described in this special report. We need $20,000 from Virginians in 1969, and could effectively use more, for basic program alone.

We trust your prompt response will enable us to plan our 1969 program without further financial appeals during the year. Contribute generously now, won't you?

Carl E. Auvil
President
Falls Church, Virginia

SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE IN VIRGINIA

Yes, I support the struggle for a just society. Enclosed is my contribution of $100_____ $50_____ $25_____ $15_____ $10_____ or my pledge of $ _____ to be paid at the first of each _____.
(Month or Quarter)

NAME _____ (Indicate whether Mr. and Mrs.)
ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Make checks payable to The Virginia Council on Human Relations. Mail to VCHR, 214 E. Clay Street, Richmond, Va. 23219.

All contributions to the Virginia Council, including membership dues, are exempt for federal income tax purposes, and shared, unless otherwise specified, between the state council and the local council – regardless which receives them. Any contribution of $5 or more entitles the donor to membership in both the local council and the state council unless waived.

If you have not done so already, we urge you and your friends to join the Virginia Council today. The greater our number, the stronger our voice for justice and freedom (Please check here _____ if this is a membership renewal.)

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

214 EAST CLAY STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

TELEPHONE (703) 648-4444

AFFILIATED COUNCILS
ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
CHARLOTTESVILLE
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
COVINGTON
ALLEGHANY COUNTY
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX COUNTY
FRANKLIN
SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY
FREDERICKSBURG AREA
HANOVER COUNTY
ASHLAND
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-
NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
ROCKBRIDGE-BUENA VISTA
LOUDOUN COUNTY
LYNCHBURG AREA
MERCER-TAZEWELL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
BLACKSBURG
NEW RIVER
GILES COUNTY
NORFOLK AREA
PENINSULA
HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS
PETERSBURG AREA
PORTSMOUTH-
CHESAPEAKE
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
RADFORD
RICHMOND AREA
ROANOKE VALLEY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG
WISE-DICKENSON

January 30, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul Anthony:

The grant-in-aid came at the right moment; pay day when there were NO funds in the VCHR coffers. Thank you kindly.

It also came on the day we got private word, but official word, that the Ford Foundation approved the VCHR-Afro-American project to train newspapermen in Richmond, Washington, and Baltimore. I gather the grant is for about $125,000, which, if true, means that VCHR has raised for action projects in Virginia, during the past thirteen months, over $250,000, all or most of it, for field projects.

We appreciate your support, and hope that our work reflects on SRC in such a way as to enhance the possibility of your securing additional support in the future.

Peace and freedom ...

Frank T. Adams
Executive Director
Enclosure FTA/gh

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern [illegible] Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W[illegible] 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: John Morris

DATE: February 28, 1969

IN RE: The Abortive Effort to Go to Virginia

I was still fully intending to make the trip to Norfolk and even had begun to pack my bag this morning but decided that the leg didn't really feel as good as it did last night and a passing conversation with a doctor friend persuaded me that I had better heed the advice of my own physician.

Therefore, I cancelled out and have just had a very cordial and satisfactory conversation with Frank Adams. I conveyed my regrets and our greetings to their annual meeting and made mention of your pleasure in having Mr. Huge on the SRC Board. Adams seemed to have understood and fully accepted the reasons why there would be no representative at the dinner tonight and I suspect that he will indicate that I was intending to come but had to cancel.

I inquired about the journalism project and learned that they announced, this past Wednesday, that it was going through. I don't know the details of this new project or exactly who is sponsoring it, but Adams will head it up. At the same time, he will remain at the Helm of the Virginia Council which is also adding The Reverend Curtis Harris to its staff on what sounds like a part-time basis.

Mr. Harris is in charge of the SCLC Virginia Office located in Petersburg, and will commute to Richmond for Virginia Council responsibilities. Adams indicated that Harris would initially do a lot of traveling around the state in behalf of the council and he assumes that this will substantially assist their membership growth.

It was not appropriate on the telephone to inquire further as to how they were doing; however, Adams seemed to have been quite pleased with the way things are shaping up and especially this new journalism thing.

Thus, Mr. Director, herewith is my report and I am sorry it could not have been gathered first hand in greater detail.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

214 EAST CLAY STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

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GILES COUNTY
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HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS
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RADFORD
RICHMOND AREA
ROANOKE VALLEY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG
WISE-DICKENSON

23 October 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

In response to your letter regarding the SRC Annual Meeting and the VCHR Membership Report for 1969, please note the following:

Frank Adams is no longer in charge of the day to day operations of VCHR and was on leave to direct the Frederick Douglass Journalism Project. However, on October 18, 1969, he resigned his post with VCHR and Rev. Curtis W. Harris was appointed to the post of state coordinator, effective immediately. From March 1969 until that date, Rev. Harris had served as associate state coordinator.

Also, on October 18, it was approved by the Board that up to three officials of VCHR would attend the Annual Meeting of SRC, on November 5-6. At present, I am submitting the names of Carl Auvil and Custis Harris, president and state coordinator, respectively.

Please find enclosed our 1969 membership report and I apologize for the delay in forwarding the same.

Also for your information, I am forwarding copies of other reports and do this since Rev. Harris is out of the office this week by reason of his activities in the Suffolk hospital situation, of which you may have heard.

If there is anything further you desire, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Roberta B. McLarty

Roberta B. McLarty
Office Manager

/rbm

Encls.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership Report

For 1970 a campaign is being initiated to double our present membership. Participation in this campaign is a tangible way for each local council to endorse the VCHR program, extend its scope and effectiveness, as well as demonstrate your interest in its work.

Increased membership in local councils helps both the local and statewide activities of VCHR. Therefore, it is important that membership be brought to full strength in 1970.

The time for cooperation has come. The time has also come for us to become more aggressive in our work. The time is now for us to search out those who would support our program and enlist in our work.

START NOW TO ENLIST SUPPORT FOR VCHR

Local Councils	Number of Members 1968	1969	Membership Quota 1970
Alexandria	243	127	300
Arlington	201	100	250
Charlottesville	150	143	200
Covington	64	3	50
Danville	106	6	150
Fairfax County	197	201	250
Franklin-Southampton	32	9	50
Fredericksburg	48	59	75
Hanover (Ashland	1	0	15
Hopewell	18	13	50
Lancaster-Northumberland	15	13	50
Loudoun County	2	5	25
Lynchburg	49	34	100
Mercer-Tazewell	6	0	10
Montgomery County (Blacksburg)	86	71	150
New River (Giles County)	0	4	50
Norfolk Area	162	118	200
Peninsula	47	50	100
Petersburg	98	57	150
Portsmouth-Ches/pke	12	98	200
Prince Edward County	96	65	100
Radford	28	5	50
Richmond Area	303	211	350
Roanoke Valley	72	123	200
Rockbridge-Buena-Vista	31	20	50
Rockingham County	98	69	100
Virginia Beach	61	20	75
Williamsburg	50	50	100
General & New Martinsville Waynesboro	70	150	200
	283		
TOTAL	2,622	1,824	3,650

As Reported to SRC for Year 1969 - October 1968 through Sept. 1969.

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Fredericksburg	48	59	75
Hanover (Ashland	1	0	15
Hopewell	18	13	50
Lancaster-Northumberland	15	13	50
Loudoun County	2	5	25
Lynchburg	49	34	100
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	283		
TOTAL	2,622	1,824	3,650

As Reported to SRC for Year 1969 - October 1968 through Sept. 1969.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Ending September 1969

Local Councils	Quota	Amount Paid	Balance
Alexandria	$2,000.00	$1,556.00	$ 444.00
Arlington	1,000.00	720.00	280.00
Blacksburg	600.00	484.50	115.50
Covington	100.00	7.50	92.50
Charlottesville	2,000.00	710.40	1,289.60
Danville	800.00	117.50	682.50
Fairfax County	2,000.00	1,298.50	701.50
Franklin-Southampton	100.00	33.50	66.50
Fredericksburg	500.00	300.00	200.00
Giles County	50.00	15.00	35.00
Hanover	50.00	0.00	50.00
Hopewell	150.00	120.00	30.00
Lancaster-Northumberland	75.00	53.50	21.50
Lexington	100.00	60.00	40.00
Loudoun	150.00	105.00	45.00
Lynchburg	500.00	169.50	330.50
Norfolk	1,250.00	525.00	725.00
Peninsula	600.00	323.50	267.50
Petersburg	500.00	106.00	394.00
Portsmouth	350.00	240.50	109.50
Prince Edward	300.00	190.00	110.00
Radford	200.00	42.50	157.50
Richmond Area	2,000.00	1,163.27	836.73
Roanoke Valley	800.00	707.50	92.50
Rockingham County	250.00	101.25	148.75
Virginia Beach	250.00	144.00	106.00
Williamsburg	350.00	296.00	54.00
General and New	800.00	600.00	200.00
Totals	$17,825.00	10,190.42	7,634.58

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Fairfax County	2,000.00	1,298.50	701.50
Franklin-Southampton	100.00	33.50	66.50
Fredericksburg	500.00	300.00	200.00
Giles County	50.00	15.00	35.00
Hanover	50.00	0.00	50.00
Hopewell	150.00	120.00	30.00
Lancaster-Northumberland	75.00	53.50	21.50
Lexington	100.00	60.00	40.00
Loudoun	150.00	105.00	45.00
Lynchburg	500.00	169.50	330.50
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VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Financial Report

From January 1, 1969 thru Sept. 30, 1969

Local Council	No. Members	Amount Paid	Refund Due	Other	Total Received
Alexandria	107	$1,556.00	$ 62.50	$ 1.00	$1,619.50
Arlington	87	720.00	98.00		818.00
Charlottesville	118	710.40	72.50	10.00	792.90
Covington	3	7.50	7.50		15.00
Danville	6	117.50	12.50		130.00
Fairfax County	181	1,298.50	87.50	2.00	1,388.00
Franklin-Southampton	9	33.50	2.50		36.00
Fredericksburg	57	300.00	20.00		320.00
Hanover (Ashland)	0	0.00	0.00		0.00
Hopewell	9	120.00	0.00		120.00
Lancaster-Northumberland	13	53.50	1.50		55.00
Loudoun County	5	105.00	0.00		105.00
Lynchburg	32	169.50	37.50		207.00
Montgomery County (Blacksburg)	48	484.50	23.50		508.00
New River (Giles County)	4	15.00	5.00		20.00
Norfolk Area	106	525.00	33.00		558.00
Peninsula	45	323.50	51.50		375.00
Petersburg	27	106.00	20.00		126.00
Portsmouth-Chesapeake	67	240.50	27.50		268.00
Prince Edward	57	190.00	12.50	1.00	203.50
Radford	5	42.50	7.50		50.00
Richmond Area	156	1,163.27	263.00	25.00	1,451.27
Roanoke Valley	121	707.50	22.50		730.00
Rockbridge-Buena-Vista	19	60.00	2.50		62.50
Rockingham County	14	101.25	7.50	17.00	125.75
Virginia Beach	16	144.00	10.00		154.00
Williamsburg	48	296.00	15.00	9.00	320.00
General and New	120	600.00	0.00	1,588.32	2,188.32
Totals	1,480	$10,190.42	$903.00	$1,653.32	$12,736.74

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VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
214 EAST CLAY STREET - ROOM NO. 310

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: (703) 648-4444

PRESS RELEASE

The Board of Directors of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, meeting in Buckingham County (Dillwyn), Virginia, on Saturday, October 18, adopted a resolution giving full support and assistance to the non-professional workers at the Louise Obici Memorial Hospital, which is located in Nansemond County, near Suffolk. The workers seek (1) the right to the collective bargaining process, (2) the right to fair wages and better working hours, (3) the right to grievance procedures which will guarantee dignity and respect, and (4) the right to training and promotion without discrimination and favoritism.

At the request of the workers, union leadership and local leaders, Rev. Curtis W. Harris, state coordinator of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, has been involved with the workers and the union in an effort to assist the workers to obtain their reasonable goals. All efforts thus far having failed, Mr. Harris, therefore, joins the workers and the union in calling for full community, state-wide and national support for "Solidarity Day" on October 22. Through "Solidarity Day" the will of the poor will be carried out. "Solidarity Day" will begin with mass picketing at the entrance to Obici Hospital at 6:30 a.m. Picketing will continue all day at the hospital and in the downtown business district. A night march will proceed from the Union Hall to the downtown area about 6:30 p.m. "Solidarity Day" is designed to display unity in the struggle for human dignity.

COPY OF RESOLUTION ATTACHED.

OCT 20 1969

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AT OBICI HOSPITAL

WHEREAS, the right of collective bargaining is a known fact for most workers of our nation; and

WHEREAS, the non-professional workers at the Louise Obici Memorial Hospital, at Suffolk, Virginia, are not covered under the National Labor Relations Act; and

WHEREAS, the hospital workers have not been able to cause the hospital authorities to recognize Local 26 or any other union as their bargaining agent; and

WHEREAS, the non-professional workers have used almost every means in keeping with its nature in an effort to obtain union recognition; and

WHEREAS, the workers find it necessary to seek help from other organizations in order that they might force the issue; and

WHEREAS, the workers are planning October 22, 1969, as a day of major, non-violent confrontation,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Virginia Council on Human Relations endorses and gives support to the efforts of the Louise Obici Memorial Hospital workers.

Adopted: October 18, 1969

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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Adopted: October 18, 1969

TO: VCHR Board of Directors and Members

FROM: Curtis W. Harris, Associate State Coordinator

SUBJECT: October 1969 Activity Report

This report comes at a time when national history is being made--the October 15 Moratorium and the planned November 15 New Mobilization are perhaps the greatest demonstrations of American public solidarity against the President's foreign policy ever recorded in the history books of the nation. The present debate in the Senate over the confirmation of Judge Clement Haynsworth strikes a new note of public involvement in the appointment of persons to the judiciary. On October 16, Federal Judge Robert Merhige, Jr. gave state penal officials 90 days to stop all forms of segregation in the penal system of Virginia. Judge Merhige said during the hearing that it was "no longer open to question," that racial discrimination by governmental authorities "cannot be tolerated." At this present moment plans are being made for a White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health. The conference is being designed toward the goal of providing a "healthful diet for all Americans."

Let me take some space in this report to show how the VCHR has been and still is involved in these history making events:

For instance, the Council has long since advocated an end to the war in Vietnam. Many Council members have participated in peace demonstrations, including the Moratorium. In a Moratorium speech at Virginia State College, your associate coordinator showed how public sentiment against the war in Vietnam has brought together a coalition of people which reaches across racial, religious, political, social and economic lines. This coalition is expressive of the desire of thousands of Americans who are concerned about the preservation and development of the human resources of this nation.

In the matter of public involvement in judicial appointments, when it noised that Mr. Nixon was planning to appoint Judge Haynsworth to the U. S. Supreme Court, the Council joined other groups around the nation in an effort to dissuade the President in the appoint of Judge Haynsworth. The Council took the position that Judge Haynsworth's civil rights decisions made him clearly a separatist, and that his appointment to the highest court in the land would lead to hopelessness and frustration. In the September Executive Committee meeting, the President of VCHR was asked to dispatch a letter to our two Senators, appealing to them to vote against the confirmation of Judge Haynsworth when it comes up on the Senate floor. Those letters have been dispatched.

The Council has been involved further in the matter of the Haynsworth appointment by dispatching copies of our letter to Mr. Nixon along with copies of Judge Haynsworth's civil rights record to all of the members of the Senate Committee on The Judiciary.

The matter of the most recent federal decision to strike down racial segregation in Virginia's penal system brings to mind the summer of 1968. It was during that period that the Virginia Council on Human Relations joined with ACLU and other organizations to do battle against the horrible conditions, including racial segregation, in the penal system of Virginia. On March 11 of this year, Frank Adams and I were granted a tour of the Virginia State Penitentiary through the assistance of State Senator Henry Howell. Though we were not permitted to talk with the inmates, many of them complained of the inhuman treatment they were receiving as we passed their cell blocks, accompanied by prison officials. Among the bad conditions we observed as we toured the institution was racial segregation of many of the cell blocka.

On March 18, I took a trip to the Women's Prison in Goochland County. The conditions there revealed the epitomy of white racism and black tokenism. The cottages were almost completely segregated as well as the staff.

Publication of our findings in the prison resulted in an invitation to testify before the Committee on the Judiciary's Cubcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency. The Chairman of the sub-committee, Senator Thomas J. Dodd sent members of his staff to our office to inquire of us what we had seen in our tours of the prisons.

On July 10, 1969, my testimony before Senator Dodd's sub-committee was given and is now a part of the Congressional Record. The testimony in part as follows:

"Our tour made it abundantly clear that the problems protested last July remained basically unchanged:

"First, little real effort was being put forth to rehabilitate the prisoners. Though the record shows a decrease in prison population in recent years, the recividist rate has increased. The fact remains that for the most part prisoners are still doing the same old work, making license plates, mowing the governor's lawn or shoveling coal--all tasks which have little or no value outside prison or which pay so poorly as to cause men with families to go hungry. We saw no evidence of differential treatment for inmates whose crimes or personalities demand imprisonment which recognizes that the same treatment program for some offenders may do others harm. We were told by prison officials that the only treatment they had for the man whose

homosexual proclivities become distorted while in prison is: 'Isolation in maximum security until he can behave in normal prison society.' In light of a statement published in a Richmond newspaper July 27, 1968, quoting a prisoner released July 26, 1968: "Sex perversion is a terrible problem over there." The ex-prisoner said further: "Many of the short term prisoners and practically all the long term prisoners practice sex perversion." He also said, "If you have money, you can ger dope or whiskey. Now, one must raise the question, what is 'normal prison society?'

"Second, we found contradictions in what the officials practiced and what they preached. For instance, they keep men on death row for years without exercise, without fresh air and without sunlight. They have no recreation yard or exercise period. One inmate testified recently in federal court that his death row experience was a 'living death.' We were told by the superintendent that this policy was founded on the need to keep these men from the rest of the prison population for the safety of other inmates. Yet, contrary to his own statement, we saw men and learned of men who had been convicted of murder or similar crimes in the general population. Their crimes were the same, their punishment different.

"Another contradiction was found in the prison officials' decision to prohibit inflammatory material in the prison. Printed material which would inflame racial, sexual or violent inclination--the prison officials cited a Black weekly, The Richmond Afro-American, as an illustration of an inflammatory publication. Yet, throughout the prison, in the cells, in the commissary, in the library and on guards' tables, we saw publications which could only be described as inflammatory--western adventures and such were in evidence. In these stories and on their covers, men solved problems with two methods, guns and fists. If our experience with those convicted of crime is any criteria, those two weapons seem involved in most crimes. Thus the prison seems to be reinforcing the very behavior which a prison should be striving to cure.

"Third, one need only walk through the gates of the penitentiary and look at the roster of prisoners posted there to determine that a man's color still makes a difference. Indeed, we saw entire cell blocks segregated by race. It was asserted by W. K. Cunningham, Jr., state director of corrections, that they were unable to find qualified white men to work on the coal gang or to mow the governor's lawn. The assertion by Mr. Cunningham that some of the Black men who are in prison are living better in prison than they did outside was perhaps the most damning comment on the extent of white supremacy in this we have heard.

"Segregation, or more precisely massive tokenism, permeates the prison system. For instance, when Black people are sought for guards, we were told by officials that efforts were made to recruit them from local colleges. Yet, when whites apply, they need only to have completed high school. The practiced discrimination because of color is still apparent in the prison system in Virginia. Almost no Black face is seen in the area of administrative decisions, although the prison population is heavily Black."

There is also another way VCHR has been and still is involved in history making events. No organization in the State of Virginia has been more concerned about a proper diet and good health care of the poor then VCHR. And when I see the President of the United States committeed to a White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health, I get the feeling that our work has not been in vain.

In our efforts to disclose the kinds of poverty conditions existing in this state, the Council directed a hunger tour of Prince George and Sussex Counties. Invitations were extended to the Governor, Members of the General Assembly and to our two U. S. Senators to share the tour with us. One state senator and two members of the House of Delegates showed up. U.S. Senator William B. Spong responded to our invitation with an announcement of a similar tour he planned to take at a later date. Though Senator Spong made it very clear that the only invitees on his tour were doctors, I found reason to make the tour. The first part of the tour took us to Madison and Page Counties on April 4, to Buchanan County on April 8, to Fairfax County and the City of Alexandria on April 9, and to Buckingham County on April 10. The trips represented a criss-cross of the state giving rise to verification of the allegations that there is widespread poverty and hunger (malnutrition) in the State of Virginia.

Later, I continued with the tour in some of the metropolitan areas of the state. The Council's continued probing into the matter of nutrition and human needs resulted in an invitation from the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, headed by Senator George McGovern. On July 9, 1969, I read the following testimony into the Congressional Record on behalf of the VCHR.

"The fact of malnutrition in the United States is a foregone conclusion. The argument of whether there are hungry people in this country is nonsensical and time-wasting. The record is clear--malnutrition is a critical sickness in this nation. A classic example of malnutrition is found in Buchanan County, Virginia. It was reported by Dr. Thomas McDonald, Director of Pediatrics, at Grundy Hospital and Virginia Chairman of Appalachian Regional Commission, that in a study made in Buchanan County last September, 'of 263 sub-

jects studied the incidence of anemia was 65.4 per cent from birth to 12 months, 60.3% from ages 1 to 5 years, the anemia rate dropped to 33% when the children entered school and began taking part in the school lunch program, to 14.8% in the 11 to 14 year olds.' Dr. McDonald stated further, 'our children are a little shorter, a little fatter and a little paler, all the things that go with a low protein diet.'

It has also been reported that malnutrition during the first five years of a child's life could result in irreparable brain damage. It has been stated by some that brain damage resulting from malnutrition may be reflected in a large number of people committed to our mental institutions.

"Dr. McDonald's study shows almost a 50% drop in the anemia rate in children after participating in the school lunch program. But the problem in Virginia is complicated in several ways, to name a few:

"1. Many politicans, including our governor, have not gotten past the fact of hunger in this state. They are still arguing about state's rights vs. federal government control while little minds and bodies are being warped and twisted for the lack of a balanced diet.

"The insensitivity of many Virginia politicans to the fact of hunger in this state was best revealed last April when the Board of Supervisors of Prince George County turned down a request to enact a federal food stamp program. This negative decision was made in the face of a positive recommendation for the program made by Mrs. Margaret Wallace, Superintendent of Welfare for Prince George County. The Supervisors' decision was made in the absence of any other federal food program in the county. The irony in the Supervisors' negative decision is manifested in a survey made this year in Prince George County. The survey showed: of 1,646 persons questioned 433 were in families whose income was less than $2,040 per annum; 131 were in families whose income was less than $700 per annum; 73 were in families whose income was less than $300 per annum; 16 were in families whose income was less than $200 per annum; 18 were in families with no annual income.

"If a federal food program were enacted in Prince George County 1,108 of the 1,646 persons questioned would qualify for the program under the schedule of eligibility designed by the federal government.

"2. Another complication is evidenced in the absence of schoo lunch programs in some school districts of Virginia. To be specific, the Counties of Rockingham and Surry have no school lunch program at all. Within some school districts, like Hopewell, the all-black school located in poor neighborhoods do not operate cafeterias.

"3. The problem is further complicated because of the burdens of red tape placed upon the poor. To illustrate, parents who are poor and happen to own a home in Bedford County have to go through the agony of having their children discriminated against. In Carroll County, recipients of free or reduced lunches become marked for life because this personal information is put into their permanent records. In Cumberland County, parents must request application before their children can eat, and this creates a problem for many children of uninformed parents. In Giles County, and many other school districts, only a limited number of free lunches can be provided, so many children go hungry. In Dickenson County, one school lunch program included marching all of the children into the cafeteria and those they could not feed would have to sit and watch those who were eating.

"During a recent tour of some schools located in poverty areas, I heard teachers verifying that there are marked differences in the attitudes and the learning abilities of children who had been exposed to a nourishing breakfast. It is interesting to note that a few schools in Virginia have a breakfast program and those that have are not able to reach all of the needy, the problem being:

"I. Insufficient funds.

"II. The fear of the loss of pride and dignity on the part of the children and their parents.

"In closing, I challenge this nation to become engaged in an all-encompassing program of making men. The question is not whether we can make a ship possessed with the maneiverability to ascend the moon, we have already done that; the question is not whether we can make a ship that has the capacity to descend to the bottom of the deep, we have already done that. The question is whether we can make men. I think we can, but we must begin in their formitive years."

In addition to our involvement in history making events of this nation, VCHR has answered the call of every local council which has been communicated to us. And they have been many. In the past three weeks, I have averaged 1,000 miles per week on business for VCHR.

Other matters have also claimed our attention and we have not shirked but have taken our place beside others who struggle against social injustice. We have always gone whether it be a demonstration for justice in Petersburg which led to a three hour stand off with an armored car and a host of policemen; a school boycott in Surry County to remove a black racist principal or a hospital strike in Suffolk where poor black and white non-professional workers seek union recognition. We have always gone and we shall continue to go knowing that the destiny of all of us is somehow caught up together.

During the summer, VCHR, using the service of a civil rights law student, was engaged in an extensive study of practices of racial discrimination in state employment. In the company of representatives of ACLU, NAACP, Richmond Urban League and SCLC, the VCHR sought and got a conference with the Governor during which time the Governor was presented with a copy of the report of VCHR's summer study. Copies of the report with recommendations for local implementation have been sent to local councils. It is the intent of VCHR to follow through and further expose racism in state employment and to confront it in ways best suited to our nature. It is also the intent and purpose of VCHR as I understand it to build a coalition which will in fact create an atmosphere in which social change can take place and peace and freedom can become a reality.

March 12, 1970

Mr. Curtis W. Harris
Virginia Council on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Mr. Harris:

The form to which I referred in our telephone conversation with you and Mr. Marsh has been held up for two reasons. One, we have not received, as we had hoped, confirmation from the Ford Foundation that we would receive funds for grants to state councils, and we want this assurance before making work on the park of the councils. Two, you have recently received from us a memo concerning the IRS legal definition of a "membership organization". If an organization such as the Virginia Council could file for and receive such a designation from IRS not only would, I think, some of your fund raising problems become simpler, but your operational freedom would be greater. (I hope you are exploring this.)

I will be in New York much of next week and hope to receive from Ford at that time the commitment referred to above. If it is received, the state councils will hear from us immediately.

Please believe,me, we share your sense of urgency and your frustration. Please also, however, don't confuse this delay with matters under our control from this "office". This office, like yours, is at the mercy of using and dispersing funds which it can raise each year. We knowdoing everything we can both to raise our own operating funds and to raise funds for other commendable programs. Perhaps,

however, it will put matters better in perspective for you to know that because of these legal uncertainties and the necessary reexamination by foundations, this office has received from foundations no operating funds since the first of the year.

You will hear from me further at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

cc: Mr. Henry Marsh

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MAR 9 1970

214 EAST CLAY STREET

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

TELEPHONE (703) 648-4444

March 6, 1970

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CHESAPEAKE
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
RADFORD
RICHMOND AREA
ROANOKE VALLEY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG
WISE-DICKENSON

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

A few days ago in a telephone conversation that went on between Attorney Henry Marsh, you and me, you advised that within a few days the Virginia Council on Human Relations would receive a form to be filled out and returned to SRC for the purpose of qualifying for this year's grant. To date we have not received such form.

Last year, SRC was generous to the Virginia Council with a contribution in the sum of $13,000. Your contribution was extremely important toward the maintenance of the Council. This year, up to this point, we have no commitment from SRC. Our budgetted $32,000 includes an anticipated grant of $12,000 from SRC.

This year, we have survived thus far through individual contributions. However, we are near a crisis. It could very well be that if we are not supported with a large grant in the next six weeks, we will have to drastically curtail the activities of VCHR. The irony in the possibility of curtailment, is the fact that VCHR has eventually developed organizing techniques that are apparently effective, tending toward change in our society.

I hope this letter will explain the urgency of our need and that from your office immediate relief will be forthcoming.

I remain

Yours for peace and justice,

Curtis W. Harris

Curtis W. Harris
State Coordinator

CWH/hhb

March 31, 1970

Mr. Jay Worrall
Keswick Farm
Keswick, Virginia

Dear Jay:

Thanks very much for the latest version of the proposal which I have reread. Who are you dealing with at the Ford Foundation? I get to their office frequently, and will be more than happy to add a verbal endorsement if you wish.

Keep me informed.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

MAR 25 1970

Keswick Farm
Keswick, Virginia
March 20, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Last October you were kind enough to read a draft proposal which I had sent to Mr. Jim Wood concerning improvement of Southern jails and prisons. Since then, the project has acquired three sponsors and has created considerable interest on the part of some funding sources including the Ford Foundation, the Aaron E. Norman Fund, and JSAC. Two of us returned Tuesday from a visit to foundations in New York City and we are quite hopeful of launching the project sometime soon.

The proposal has undergone several revisions and a copy of the latest revision is enclosed. As you will see, we have mentioned the Southern Regional Council's interest in the project on page 10.

Your interest is much appreciated, and I will keep in touch with you concerning future developments.

Cordially,

Jay Worrall

Jay Worrall

Enclosure

R.S

903-293-1094

Keswick Farm
Keswick Va 22947
4-10-1970

Dear Paul Anthony,

Thank you for your note of March 31st. Bryant George is the Ford Foundation man I've been seeing about the Southern Prison Project. A word from you to him may be just what is needed.

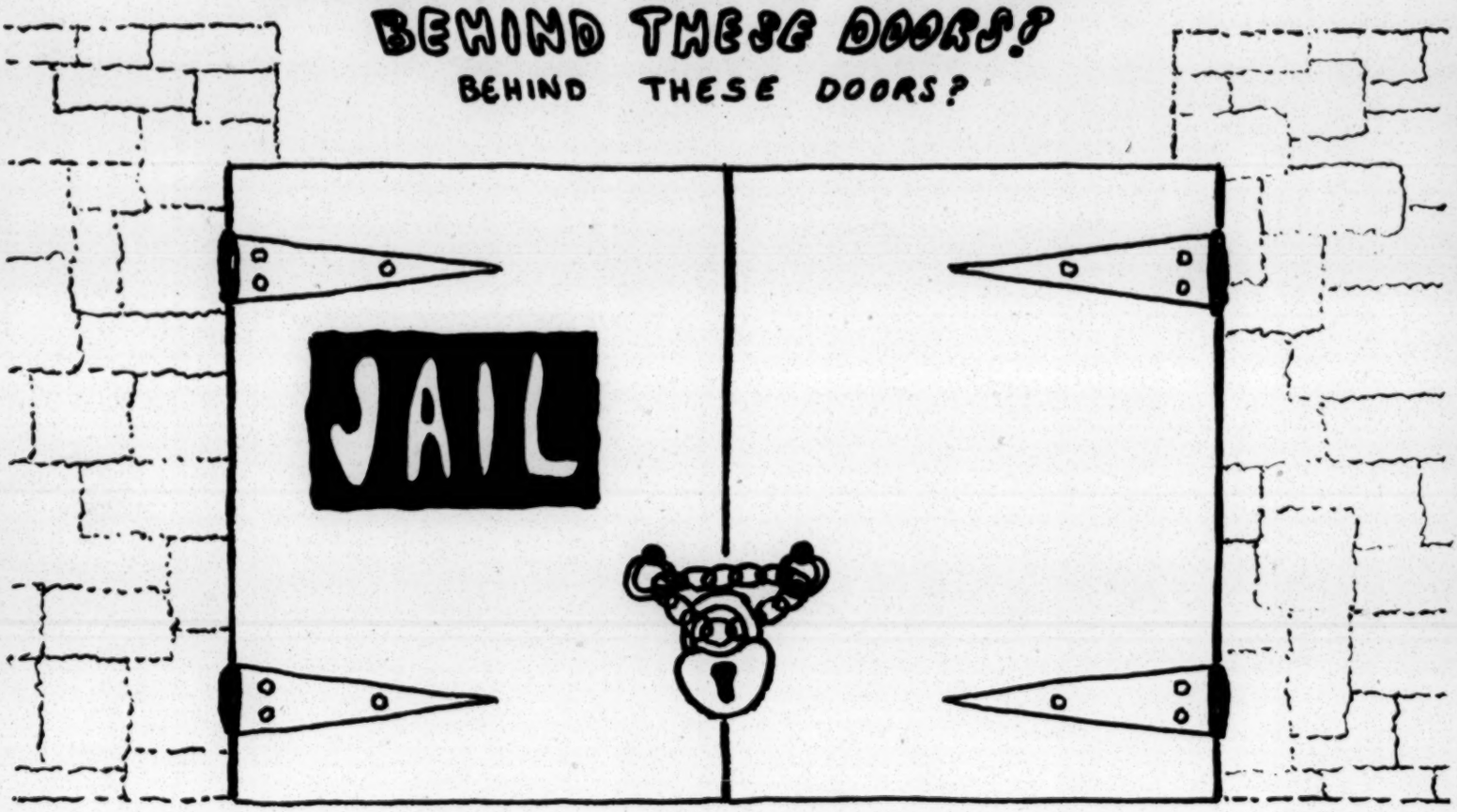
We had a fine annual meeting of the Va Council on Human Relations here in Charlottesville last month. VCHR's financial condition is low, its morale high. As you see from the enclosure, some local councils are working to make the right climate for the prison project

Best regards,

Jay Worrall

BEHIND THESE DOORS?

BEHIND THESE DOORS?
BEHIND THESE DOORS?
BEHIND THESE DOORS?



DO YOU
KNOW WHAT'S HAPPENING?

SENATOR **DOUGLAS WILDER**
& **LAUREN SELDEN**, ACLU

TELL IT LIKE IT IS! TELL IT LIKE IT OUGHT TO BE!

Come to 5th Baptist Church, 1400 W. Cary
8PM, Monday, March 23
sponsored by richmond council on human relations

CHANGE THE PRISONS

June 2, 1970

Mr. Curtis W. Harris
State Coordinator
Virginia Council on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Curtis:

We haven't forgotten you, but Ford hasn't sent us any money yet.

You will hear from us the moment we hear something.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

MAY 15 1970

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

214 EAST CLAY STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

TELEPHONE (703) 648-4444

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ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG
WISE-DICKENSON

12 May 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The Virginia Council on Human Relations is engaged in several projects. These projects are designed to dispel public and private apathy and to put down repression of black people, youths and women.

We are appealing to the Southern Regional Council for funding in support of some of our projects. Specifically, we seek your support in the development of the following projects:

(1) Community Organization, which is designed to bring about a systematic arrangement of Negro and white moderates into community organization, which can undertake solutions to both individual and community problems.

(2) A program to Ease the Plight of Virginia Prisoners. By using a technique which we call "Community Development" we hope to close the gap between an ideal prison and an actual prison. The program is designed to make the public aware of what's going on behind prison walls and to bring about change in the prison's program of rehabilitation.

(3) A Paramedical Training Program, the aims of which are multiple:

First, to produce jobs for people previously deemed unemployable by the medical industry. Rural Virginians, without regard to race, sex or creed, would be trained at supporting medical educational institutions within the state to provide, under the guidance and supervision

and in support of local practicing physicians, basic health care on the subprofessional level. Thus, an opportunity to provide an economic "way out" for the rural poor would be coupled with an open-ended career system offering job mobility to professional positions, motivation for continuing education, and continual social reinforcement.

Secondly, from a purely medical standpoint, the project has many valid purposes. Basic medical care is lacking in Virginia. The development of the subprofessional skilled in certain health care tasks as defined by the need in a particular locality would be greatly enhance the capability of already practicing physicians to extend needed health care. In settings of severe poverty, basic medical care is more than a visit to the doctor's office when illness becomes acute. Basic public health measures, such as santation, immunization, nutritional guidance, and water testing, would be part of the program envisioned as well as an effort to provide a foundation for acute and chronic physician-oriented services.

Undoubtedly, an enormous improvement in over-all community health could be achieved if only these areas were covered under the proposed program. However, acute illness and chronic diseases threaten both poor and rich, and a lack of doctors available, as is envisioned for much of Virginia within only a few years, provides the motivation for the development of innovative public health measures.

VCHR is presently engaged in the development of the program last mentioned. It is hoped that Southern Regional Council can supply our need of a grant of at least $10,000 which will be used toward the development of the programs mentioned. The funds will be spent for travel, and related expenses, books and other printed materials, professional consultation, and local organizational expenses.

VCHR proposes to follow guidelines drawn by Southern Regional Council and regulations set forth by I.R.S.

Your early response would be appreciated.

Yours for a participating society,

Curtis W. Harris

Curtis W. Harris
State Coordinator

CWH/bag
cc: Henry L. Marsh, III, Esq.
Ruth Harvey Charity, Esq. (VCHR President)

JUN 22 1970

JB-file

OFFENDER AID and RESTORATION

OAR of Virginia
190 Rugby Road, P.O. Box 3304
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903
June 19, 1970

Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The enclosed news clippings will bring you up-to-date on the status of the program for improving Southern jails and prisons.

As you see, we are off and running--largely as a result of your good help.

I will be in touch with you a little later on to talk about the matter of operating the program in Southern states outside of Virginia.

My best regards to Jim Wood.

Cordially,

Jay

Jay Worrall
Coordinator

JW/ka
Enclosure

Group Organized to Direct State Rehabilitation Project

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH 6-5-1970

A new statewide organization has been formed to organize volunteer groups in a three-year pilot project to help in rehabilitation needs at jails in selected state communities.

The organization, Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR) of Virginia, grew out of a task group study by civic and religious leaders called in September by the Virginia Council of Churches, the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Chaplain Service of Churches of Virginia, Inc.

Duties of the OAR volunteers are expected to include teaching adult education classes, easing the transition for both from freedom to confinement and vice versa, and providing recreation, entertainment and special services in jails.

Worral Coordinator

Jay Worrall of Keswick, a former military prison administrator and director of the Charlottesville-Albemarle Community Action Organization from 1966-69, is the OAR state coordinator.

Worrall said the organization will attempt to "bring an understanding personality into the prisoner's life, particularly the prisoner whose family has abandoned him."

The volunteer will attempt to show the prisoner "there is someone who cares" and help him readjust to outside life and to find a job, he continued.

He said the program will cost nearly $265,000 during its pilot stage, and various foundation already have indicated they will contribute about $200,000. The Norman Foundation of New York City has made a contribution of $10,000 toward the cost.

Worrall said the period beginning this month and running through October will be devoted to building a staff, selecting trial communities, training workers and planning programs. Eventually, he said, it be implemented across the South.

The Virginia group will have on its borad a member the staff of Otis L. Brown, director of the State Department of Welfare and Institutions, representatives of the three sponsoring agencies, and eventually, two ex-prisoners and members of state and local civic organizations.

Prisoner Rehabilitation Program Planned in State

RICHMOND NEWS-LEADER 6-4-1970

By JANIS FRASER

Plans were announced today to organize volunteers in selected Virginia communities to provide rehabilitation aids for prisoners in jail or recently released.

The program will be conducted by Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR) of Virginia, a new statewide organization.

The program will be a three-year pilot project, a spokesman for OAR said, and will involve organizing, training and supervising the community volunteers.

State coordinator for the program is Jay Worrall of Keswick, a former military prison administrator and director of the Charlottesville and Albemarle Community Action Organization from 1966 to 1969.

FUNDS SOUGHT

Cost of the program over the three years is expected to be $243,706. Funds are being sought from a number of sources, including foundations, and an initial grant of $10,000 already has been made by the Norman Foundation of New York City, Worrall said.

Three other foundations have indicated they will provide an additional $190,000, Worrall said.

The program grew out of a task group study of religious and civic leaders called in September by the Virginia Council of Churches, the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Chaplain Service of the Churches of Virginia, Inc. During the nine-month study period, Virginia religious groups provided operational funds.

The plan evolved, Worrall said, because of the belief of the sponsoring agencies that the public has little interest in the conditions of jails and the needs of prisoners.

The program, they say, is aimed at developing volunteer community service efforts by citizens groups.

WORKERS' JOB

The program calls for "community service workers" to go into a few selected communities in Virginia. The job of the worker, one for each pilot community, will be to involve, organize, train and supervise volunteers from that community to meet what OAR calls "the almost unlimited unmet rehabilitation needs" of prisoners and ex-prisoners.

The volunteers' duties may include teaching adult education classes, helping those about to be jailed, make the transition from liberty to confinement, assisting prisoners in post-release adjustment and employment, advising families of prisoners and providing recreation, entertainment and special services in the jail.

The community volunteers also would be expected to establish a local prisoner aid association, or similar citizens group.

That group, according to the program, would be designed to attract influential citizens as supporters.

FIRST IN SOUTH

Offender Aid and Restoration of Virginia is one of the first programs of its kind in the South, accordinng to Worrall, who drew up the original proposal.

The program, if successful after the three-year pilot stage, would be the groundwork for the development of similar programs across the South, he said. The Southern Regional Council in Atlanta has indicated a desire to assist in this development, he said.

A five-month development period, which started June 1, has been set by the OAR board to build staff, select trial communities, train workers and plan programs.

Expressions of interest for cooperation, Worrall said, have come from Charlottesville-Albemarle County, Roanoke, Chesapeake-Portsmouth, Newport News-Hampton, Fairfax and Pittsylvania counties and Richmond.

ADVISED GROUP

Otis L. Brown, director of the state Department of Welfare and Institutions, advised the task group in developing the proposal and has given tacit approval to the program, Worrall said.

A member of Brown's staff will serve on the OAR board, along with representatives of the three sponsoring agencies, and eventually two ex-prisoners and members of state-level civic organizations.

The Rev. George Ricketts, executive secretary of Chaplain Service, is chairman of the current 12-man board. Other officers include the Rev. Walter Thomas, chaplain at the State Penitentiary, vice-chairman; the Rev. George Williams, clerk of the Virginia General Assembly, secretary, and the Rev. Carl Howard, associate executive secretary, Virginia Council of Churches, treasurer.

New Prisoner Aid Program To Be Headquartered Here

CHARLOTTESVILLE DAILY PRESS 6-4-1970

By REY BARRY

A statewide program enlisting citizen volunteers to aid in rehabilitating local jail prisoners is emerging and Col. Jay Worrall of Keswick, a founder of the program, says Charlottesville likely will serve as state headquarters.

Worrall, former head of the Charlottesville - Albemarle Community Action Program, has just been selected state coordinator of the program which is named OAR: Offenders Aid and Restoration of Virginia Inc.

OAR founders elected officers in Richmond yesterday afternoon, Worrall said, and the chairman of the group is the executive director of the Chaplain Service of the Churches of Virginia, the Rev. George Ricketts. Vice chairman is the chaplain at the Virginia State Penitentiary, the Rev. Walter Thomas.

Thus far, $10,000 in foundation funds have been raised, Worrall said, and more foundation money is anticipated this year.

"Citizens. . .have a record of helping the underdog" and Charlottesville-Albemarle has traditionally been one of the first areas to aid the needy, explains a draft of a proposal to establish an OAR volunteer program in this area.

Worrall said there is the possibility Charlottesville will be one of four communities to have a three-year pilot project of organizing, training and supervising volunteers in helping meet "unlimited, unmet rehabilitation needs of the typical jail."

Other cities interested in having such a program to aid offenders and their families are Richmond, Hampton-Newport News, Portsmouth-Chesapeake, Roanoke and Fairfax County, Worrall said.

The draft of the Charlottesville proposal cites volunteer efforts of concerned persons as founding the Charlottesville - Albemarle Rescue Squad, the area mental health association, pre-schools and day care centers, Camp Faith, the UVa hospital auxiliary, Recording for the Blind and other groups.

"Since this is so, why have we done nothing about our jails, which operate today just about as they did 100 years ago?" asks the draft of the proposal for this area. The draft is expected to be in the hands of penal authorities later this week, Worrall said.

Virginia's chief jailer, Otis Brown, director of the State Department of Welfare and Institutions, discussed a potential role for volunteers in rehabilitation in a 1968 speech when he said:

"To help people to help themselves is becoming a very real motto in our system. The greatest area of rehabilitation can come not in teaching the trades to a person, not in teaching him to read and write and do arithmetic, but in teaching a man to become motivated and to instill in him self-pride and self-interest in doing the job."

The above passage is cited in the draft of the area proposal which suggests an initial program of 30 "concerned, mature and warmly outgoing men and women from the community to interact as human contacts with the inmates of our two jails . . ."

Worrall, a retired lieutenant colonel who spent 20 years in the U.S. Army and was in charge of two military prisons in addition to the Army's Washington, D.C., criminal investigation detachment, said he got the idea for a volunteer rehabilitation program when he headed CAO here. Now he plans to keep state OAR headquarters in the city.

"It seemed to me that the hard core of the hard core poor were those coming out of the jail and their dependents," he explained today.

After leaving CAO last year Worrall became a fellow in the Southern Leadership Program and with the help of a Ford Foundation stipend developed the proposal to upgrade jails and prisons. He took his proposal to Ricketts and yesterday's formal organization of OAR was a result.

file

Ruth L. Harvey

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
453 SOUTH MAIN ST.
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA 24541

RES. PHONE 793-6282

BUS. PHONE 793-5751
793-7578

August 5, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This is to express our appreciation for the cooperation you have shown the Virginia Council on Human Relations, and its State Coordinator, Rev. Curtis Harris.

Please be assured that the Council will follow through on all required and/or requested procedures.

Best wishes for a pleasant vacation.

Very truly yours,

Ruth L. Harvey

(Miss) Ruth L. Harvey
Ruth Harvey Charity, President
Virginia Council on Human Relations

RHC/rw

Ruth L. Harvey
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
453 SOUTH MAIN ST.
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA 24541

RES. PHONE 793-6282

BUS. PHONE 793-5751
793-7578

August 6, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

At the request of the Executive Board of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, this letter is being directed to you to enquire as to whether more time can be alloted for the discussion and exploration of Council experiences, programs and problems at the Annual Meeting.

A great deal of concern has been expressed both among Southern Regional Council, Inc., and Virginia Council on Human Relations members over the fact that last year there was not enough time devoted to the special needs of the Councils.

Therefore, may we, the Virginia Council ask that more time be alloted for Council dislogue and/or problem solving at the Annual Meeting this year.

Many thanks for any consideration that you and your staff will give to this request.

Very truly yours,

Ruth Harvey Charity/rw

Ruth Harvey Charity, President
Virginia Council on Human Relations

RHC/rw

file - Va Council -

Offender Aid and Restoration

OAR of Virginia, inc.
190 Rugby Road (P.O. Box 3304)
Charlottesville, Va. 22903
703/295-0089

August 11, 1970

Mr. Robert Murtagh, Trustee
The Booth Ferris Foundation
40 Exchange Place
New York, New York 10005

Dear Mr. Murtagh:

Thank you for the note you wrote me on July 21.

It may interest you that the Southern Regional Council, address below, was retained by the Norman Foundation to evaluate the OAR program's potential last May. Both the Foundation and Mr. Paul Anthony, SRC's director, have indicated willingness to furnish you with the evaluation's results, at your call.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Jay Worrall
Coordinator

JW:ka
Enclosure

Copy to: Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Offender Aid and Restoration

OAR of Virginia, inc.
190 Rugby Road (P.O. Box 3304)
Charlottesville, Va. 22903
703/295-0089

August 10, 1970

Dr. William C. Archie, Executive Director
The Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, Inc.
102 Reynolda Village
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27106

Dear Dr. Archie:

Thank you for the note you wrote me on July 21.

It may interest you that the Southern Regional Council, address below, was retained by the Norman Foundation to evaluate the OAR program's potential.last May. Both the Foundation and Mr. Paul Anthony, SRC's director, have indicated willingness to furnish you with the evaluation's results, at your call.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Jay Worrall
Coordinator

JW:ka
Enclosure

Copy to: Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Washington POST 8-19-70

Roanoke Will Test Corrections Program

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 18 (AP)—This city has been chosen as one of four pilot communities in Virginia to test a program designed to improve Southern jails and prisons.

Incorporated under the name of Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR), the program will be headed by a state coordinator, Jay Worrall of Keswick, a former military prison administrator who had been director of the Charlottesville Albermarle community action organization.

OAR's approach to prison reform is based on the belief that hundreds of volunteers throughout Virginia can be mobolized to provide direct services to prisoners, services which are nonexistent in most places of confinement.

The first step toward meeting this goal will be to install one community service worker in each of the four communities. His primary job will be to work with the city sergeant and his staff and with community agencies to involve and train volunteers to work with the prisoners before, during and after their confinement in jail.

Stamper said the City Sergeant Kermit A. Allman has indicated his full approval and support of the program.

Newport News Daily Press 8-28-70

Prisoner Program Set For Roanoke

RICHMOND (AP) — A newly organized organization for the rehabilitation of jail prisoners and former prisoners announced Thursday the selection of Fairfax County and the city of Roanoke for pilot area projects.

Jay Worrall of Keswick, state coordinator of Offender Aid and Restoration of Virginia said the organization will cooperate with City Sergeant Kermit A. Allman of the Roanoke city jail and Sheriff James D. Swinson of the Fairfax County jail.

The projects are aimed at developing volunteer community service efforts by citizen groups.

"Community service workers" in each pilot area will involve, organize, train and supervise volunteers in each area to meet what OAR calls "the almost unlimited unmet rehabilitation needs" of prisoners and former prisoners.

Worrall said community services workers in the two pilot areas have not been hired but groups in the areas are beginning to recruit personnel.

Since the program sponsored by the Virginia Council of Churches, the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Chaplain Service of the Churches of Virginia, Inc., was announced in early June, Worrall said, OAR has received expressions of interest from leaders in 53 of the 95 Virginia localities with jails or prisons.

He said the organization's board also is investigating a third pilot area in the southeastern Tidewater Virginia.

Progress 8-28-70

Keswick Man Heading Plan On Prisoners

RICHMOND (AP) — Fairfax County and the city of Roanoke have been chosen as sites for pilot projects by a new organization dedicated to rehabilitation of prisoners.

The state coordinator for Offender Aid and Restoration of Virginia, Jay Worrall of Keswick, said the projects for the two areas are aimed at developing volunteer community service efforts by citizens' groups.

Worrall said the organization plans to work with Roanoke City Sergeant Kermit A. Allman and Fairfax County Sheriff James D. Swinson.

Under the pilot programs, Worrall said, "community service workers" are to organize, train and supervise volunteers who will attempt to meet "the almost unlimited, unmet rehabilitation needs" of prisoners and former prisoners.

Groups in the two pilot areas are recruiting community service workers now.

Worrall indicated the group, sponsored by the Virginia Council of Churches, the Council on Human Relations and the Chaplain Service of the Churches of Virginia, has received expressions of interest in the program from 53 jail and prison facilities in the state.

The possibility of launching a third pilot program in the Tidewater area is being studied by the organization's board of directors. A fourth aera program proposed under the original three-year pilot plan probably would organize a project in central Virginia.

The cost of the three - year program is estimated at $243,706.

A number of private and church foundations have promised support of the program, Worrall said. The pilot projects are expected to begin about Nov. 1.

Offender Aid and Restoration

OAR of Virginia, inc.
190 Rugby Road (P.O. Box 3304)
Charlottesville, Va. 22903
703/295-0089

September 30, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

The enclosed news clippings will bring you up-to-date on the status of the OAR program.

We have received four grants from church organizations and three from foundations thus far and are getting close to having enough funds to meet budget needs. The Ford Foundation has not made a final decision and consideration of our request for a grant has been moved from Bryant George and the Social Development Division to Chris Edley and the Law and Government Division. If Chris Edley takes a favorable view of our project, our funding efforts will be just about completed; and we will be ready to begin operations. The enclosed draft outlines our concept of how a community can establish a program of restoration for jail and prison inmates and their families in the community. It may interest you.

As you know, we certainly appreciate your help in getting this program rolling. Best regards to Jim Wood.

Cordially,

Jay Worrall

Jay Worrall
Coordinator

JW:ka
2 Enclosures

JB - File

October 5, 1970

Mr. Jay Worrall
Coordinator
OAR of Virginia, Inc.
190 Rugby Road
P. O. Box 3304
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

Dear Jay:

Thank you for sending me the report. I continue to be impressed with the way you are developing this program, and hope that we can watch it closely. It is being shared with Jim Wood.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Grant file

OCT 12 1970

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
214 EAST CLAY STREET - ROOM NO. 307

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TELEPHONE: (703) 648-4444

MEMORANDUM

To: All Active Social Welfare Organizations

From: The Virginia Council on Human Relations

Subject: Availability of a Helpful "1969 Tax Reform Act" Document

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 brought far reaching changes in the treatment of organizations that seek exemption from federal income tax, especially those that also seek the preferred status which entitles their donors to deductibility of contributions for federal income, estate or gift tax purposes. Some of these changes appear in the new law itself. Others, however, which may prove equally important to many organizations, will appear in the stricter enforcement policies toward tax exempt organizations that will be pursued by federal and state supervisory authorities as a result of the disclosures of abuse of tax exempt status that were brought to public attention during legislative processing of the Tax Reform Act.

These changes in the law will require correspondingly sweeping changes in the ways of life of non-profit organizations that seek preferential status under the federal tax laws. The sanctions for failures to adapt can be harsh. Individuals who manage the affairs of tax exempt organizations are made personally liable for severe civil and criminal penalties for failure to comply with directives of the revised law. The organizations themselves also will be subjected to several levels of increasingly harsh sanctions for failures to comply with the new law. Organizations classified as "private foundations", as well as others seeking tax preferred status, are put in danger of losing substantial grants from private foundations and other donors.

Granting foundations will be subjected to significant excise taxes unless they accept responsibilities as to the use of funds by donees. Granting foundations also will have to assure themselves that donee organizations have adequate accounting procedures to feed back detailed reports regarding expenditure of grants, which reports must be filed with Internal Revenue Service. Organizations classified as "private foundations" are required to reform their governing instruments, or else face termination of their tax-preferred status and be subjected to confiscatory penalty taxes.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations requested Mr. Dale W. Wickham and Mr. Richard P. Buskell, Attorneys-at-Law, 110 North Royal St., Alexandria, Virginia, to spell out the meaning of the 1969 Tax Reform Act as it relates to Active Social Welfare Organizations.

In response to our request, the Wickham-Buskell Law Firm developed a document entitled, "The Impact of The Tax Reform Act of 1969 on Active Social Welfare Organizations." This document is now the property of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. The Southern Regional Council considers it an important document.

Your organization may obtain this worthwhile document from VCHR at a small fee of $50.00 per first copy and $10.00 per each additional copy per order.

Yours for a just society,

/s/Curtis W. Harris
Curtis W. Harris
State Coordinator

CWH/plj

Offender Aid and Restoration

OAR of Virginia, inc.
190 Rugby Road (P.O. Box 3304)
Charlottesville, Va. 22903
703/295-0089

January 26, 1971

Paul Anthony—

PROGRESS REPORT

The OAR program to change jails and prisons has been developing for over a year. At this writing--

Fourteen foundations, corporations and national headquarters of churches have made grants to OAR or stated grant intentions.

Charles Whitacre, a 44-year-old minister and family counselor, has been employed to head up OAR's first pilot program in Roanoke, Virginia--a city of 90,000 with a jail where 7,000 men and women, boys and girls are committed every year. An energetic advisory board of Roanoke citizens is working with Mr. Whitacre.

A talent search is under way in Newport News and in Fairfax County, Virginia, for the right man to lead OAR's pilot programs there.

Dr. Theodore Caplow, chairman of the University of Virginia's Department of Sociology, and an international authority on measuring social changes--he wrote the 1970 Encyclopedia Britannica's article on Poverty--has developed a unique research and evaluation component for the OAR program. This evaluation plan is being favorably considered for funding by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Johnny Cash has been invited to come to Virginia to help turn on the people to OAR.

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) has offered to train and furnish crews of VISTA volunteers to help OAR's Community Service Workers....

Your support has been a powerful help in bringing the OAR effort to this point. We will continue to send you progress reports.

Cordially,

Jay Worrall

Jay Worrall
Coordinator

JW:ka
Enclosure

THE DEGREE TO WHICH A SOCIETY IS CIVILIZED CAN BE JUDGED BY ENTERING ITS PRISONS - DOSTOEVSKY

Ruth L. Harvey
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
453 SOUTH MAIN ST.
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA 24541

RES. PHONE 793-6282

BUS. PHONE 793-5751
793-7578

MAY 10 1971

May 3, 1971

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director of Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

May we thank you personally and on behalf of the Virginia Council on Human Relations for accepting our invitation to speak at our Annual Meeting at the Downtowner Motor Inn, Main and Union Streets in downtown Danville, Virginia May 14th and 15th, 1971.

The Theme of our Meeting is "Effective Action for Human Relations Councils".

Your topic is "Effective Action for Human Relations Councils in the Seventies", or whatever topic you may choose along these lines. You will speak at 9:30 P. M. as the Keynoter, with questions and answers to follow. There will be a discussion leader to handle questions and stimulate discussion. This session will run from 9:30 A. M. to 10:25 A.M. on Saturday morning, May 15, 1971.

The Saturday session will begin Saturday morning at 9:00 A.M.

You know of course you are invited to our Banquet Friday night at 8:00 P. M. at the Downtowner.

A full program of our speakers and activities will follow under separate cover.

Do let us know if you desire Hotel Accommodations.

If you need further information, feel free to call or write to us.

Kindly send us your picture and biographical data as soon as possible.

Looking forward to your coming with great anticipation, I am

Very truly yours,

Ruth Harvey

(Miss) Ruth L. Harvey

RLH/rw

Offender Aid and Restoration

OAR of Virginia, inc.
190 Rugby Road (P.O. Box 3304)
Charlottesville, Va. 22903
703/295-0089

MAY 6 1971

May 3, 1971

Paul Anthony -

FIRST STEP OF THE JOURNEY

That most exciting time has come for OAR--our first group of volunteers will take training for their work with offenders on May 6th, 8th, and 10th in Roanoke, Virginia.

The thrust of our training will provide the volunteers with the confident feeling that they know what to do and how to do it when they enter the lives of the inmates of Roanoke jail. We propose to provide the volunteer with insights to himself and his motives--to introduce the volunteer to the games offenders play--to explore the life-changing possibilities of the one-to-one relationship that each volunteer is about to begin with an inmate.

There will be a whole series of training sessions following this week's. We would be especially pleased if you could find time to participate in one of them.

Cordially,

Jay Worrall

Jay Worrall
Coordinator

JW:ka
3 Enclosures

LINWOOD HOLTON
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
RICHMOND 23219

Dear OARmen and OARwomen of Roanoke:

I am proud, as a native of southwest Virginia, to greet you, the first men and women of the new Offender Aid and Restoration movement to accept the challenge of working with jail inmates and of changing our jails into places of true rehabilitation.

You are the vanguard of a citizen movement which can break the apathy which has existed between the community and its jails and inmates. You are beginning a movement which can change many lives for the better and can revolutionize corrections in America.

As in all movements, there will be disappointing moments and triumphant moments. May your courage and compassion and your devotion to the cause of human dignity carry you through.

I salute you in these your beginning hours; and, on behalf of all Virginians, I wish you Godspeed.

Linwood Holton
Governor

April 17, 1971

Pastor Seeks Volunteers To Assist City Prisoners

By FRANCES STEBBINS
World-News Religion Writer

The Rev. Charles Whitacre is seeking volunteers for a challenging but interesting task.

As the first employe of Officer Aid and Restoration of Virginia, Inc. (OAR), in the Roanoke area — and one of only two in the state — the former pastor of Cloverdale Church of the Brethren needs persons to help prisoners at the Roanoke City Jail and after their release.

The OAR worker has been on the job about two months and has an office at 509 Carlton Terrace Building. His telephone is 342-7617. He asked that those who might be interested call or write him for an application, to be followed by a personal interview.

Persons whose interest, talent and commitment fit them as a volunteer will be trained for their jobs, the OAR worker noted. He pointed out that it is important to understand why it is necessary to deal with offenders in certain ways, to live with the walls of hostility and self-hatred that shut off the criminal as much as do the real walls in a jail.

However, Mr. Whitacre does not expect experts in criminal psychology. He would like to start with about 15 adults who have a real interest in helping others and a desire to learn.

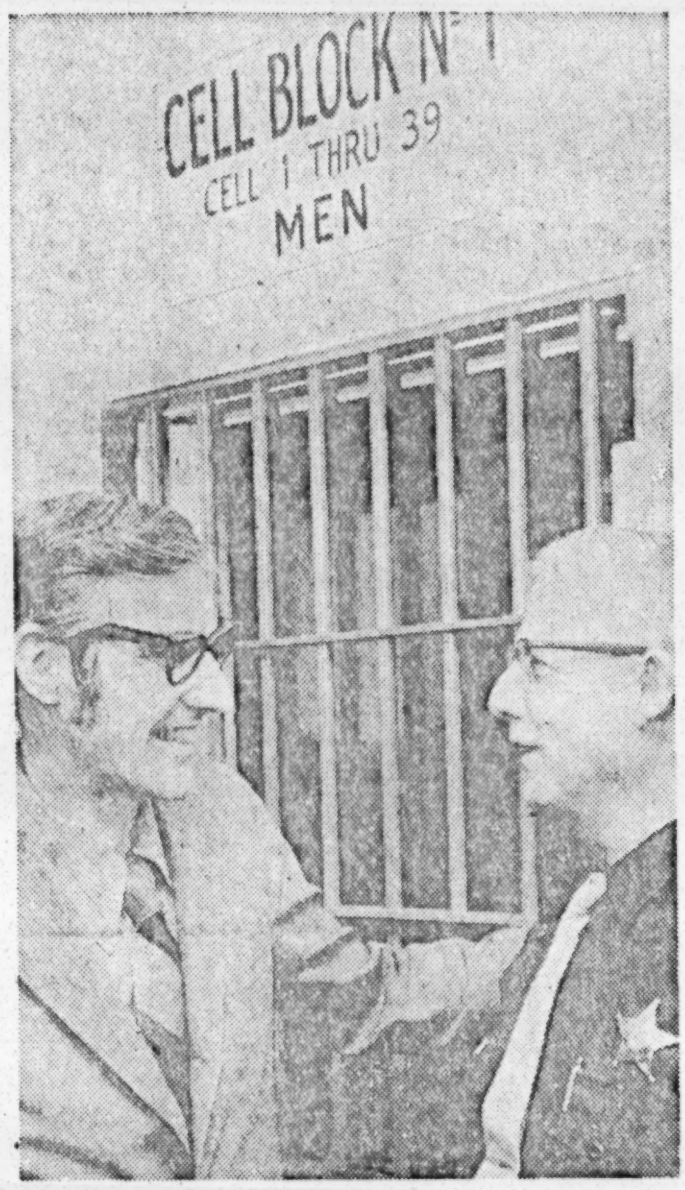
The transplanted clergyman is still learning the ropes himself. He has been in close touch with the Rev. Burton Newman, chaplain for the jail, the city's juvenile detention home and the public nursing home. City Sgt. Kermit Allman and other jail employes have familiarized him with the facilities.

In a sense, his job is an outgrowth of one Mr. Newman has been trying to carry on for three years, although the two men are not employed by the same agency.

Mr. Newman was hired and is paid by the Roanoke Valley Ministers Conference, which in turn gets donations from churches and individuals. Mr. Whitacre's parent organization is an agency with statewide coverage, but is privately supported.

"There are no tax monies being used in our work," Mr. Whitacre emphasized. "We are not connected with the Virginia penal system . . . our funding is coming from churches and interested individuals which can see an eventual saving of tax dollars as well as helping people."

Chronic social offenders — the frequent inhabitants of the jail — cost taxpayers a lot of money. From a humanitarian standpoint the cost is even higher in misery, both for the individual and those who care about him, Mr. Whitacre said.



The Rev. Charles Whitacre (left) chats with Buddy Ratliff, head jailer

In recent weeks Mr. Whitacre has been busy making contacts with judges, city council members and civic groups. All have been favorably impressed by the philosophy behind his job.

This is mainly to try to provide one or more friends for offenders — people whose life-style can rub off on the less fortunate. The volunteer friend will visit the jail inmate and try to reach some kind of agreeable relationship. He hopes this will carry over into the critical days and weeks after the prisoner is released.

Another area in which the OAR volunteers will work concerns probation. From court probation officers they will be assigned to individuals who need practical help in finding and staying on a job, in combating loneliness — which often leads to a return to the jail — and in reconciliation with loved ones.

Mr. Whitacre himself went behind locked gates for a day several weeks ago to get a small sampling of life in a correctional institution. Along with Edward Hudson, his Newport News counterpart, and Jay Worrall, the OAR state coordinator, he visited the Lorton Correction School near Arlington.

He realizes it was an easy test. The day was a short one, although he did take the noon meal with the inmates. There is considerable personal freedom and recreation within the compound and plenty of practical work to do.

"The laundry helpers might have been working in any large institution or industry," Mr. Whitacre recalled. "And there was no lack of books, TV, radio and films."

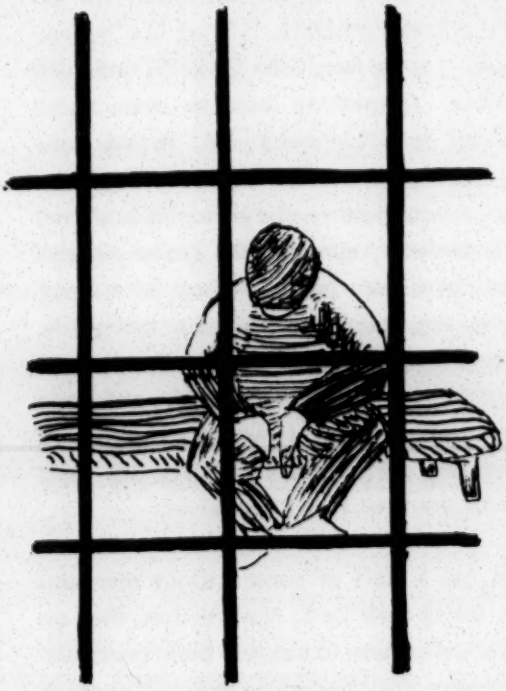
But this, he realized, is only a surface impression. Race, age and personal status kept him a long way from any meaningful communication with the men.

"It pointed up very sharply how long it will take to make a lasting impression on people who have lost this much self-respect," he said.

But Mr. Whitacre is a minister, and despite his current change of vocations from rural congregation to urban social worker he regards God's power as the important element in rehabilitation.

He is ready to talk with those volunteers any time.

Make Roanoke
a better place to live
Salvage lives
Deepen your life



Offender
Aid and
Restoration

OAR of Roanoke

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to join Offender Aid and Restoration **(OAR)**

to make our community a better place to live. . .to salvage lives. . .to deepen your life.

Every year thousands of people are locked up in our community's jail. These thousands of jailed people may be seen from two points of view --

In one sense, they are the reason for our local crime problem. . .Many are "repeaters" -- some have been jailed 40 times and more. Something must be done about them just to make our streets safe.

In a second sense, the prisoners and their dependents represent the center core of our hard core poor. Almost all are outside the mainstream of community life, frustrated and embittered. The lives of those who return to jail again and again are being wasted. If we truly believe that we are our brothers' keepers, we must help them to help themselves.

The jail has a staff of conscientious men and women, doing their best. Nevertheless, they do not have the means to reform their prisoners. When a man is locked up in the jail, there is nothing for him to do, generally speaking. He sits there idle and bored. . .in close contact with experienced criminals. Once out of jail, he is more likely to commit some serious crime than before he was first locked up. He comes out scarred, feeling disgraced, with damaged self-respect -- probably broke and probably jobless.

WHAT CAN BE DONE to salvage a man or woman who has tasted jail? How can such a person be helped back to self-respect, to a decent and self-sustaining life?

Psychologists say that there is one necessary condition: if a man is to go straight after jail, some one must enter that man's life -- must come to know him and care about him in such a way that he comes to respect himself and the world he lives in.

WHERE YOU COME IN -- The OAR movement consists of you and some of your neighbors -- people who care -- who are prepared to give prisoners a helping hand.

When you join OAR you agree to help six hours a month for one year. You go to school for three evenings of preparation. You receive OAR credentials. Then you enter the life of an offender.

To "enter the life of an offender". . .that doesn't sound like much, but. . .for the offender it means a chance to salvage his life. . . and for you it means a chance to learn things about the dynamics of human behavior, about crime and delinquency, and about the workings of your community that no course in psychology or sociology can teach. Your OAR experience can be life-deepening, enriching.

YOU ARE NOT ALONE as an OARman. OAR workers meet together monthly to talk things over and to solve problems -- a friendly and wise group. The OAR Community Service Worker (CSW) has mobilized many community resources to help you win success with "your" offenders.

No one has all the answers when it comes to aiding and restoring offenders. The OAR program needs your insights as we move deeper into this business of changing lives.

HERE'S WHAT YOU MUST HAVE TO JOIN OAR

- ☐ Evident stability, balance and integrity
- ☐ Reasonable maturity -- OARmen and OARwomen usually must be 20 or older
- ☐ A quality of empathy and sympathy

If you fill the bill, you are cordially invited to contact OAR's CSW. His name, address, and phone number are on the next page.

It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness.

Roanoke City Jail is located on the 4th and 5th floors of the Old Municipal Building at 210 Campbell Avenue S.W. City Sergeant Kermit E. Allman is our elected representative in charge of the jail and Mr. S. P. Ratliff is the Head Jailer. The Jail staff totals 23.

There were 7,697 commitments of men and women, boys and girls, to our jail during the year ended June 30, 1970.

Of the 7,697 commitments, 576 are women -- 7½% of the total.

About 111 are under 18, or 1.4%.

1,688 or 22% are black and 6,009 or 78% are white.

Most are young men in their early 20's. Most come from broken homes and have broken educations. About half have families of their own. Nearly all want a chance to make good, but few have a firm idea how to go about it.

Do you care to help these Roanoke people back to self-respect, to a self-sustaining life? Then get in touch with

Charles J. Whitacre
Community Service Worker
for OAR of Roanoke
509 - Carlton Terrace Building
920 S. Jefferson Street
Roanoke, Virginia 24016

Telephone: 342 7617

KAMINER PRINTING COMPANY, INC.

May 14, 1971

TELEGRAM

Miss Ruth L. Harvey
Attorney And Counselor At Law
453 Main Street
Danville, Virginia 24541

To my deep regret it is impossible for me to be with you tomorrow. However, my loss is your gain since Pat Watters has agreed to substitute for me and is now in route to Danville. Please express to the members of the Virginia Council my most sincere regrets and every good wish for a successful meeting and continued effective work.

PAUL ANTHONY
Executive Director

PA/gms

May 10, 1971

Miss Ruth L. Harvey
Attorney
453 South Main St.
Danville, Va. 24541

Dear Ruth:

This will confirm that I will be with you on Saturday, May 15. I regret that I cannot be there for the banquet on Friday night.

Biographical data is enclosed, however, I have run out of pictures.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

Offender Aid and Restoration

JUL 12 1971

file

OAR of Virginia, Inc.
190 Rugby Road (P.O. Box 6304)
Charlottesville, Va. 22903
703/295-0089

July 6, 1971

Dear Paul Anthony,

Enclosed are a few representative notes from inmates in the Fairfax County, Virginia, Jail, written to Charles Lankford, our OAR Community Service Worker there.

About 30 such notes were thrust through the cell bars to Lankford when he walked through the Jail a few days ago. His notations on his follow-through can be seen at the bottom of many of the inmates' notes.

Satisfying prisoners' immediate needs in this way is often a first step in establishing a relationship of trust between the prisoners and OAR workers. Once the ice is broken, the OAR volunteers can get on with their business of changing lives--helping offenders regain self-respect and return to the community as self-sustaining, contributing citizens.

Best personal regards.

Jay Monroe

PLEASE CALL 765-1403

ASK FOR PAT; AND ASK HER if SHE WILL BRING SOME ~~[illegible]~~ PICTURES of my SUN UP AS SOON AS SHE CAN.

AND ASK HER TO PLEASE WRIGHT

R. B. STARRY
A-3

~~Monday~~
6-1-71- called Pat - talked with her -
She needs a job - no high school education - living with friends
I told her you would call her either Friday or ASAP possible
She will take pictures to Bob on Sunday

6/1/71

CALL MARIE KELLEY
522-4206 - TELL HER TO PICK UP HER SON DAVID'S pay CHECK SATURDAY AND BRING IT here ~~[illegible]~~ SUNDAY FOR ME TO SIGN.

THANKS
Dave Kelley

6/1/71- called - left msg for Mrs. Kelly to call Charles
6/1/71- talked to Charles & he told her about the program.
6/2/71 Mrs. K came to orientation

6/1/71

Tell the people that I can't come to the center.
Tell them I'm sick.
Tell them I'm sick.
Tell them I'm sick

September 27, 1971

The Reverend Curtis Harris
Virginia Council on Human Relations
214 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Curtis:

Thank you for your thoughtful comments about my resignation.

I sincerely regret that we are not in a position to be of further assistance in meeting the legal fees you have occurred relative to research on the Tax Reform Law. Our funds have simply run out.

Do keep me informed.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

214 EAST CLAY STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

Telephone (703) 648-4444

SEP 13 1971

8 September 1971

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

A few days ago, I read with much regret your letter of resignation as executive director of the Southern Regional Council. However, I was very impressed to read of your personal involvement in the movement for human development and justice as reported in the latest issue of South Today. It is convictions such as yours which create an atomosphere of hope in a frustrated society. It is my hope that your new assignment, whatever it may be, will provide for you opportunity to continued involvement in the area of human development.

You have been a friend to the Virginia Council on Human Relations. We tried with your help to develop the document. "The Impact of The Tax Reform Act of 1969 on Active Social Welfare Organizations." SRC contributed to those efforts. Thereupon, VCHR made the document available to all of the state councils. We also made it available to other private operating foundations, but to no avail.

Enclosed please find copy of a statement for the balance due Wickham & Buskell, Attorneys at Law, who developed the document. We have found it impossible to make this last payment. In fact, we are not certain of how long we will be able to survive. Therefore, if it is at all possible for you to render us another helping hand, it will be greatly appreciated.

Yours for a just and humane society,

Curtis

Curtis W. Harris
State Coordinator

LAW OFFICES
WICKHAM & BUSKELL
SUITE 1201
1701 NORTH FORT MYER DRIVE
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 525-7150

CABLE: WICKLAW

DALE W. WICKHAM
RICHARD P. BUSKELL
THOMAS M. TWEEL

August 2, 1971

Virginia Council on
Human Relations
214 East Clay Street
Richmond Virginia 23219

Attention : Rev. Curtis Harris

MONTHLY REMINDER STATEMENT

Remaining past-due balance on account for professional services rendered in June 1970 per statement of September 4, 1970.....$ 600.00

Paul Anthony -

MAR 10 1972

OFFENDER AID AND RESTORATION (OAR)

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

February 1, 1971 to January 31, 1972

OAR's first full year of program operations exceeded all initial hopes. Enthusiastic volunteers and state-wide support combined for rapid OAR expansion.

THE PROBLEM WE FACE. Over 3 million men and women are committed to United States jails every year. Many are "repeaters" who return to jail again and again--some people go to jail 70 times in a lifetime. The jails are said to be part of our correctional system. The fact is, however, that practically nothing is done in the jails to correct or to rehabilitate anyone. Modern jails are degrading schools for crime, scarring millions of lives.

WHAT IS BEING DONE. OAR has installed organizers in certain pilot communities in Virginia. Their job is to involve, organize, train and supervise citizen volunteers to meet the almost unlimited unmet rehabilitation needs of the local jails. Beginning in these pilot communities, OAR proposes to spread across the State and then across the Nation the principle of public concern and involvement in rehabilitating offenders.

ONE YEAR OF OPERATIONS. OAR's first program began in Roanoke on February 1, 1971. Charles Whitacre, minister and family counselor, spent his first three months as OAR Director informing his community about OAR. He made numerous speeches before community groups, obtained permission and support from local jailers, sheriffs, judges and community leaders, and set up offices in space donated by TAP, the Roanoke anti-poverty organization. At the beginning of May Whitacre trained his first group of volunteers in three successive days of training. Monthly feedback sessions, when all volunteers meet to discuss their problems, serve as a continuous source of training.

The same pattern with significant individual variations has been followed by subsequent OAR directors in Newport News, Fairfax County, Charlottesville/Albemarle County, and Richmond:

Ed Hudson, youth worker, became OAR's second director February 15 in Newport News. He trained his first group of 30 volunteers in mid-May to work in the city jail. Since then 27 more volunteers have been trained and are now working also at the Jail Farm, which houses mostly misdemeanants.

Charles Lankford has had the most success in terms of number of volunteers since he began work in Fairfax County May 15. Lankford, who spent 20 years himself in federal prisons, now has 220 volunteers helping to change the Fairfax County Jail into a place that rehabilitates. Recently Lankford was taken off parole supervision by the Federal Parole Board, at the request of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the community as OAR Director.

On October 1, Wayne Shannon, former Boy Scout executive, became Director of OAR of Charlottesville/Albemarle County. Shannon has trained two groups of volunteers so far and now has 45 citizens working in the city and county jails.

OAR work in a fifth community, Richmond, began December 15. Robert Mordhorst, a Lutheran minister who himself has done extensive prison volunteer work, is director. Mordhorst trained his first group of 35 volunteers the last week of February. Volunteers will counsel offenders from a jail population of over 500 men and about 50 women.

He plans to spend much of his time in recruiting efforts, to satisfy the heavy demand for volunteers at the City Jail. Praising the forward-looking attitude of the Richmond City Sergeant, Mordhorst says he is "encouraged in my work and the future of the OAR program in Richmond."

Mordhorst adds, however, "But the odds are still not in our favor. I am appalled at the magnitude of the drug problem and the threat it poses to successful rehabilitation for so many in our jail."

In October Virginia's Governor, Linwood Holton, asked OAR to act as a concerned citizens' advisory group to review Virginia's plan for the correctional system over the next 15 years. A committee of OAR's Board of Directors has prepared a preliminary review of the plan and is gathering additional comments from ex-offenders, sheriffs, judges and volunteers, as well as from Dr. Karl Menninger, Dr. Theodore Caplow, Paul Keve, Norman Carlson and others. OAR plans to hold a conference in the fall for all contributors of comments to the plan. Hopefully, the conference will be co-sponsored by the State's Division of Corrections.

COST. OAR spent $68,630 during the fiscal year. A detailed financial statement is attached.

WHAT RESULTS? Nearly 400 volunteers are now working in Virginia's jails, helping inmates to help themselves. OAR volunteers have:

found jobs, housing, vocational and college training for offenders

arranged group therapy sessions, conducted by volunteer psychiatrists, in three jails

established libraries in all OAR jails

started work release programs in two jails

convinced a number of judges to commit offenders directly to the volunteers' care, instead of to jail.

These OAR activities have brought change in three areas--

> The jails have noticeably changed, from warehouses of human degradation to places where correctional, rehabilitating efforts are gaining priority status.
>
> The offenders have changed--as indicated by the fact that few offenders enrolled in the OAR program have thus far returned to jail.
>
> The public has gained a considerable amount of information and interest concerning jails, and has lost apathy and ignorance, in OAR's five pilot communities.

A few changes in a handful of America's 4,037 jails. A good beginning to build on.

Enclosure: Financial Statement

OAR OF VIRGINIA, INC.

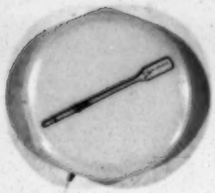
Expenditures *

2-1-71 to 1-31-72

Salaries and Benefits	$49,457.06
Travel	6,843.92
Equipment	2,606.39
Bookkeeping and Audit	700.00
Periodicals, Books, Memberships	251.16
Consultants and Trainers	208.38
Legal	235.40
Offender Assistance	2,024.27
Office Supplies	1,478.63
Postage and Freight	304.88
Printing	1,780.31
Rents and Utilities	419.28
Telephone	2,226.17
Discretionary	93.87
TOTAL	$68,629.72

*Prior to official audit

1971-72 expenditures reflect twelve months of OAR operations in Roanoke; 11½ months in Newport News; eight months in Fairfax County; four months in Charlottesville/ Albemarle County; and one and one-half months in Richmond.



Offender Aid and Restoration

OAR of Virginia, inc.
190 Rugby Road (P.O. Box 3304)
Charlottesville, Va. 22903
703/295-0089

February 23, 1972

Dear Paul Anthony,

The enclosed pin denotes that you are an honorary OARman. We send it to you in grateful recognition of your part in the OAR jail volunteer project.

The OAR word spread rapidly in the first year of program existence. Nearly 400 volunteers are working in the jails of five Virginia Communities, helping prisoners to help themselves, where there was no help before. Already, certain jails have changed noticeably for the better.

In recognition of OAR's impact on the disgraceful jail situation, the State of Virginia now is providing some funds to match and multiply the effect of your grant. VISTA Volunteers soon will be assigned to reinforce OAR's staff. The new manpower will enable us to introduce new and innovative projects to reduce recidivism in our pilot communities.

Without your support and encouragement, none of this could be possible. OAR looks forward to our continuing association.

Jay Worrall
Director

THE DEGREE TO WHICH A SOCIETY IS CIVILIZED CAN BE JUDGED BY ENTERING ITS PRISONS - DOSTOEVSKY

Offender Aid and Restoration

OAR of Virginia, inc.
190 Rugby Road (P.O. Box 3304)
Charlottesville, Va. 22903
703/295-0089

WE'RE MOVING!

OAR is moving to larger offices, which are being furnished us rent-free by the city of Charlottesville.

We are leaving this present office in Charlottesville's Westminster Presbyterian Church (also rent-free) with good memories and with regret. It has been a warm and friendly base of operations, ever since we set out to change the jails on July 1, 1970.

Effective March 1, 1972, please address correspondence to:

OAR of Virginia, Inc.
414 4th St. N.E.
Charlottesville, Va. 22901

Dear Mr. Esser – SRC played a major part in launching this OAR program in 1970. Congratulations on your new job. Hope to meet you soon. Jay Konall

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

MONDAY MAY 1, 1972 PAGE 17

Prison Volunteer Project Praised

"People change people," A Florida criminologist has told workers in the year-old Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR) of Virginia's program which provides volunteers to work person-to-person with prisoners.

"Volunteers get no compensation, so prisoners can't say 'What's in this for you?' They can accept individuals as friends," Dr. Vernon Fox told some 400 persons last night at the Richmond city jail.

Dr. Fox, chairman of the department of criminology at Florida State University, was keynote speaker at a banquet marking the first anniversary of OAR.

The guests, who included Richmond Mayor Bliley, Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller and Otis L. Brown, director of the State Department of Welfare and Institutions, dined on jail tables and ate ham, using only the tablespoons used by prisoners.

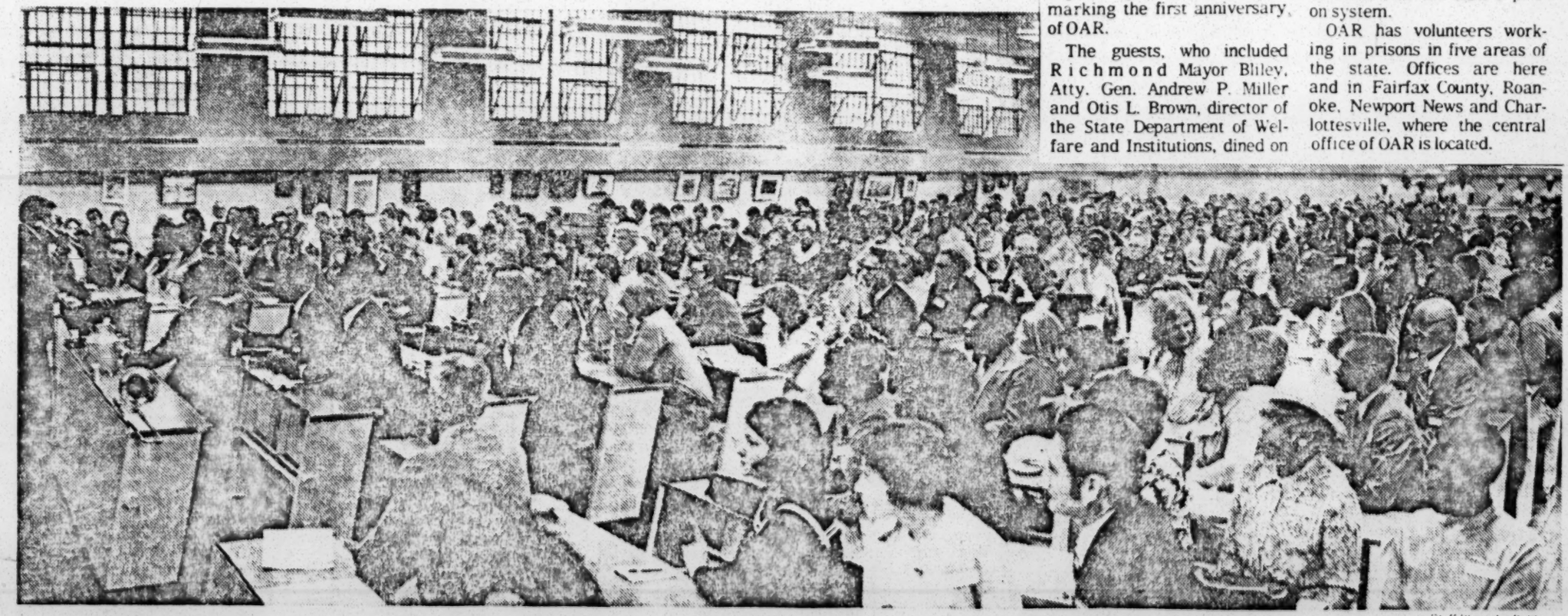
A seven-piece combo from the State Penitentiary provided dinner music.

Atty. Gen. Miller told the OAR workers that the program is "a dream come true."

Brown said in an interview, "They (OAR workers) have worked for a year to prove themselves and they have shown the ability to produce."

He also said that OAR has accomplished more than other organizations of its kind because it has worked hand-in-hand with the state's prison system.

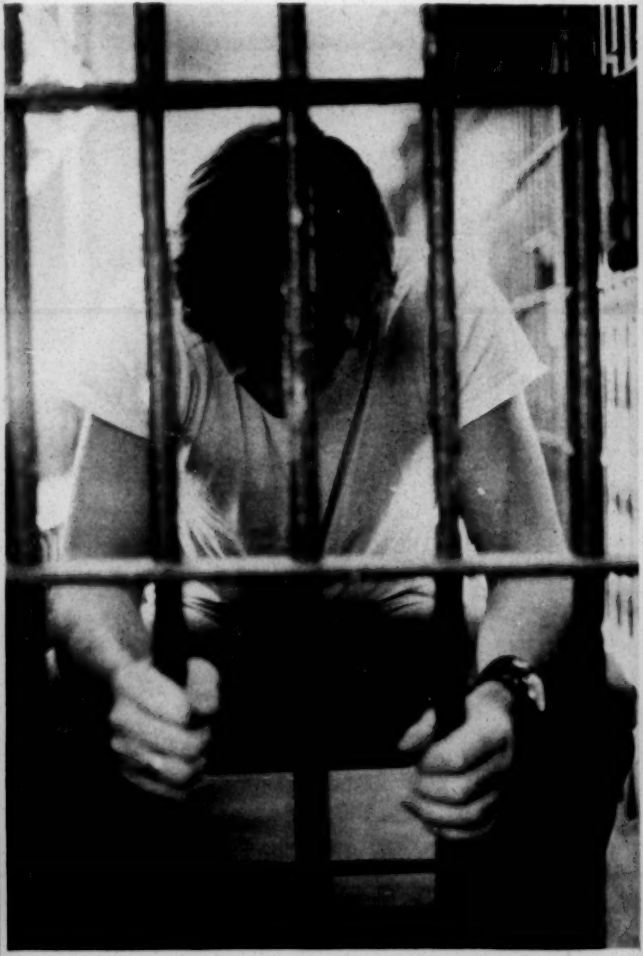
OAR has volunteers working in prisons in five areas of the state. Offices are here and in Fairfax County, Roanoke, Newport News and Charlottesville, where the central office of OAR is located.



Staff Photo by Bill Lane

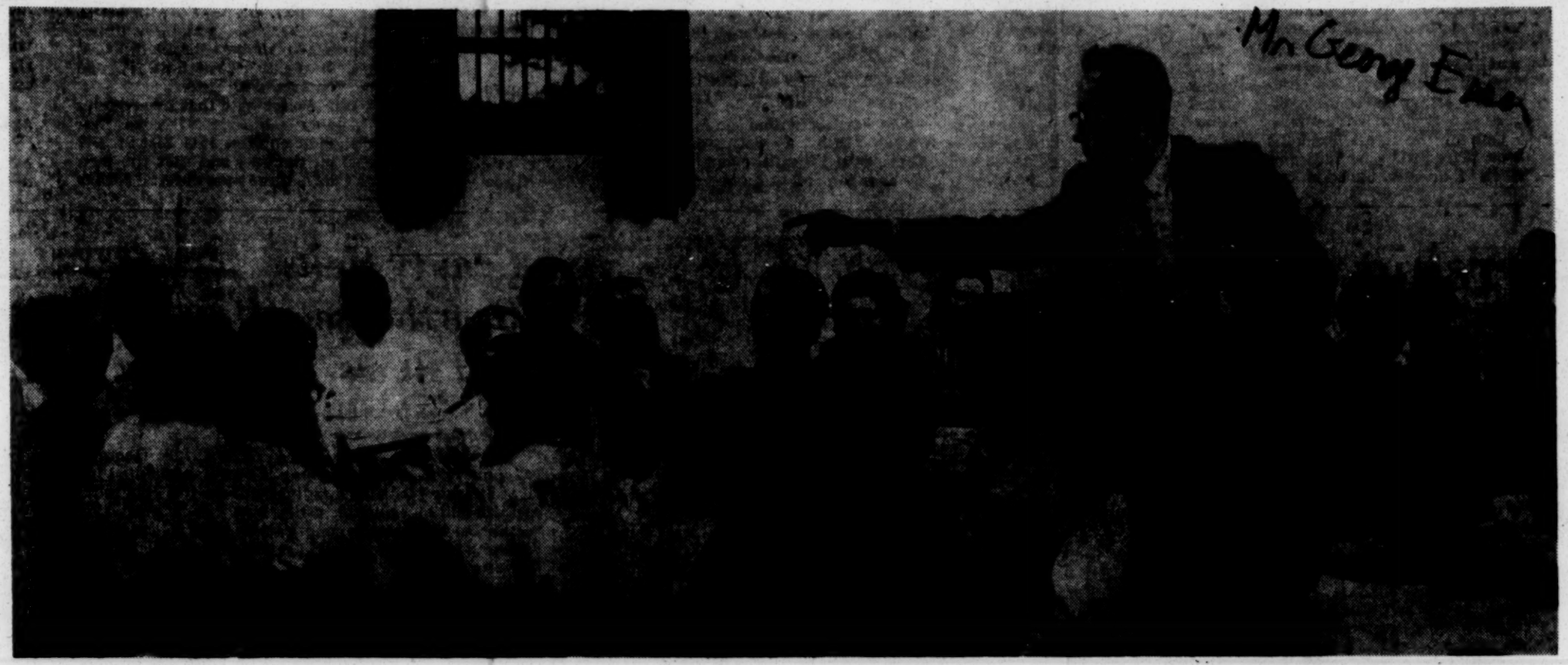
400 VOLUNTEERS AND WORKERS FOR THE OFFENDER AID AND RESTORATION PROGRAM LISTEN TO AFTER-DINNER SPEAKERS AT RICHMOND CITY JAIL

Otis L. Brown (left) Was One of The Guests As The Organization Celebrated Its First Anniversary Dining on Jail Tables



JUN 27 1972

Mr Geng Eng



By Larry Morris—The Washington Post

Charles Lankford makes a point during a meeting with offenders and Offender Aid and Restoration group at Virginia Correction Unit No. 30 in Fairfax County.

Virginia's Chain Gang Image Disappearing

By Ken Ringle
Washington Post Staff Writer

Long tarred with a public image of a chain gang prison system, Virginia's convict road camps are now awash in change, the leading edge in a transformation of the state's prison system.

In the past year, accelerating a long-planned shift in emphasis from control and punishment to rehabilitation, James F. Howard, new director of the Bureau of Correctional Field Units, has triggered dozens of policy changes.

They range from erasing the traditional identification numbers on convicts' clothing to opening the long-isolated camps to civic groups from neighboring communities. Howard even talks of taking guards out of their gray uniforms and putting them in striped ties and blue blazers.

The changes are even more dramatic for Virginia because it is one of only four states still using convict labor for highway work to help pay confinement costs. The others are Georgia, Florida and North Carolina.

The new course charted by Howard is designed to convert the punishment-oriented road camps to putting a greater emphasis on rehabilitation. It gives camp superintendents more authority and responsibility, which they are encouraged to pass on to the inmates.

By involving the camps with local citizen groups, the actions are designed to win greater citizen and political interest in prisoner rehabilitation.

Howard's new policies come at a time of increased concern over the nation's prison systems and debate over whether inmates' rights are violated and whether the prisons actually achieve their goal of protecting society.

Any change in the state camps could have a major impact on the state, for the 30 camps contain 40 per cent of Virginia's 6,000 prisoners.

Ironically, a decentralization of the prison system—now generally applauded in correctional circles—will be aided in Virginia by the road camps that have long symbolized Virginia's penal conservatism.

The state held to its road camp philosophy during the 1930s and 1940s when other states built huge, high-security institutions to house thousands of first-offenders and hardened criminals together.

"It used to be when we attended penal workshops around the country, people looked down on Virginia for having road camps," says one official. "Now the thinking is to form specialized treatment centers housing 200 to 500 persons. For that, everybody agrees, Virginia's road camps provide the ideal setup."

Liberalization began in Virginia prisons in 1966 with the appointment of Otis L.

See CAMP, C3, Col. 1

Virginia Chain Gang Prison Camp Image Is Disappearing

CAMP, From C1

Brown, then 32, as director of the Department of Welfare and Institutions, which includes the Division of Corrections.

As recent as last fall, in a milestone decision on prisoner rights, a federal judge found Virginia prison officials "violate the most common notions of due process and humane treatment" in dealing with inmates.

The changes in Howard's 30 road camps are too new, he says, to show up in figures on recidivism — the rate at which former inmates are rearrested. But guards and prisoners at one camp, Camp 30 in Fairfax Country, say the new policies have profoundly transformed their life. The effects there include:

- A jump from four to 10 in the average number of inmates paroled each month—an increase of 150 per cent.
- A sharp reduction in the number of escape attempts. Before January, 1971, Camp 30 had eight or 10 a year, according to Capt. Richard A. Young. Until two men ran off—and were quickly recaptured—last week, Young said, the camp had not had a single escape attempt in more than a year.
- Reduced security at the camp, made possible, Young says, by cooperation from the convicts themselves.

Philip J. Hirschkop, the American Civil Liberties Union lawyer who last year wor a landmark prisoner rights decision against the Virginia Prison System, says there has "unquestionably been a definite marked improvement" in many aspects of Camp 30 and the state's other road camps.

He says the improvement stems from a combination of factors, including the decision by U.S. District Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr. which outlawed such traditional prison practices as bread and water diets and physical punishment.

But he credits many of the changes to Howard, a 38-year-old warden at the Kentucky State Reformatory, who joined the Virginia Division of Corrections in January, 1971. He replaced D. P. Edwards, a 35-year veteran who started in the days when road crews were chained together in tents at the end of the day.

Howard's first objective has spurred numerous vocational and educational programs for the road camp inmates. Work-release programs, in which a prisoner works without supervision at an outside job and returns to camp at night, have been launched at nine of the 30 camps. About 30 of 161 Camp 30 inmates in Centreville are now on work release, and the number will climb to 50 in July.

The increased local autonomy has been accompanied by schools and seminars designed to equip camp superintendents to relate to and counsel the men they guard.

But the most valuable change, according to Young, Howard, and to convicts who knew their questioner only as another interested visitor to Camp 30, has been the involvement of the outside community in the life of the average prisoner.

A year ago, for example, one of the few opportunities for contact between inmates at Camp 30 and the public were the weekly Bible classes held by members of the Good News Mission.

This year, a growing army of public volunteers flows in and out of the camp daily. Among the programs they offer—all voluntary and unconnected with the Division of Corrections—are those in alcoholism (by Alcoholics Anonymous), drug therapy (by Crossroads House in Fairfax) and self help.

Volunteers in the programs meet with inmates individually and collectively in an effort to solve the underlying emotional problems that have led them to a life of dependency.

Other volunteers are assigned on a one-to-one basis to convicts requesting them. These volunteers—who include little old ladies, teen-age girls, short-haired businessmen and long-haired students—are members of Offender Aid and Rehabilitation (OAR), a program run in Fairfax County by Charles Lankford, a former felon and 20-year convict.

OAR volunteers may keep in touch with a prisoner's family, help get him a job before his release, or simply make regular visits.

Their function, as Lankford puts it, is to "enter that man's life . . . come to know him and care about him in such a way that he comes to respect himself and the world he lives in."

There is also a Jaycees chapter at the camp, founded and run by the inmates, whose 38 members attempt to follow the Jaycee creed that preaches leadership and self-improvement through community service.

Young says about 100 of the 161 Camp 30 inmates are now regularly involved in one program or another. The programs have been successful, he says, primarily because they give the prisoner someone in his daily life to relate to other than a guard or another prisoner.

The volunteers, he says, give an inmate a new set of values he can accept without appearing to other inmates to be knuckling under to the prison administration.

According to William Boothe, the programs also give the convicts the valuable realization "that people still care about you even though you're locked up."

Boothe, 23, talked one recent night at a crowded inmate session in the camp's meeting room. A former heroin addict imprisoned for burglary and now parole-bound, Boothe said, "If I hadn't landed in this place, I don't think I ever could have turned myself around. I was living too fast a life. I was too far out."

Young says Boothe's case is typical of what the new community involvement programs can accomplish.

A young black with an eighth-grade education who says he was "into a heavy habit" with drugs, Boothe arrived at Camp 30 some 22 months ago from Newport News.

"He was a real problem from the start," says Young. "He was trying to play the role of the tough guy."

Says Boothe: "I had an attitude problem. I'd get evil real quick. Some guard would call me 'boy' and not mean anything by it and I was on him. I was one everybody.

Shortly after the founding of the Jaycees chapter last October, Boothe said, "another dude come up to me and said 'Look man, why you always got your hand up at everybody? What's it got you? Put your hand down. Try to do something. Make a friend. What you got to lose?' "

"So I thought about it and I started to give it a try. Live and let live.

"When a guard called me boy, instead of get mad I just call him boy. He call me William I call him by his first name. I tell him he call me mister I call him mister.

"And it look like it worked so I keep at it."

The inmate who approached him was from the Jaycee chapter, Boothe said, and he himself soon joined.

"The Jaycees are real good, but you got to understand you got to put something into it to get something out. Some of these dudes join the Jaycees because they think it will help them make parole.

"They wrong. The Jaycees help a dude understand responsibility. They help you understand a different role in life."

Wihin the past seven months, Young says, Boothe has straightened himself out so much he's been made a trusty and has been recommended for parole.

The night last week when he told his story he was attending a meeting of some 200 OAR volunteers, hoping they can help him find a place to live when he gets out on parole this summer.

"His case is pretty much typical now," Young says. "Before we had all these programs, you could hardly ever change their attitude. There was no way to reach them. If I told them something it would go in one ear and out the other.

"But now it's the other convicts and the volunteers who reach them and help them decide to do something with their lives—not us. Neither I nor any of the guards go to any of these meetings unless they ask for us."

Young is quick to point out that "of course, we don't win 'em all." There are still bars on the windows and pistols on the hips of the guards.

But he says the change in the life and character of Camp 30 in the past year "is really amazing."

Prisoners in the Jaycees, awakened to the knowledge that even as convicts they have something to contribute, painted a Jaycees sign at the camp entrance and put up a red, white and blue fence around the prison baseball diamond.

When the prisoner Jaycees volunteered their time to help fix up a half-way house for homeless girls in the county, a correctional officer at the camp volunteered his time to work with them on the project.

Another tangible effect is a reduction in the number of shotgun guards—those used to guard the least trustworthy inmates doing highway work.

Several of the prisoners have formed a drug education speaker's bureau and Thursday night Young signed out two of them to address a meeting of the Toastmistresses Club at the Holiday Inn on Glebe Road.

The same day, conscious that he is, losing more and more men to parole, Young called down to Richmond to ask for more prisoners so he'll have enough to help run the camp.

Howard says the changes at Camp 30 have been mirrored in varying degrees at other camps throughout Virginia.

There have been occasional failures, but by and large he believes the results have vindicated his firmly-held belief in the self-fulfilling prophecy: "Inmates—like most people—will act as they sense you expect them to act."

Howard says there are other changes in the works in his bureau's long-held master plan to convert the 30 road camps into specialized treatment units as part of a general decentralization of the Virginia prison system.

Among them, he hopes, will be a race relations program designed to help a guard force that is 99 per cent white and overwhelmingly rural deal with a prison population 60 per cent black and increasingly urban.

Recruitment of black guards has increased in recent years, he says, but has been hampered by low salaries and the remote location of most of the road camps.

Finally, he hopes to improve the rehabilitative atmosphere of the camps by taking the guards out of the traditional gray uniforms and putting them in blue blazers and striped ties.

September 13, 1972

Mrs. Ruth Charity,
Chairman
453 South Main Street
Danville, Virginia 24541

Dear Mrs. Charity:

The Southern Regional Council will hold its annual meeting on December 1-2, 1972, at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta. I want to extend a cordial invitation for you to attend this meeting and to participate in program discussions. The Council will be very happy to pay your expenses to this meeting. I would appreciate it if you would return the enclosed hotel reservation card.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

GHE:syc

September 13, 1972

Rev. Curtis Harris
Executive Director
214 East Clay Street
Room 310
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Curtis:

The Southern Regional Council will hold its annual meeting on December 1-2, 1972, at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta. I want to extend a cordial invitation to you to attend this meeting and to participate in program discussions. The Council will be very happy to pay your expenses to this meeting. I would appreciate it if you would return the enclosed hotel reservation card.

Your chairman has also received an invitation to attend the meeting. If it should happen that the chairman is unable to attend, I hope that one of your principal officers can come with you.

The Council staff found our meeting in August to be most helpful, and I hope that we can find constructive ways during the next few weeks for cooperation on essential program objectives.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

GHE:syc

File

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

214 EAST CLAY STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

TELEPHONE (703) 648-4444

AFFILIATED COUNCILS
ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
CHARLOTTESVILLE
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COVINGTON
ALLEGHANY COUNTY
DANVILLE
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HANOVER COUNTY
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NORTHUMBERLAND
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HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS
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RADFORD
RICHMOND AREA
ROANOKE VALLEY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG
WISE-DICKENSON

14 November 1972

Mr. George Esser, Jr.
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear George:

I am in receipt of your invitation to attend SRC's Annual Meeting. Please note that the card has been returned stating my intentions.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations is presently engaged in cooperation with the Virginia State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in an investigation of the systematic exclusion of Black lawyers to appointments to judgeships in courts of record in Virginia. We are also a part of a coalition of organizations which have filed complaints with the Federal Communications Commission against seventeen radio and television stations.

As a state organization with constant involvement, we have become the contact agency for many other organizations in and out of the State of Virginia.

I am not sure if our fame has hurt us or helped. One thing I do know, we are not able to raise sufficient funds to keep our doors open. We are seeking special project funding from foundations and federal agencies for two proposals, but in the meantime if we do not find operating funds we will not be here to operate the special projects, if and when they are funded.

Therefore, I come to make a special appeal to SRC for an operating grant of $5,000. This grant will be used to keep us operating through December. Your special consideration will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Curtis W. Harris

Curtis W. Harris
State Coordinator

CWH/rbm

cc: Ms. Ruth Harvey Charity
VCHR President

VOLUME THREE

THE OARMAN

NOVEMBER, 1972

JOAN DAUGHERTY, Editor

VISTAS JOIN OAR

These six prisoners are actually OAR staffers who spent a weekend in jail as a VISTA-OAR training experience. L. to R.: Steven Rosenfield, VISTA; Cynthia Olsen, VISTA; Russell Vea, VISTA; Walter Fujii, VISTA; Henry McCarthy, Washington County OAR Director; Jay Worrall, OAR State Director.

Five VISTA Volunteers completed a week of intensive training, including a weekend stay at the Richmond City Jail, in preparation for their year long assignment with OAR. The VISTAs will be responsible for jail intake procedures at five OAR sites.

The arrival of the VISTAs is the culmination of over a year of planning and proposal writing by OAR State Director Jay Worrall.

"We feel that these VISTA Volunteers will be a great asset to the program," Worrall said. "In most jails prisoner classification was seriously lacking. Now a VISTA will be in the jail, interviewing each new prisoner, screening him medically, and establishing rapport. The VISTAs will work with OAR Directors and volunteers in trying to meet the real needs of inmates."

Specifically, VISTAs will interview newly arrived prisoners and screen them for assignment to OAR volunteers. VISTAs will notice and report symptoms of sickness, alcoholism, drug addiction and the like. In addition, the VISTAs will supervise such in-jail rehabilitative projects as libraries, adult education programs, and group discussions.

In preparation for their work with OAR, Cynthia Olsen, Walter Fujii, Russell Veal and Steven Rosenfield,all VISTA Volunteers, joined Worrall and Washington County OAR Director Henry McCarthy in an experience in jail living August 18-20. The six served as prisoners at the Richmond City Jail with the knowledge and cooperation of City Sergeant Andrew Winston.

A discussion of the weekend jail experience on Monday morning kicked off a week of training for the VISTAs. The training, with the help of OAR Director Robert Mordhorst, took place in Richmond. Highlights of the week included a meeting with Governor Holton and State Secretary of Human Resources Otis Brown; lunch and tour of the penitentiary; and an afternoon on the prowl in Richmond Police Cruisers.

Walter Fujii was the first VISTA to arrive, working with the OAR office in Richmond since July 24. His previous year's assignment was with a legal program for the poor in Nevada. He is now serving as inmate interviewer and ombudsman in the Richmond City Jail.

Cynthia Olsen is also working in the Richmond City Jail. Before coming to OAR, Ms. Olsen was a juvenile probation officer for VISTA in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

(Con't. on page 4)

OARMEN AROUND THE STATE

CHARLOTTESVILLE / ALBEMARLE

Carolyn Worrall's assigned offender proved herself on a work-release program and is now a full-time employee, released from jail and supporting her family.

Mary and Otis Updike continue their relationship with their offender as he serves his sentence at the Culpeper Correctional Field Unit.

Chuck Walton has improved relations between his youthful offender and his family by using the role playing technique he learned at the OAR training session.

Ron Tweel, in addition to his fine work as a volunteer, has rendered outstanding service to OAR in his capacity of attorney for the local Legal Aid Society.

Jack Thornton is currently working with an offender in the state prison system who is located at the local field unit at the Blue Ridge Sanitarium.

Tom Stott is continuing his relationship with his assigned offender through visits to the Culpeper Correctional Field Unit.

Claude Cotton has helped many of our assigned offenders find meaningful employment in the community.

Willard Harrison is working with twin juvenile offenders.

Betty Elder succeeded in getting her offender in a work-release program.

Jim Bryan has seen his youthful offender develop a true sense of responsibility.

Advisory board members of Charlottesville/Albemarle OAR have formed five "action teams" to deal with specific problems confronting offenders: Justice, Youth Division, Medical-Psychiatric, Spiritual-Nurture, and Community Restoration. These five action teams will support the work of the volunteers working one to one with offenders.

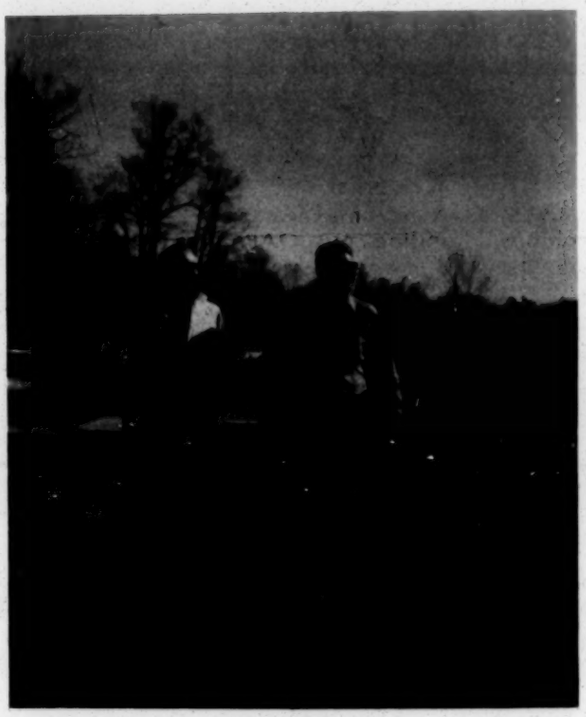
Inmates in both the city and county jails can now work toward a GED high school equivalency diploma, through the combined efforts of OAR and the Adult Education Center, University of Virginia. Tutors visit the jails twice a week. Programmed learning materials enable inmates to proceed at their own speed.

OAR is working with 20 juvenile offenders referred by the Juvenile Court Judge, Judge Ralph Zehler, who is a member of the OAR Advisory Board. OAR of Charlottesville/Albemarle is currently the only OAR site in the state working officially with juveniles.

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Students from Francis Scott Key Intermediate School were treated to a lakeside picnic for their work at collecting 32,000 Pepsi Cola caps for OAR. The money refunded for the caps will help finance an OAR program in Arlington.

The reality discussion group, started in April at Correctional Camp No. 30 has, in the words of its leader, Germano Pereira, "proven to be extremely beneficial in terms of understanding basic attitudes, behavior, and self-awareness." Eight members meet three hours weekly. The discussion group will soon expand to include three probationers as part of a pilot program in counseling both inmates and those who have been through the same experiences. The new program will consist of a two month period with a two hour session once a week.



Fairfax County OAR Director Charles Lankford (right) and Edward Kemp, on OAR arranged furlough from Lewisburg Penitentiary, supervise picnic for teens at Lake Accotink.

NEWPORT NEWS

Hats off to Mr. Edward Behm and Mr. William B. Oyler. These two men have been faithful OARmen since August 1971. Since then some 10 offenders of the City Jail and Jail Farm have profitted from their sincerity and determination. Besides serving these two facilities, Mr. Oyler and Mr. Behm make weekly visits to a state correctional unit in Barhamsville. This unit is located about forty miles from Newport News. We need more dedicated men like these in OAR.

Newport News City Council has approved plans and has given the green light for the construction of a new city jail. The jail will have a library, multi-purpose, and conference rooms that the sheriff is relying on OAR to use. Construction is expected to start next summer.

RICHMOND

OAR is exploring the possibility of using Educational TV in the City Jail. As a result of the efforts of the City Sergeant, Andrew Winston, the Richmond Jail has one TV set in each of the tiers and dormitories. The use of Educational TV would be coordinated with the jail's current educational program, which concentrates on the GED.

Jail staff and families were honored at a picnic July 16 sponsored by the OAR Advisory Board and OAR volunteers. The purpose of the picnic was to demonstrate OAR's appreciation for the important service rendered by jail personnel.

On July 23 Richmond volunteers gathered at the home of Mr. Robert Clark for an all-volunteer picnic.

OAR of Richmond recently participated in a special program at Virginia Commonwealth University designed to introduce students to service agencies in the city. While rock bands played, OAR volunteers manned a booth on campus, handing out OAR literature, taking applications and introducing students to what the Richmond office is calling the OAR Student Auxillary Corps. The Student Auxillary Corps hopes to focus on program needs in the jail itself, such as crafts, art, music and drama. OAR of Richmond was the host office for the week-long VISTA training in August. (See page one).

ROANOKE

Fifteen new volunteers were welcomed into the OAR program in August. They are: Jack Booth, Michael Day, Charles Green, French Grubb, Ruth Grubb, Betty Jo Hannabass, Lasker Kyle, Lori Laustrup, David Lisk, Cecilia Long, William MacGregor, Frank Mayes, Joe Murray, Victor Thomas, Jr., and Vickie Whitacre. This increases the Roanoke volunteers to about 50.

Three volunteers -- Lori Laustrup, Beverly Coleman and Carolyn Easly-- attended "Listening" training, a two-day workshop sponsored by the Mental Health Association. They joined with others from the community to increase their skills in hearing and understanding what a troubled person is attempting to communicate.

City Chaplain Cecil Fike and George Grote of RADACC are conducting group counselling sessions twice a week for inmates in the jail. Participants are drug abusers.

TAP group trainers Jack Harrison and Harris Green conducted a two day Life Training Lab for selected inmates to assist them in decision making and developing plans after release from jail. A proposal has been approved to continue the program for a four-month period with weekly 2 hour sessions.

Volunteer Art Hancock has moved to Richmond. OAR of Roanoke is sorry to lose Art but wishe him well in his new assignment for Johns-Mansville.

Several volunteers have returned to resume the OAR program after summer vacation. These include Stephane Forbush, Rosalie Turner and Virginia Jones.

Michael Day, ex-offender and volunteer, was married in the Holiday Inn August 19. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Day.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Henry McCarthy, new Director, plans to train his first group of volunteers this month. Already, however, the OAR of Washington County office has this news: A convicted felon in the jail was making unique crosses out of matches. OAR contacted the Martha Washington Inn Gift Shop, which agreed to sell the crosses. As a result the inmate plans to dontea a portion of the profits to OAR for law books for the jail librrya.

INMATE SPEAKERS

Five inmates from the State Industrial Farm for Women are telling their stories throughout Virgnia. The girls are a newly formed speaking team coached by Fred Fairburn, OAR Administrator.

"These girls truthfully tell their audiences how they got into trouble," said Fairburn. "Their stories range from murder to kleptomania, and sentences from life to two years."

The women, ages 18 to 26, had their first speaking engagement at a church dinner meeting August 30 in Richmond.

"We had an overflow crowd of 250, and the girls did a fine job," Fairburn said. "Each girl spoke for five minutes, followed by a question and answer period at the end."

The team will speak again in Richmond this month, in Charlottesville Nov. 26 and at the Hampton Schools in February. The inmates are available for other speaking engagements, according to Fairburn, who makes all the arrangements. He can be contacted at the OAR Central Office in Charlottesville (295-0089).

STATE SUPPORT CONTINUES

With the funding of the new Washington County OAR, the Virginia Council of Criminal Justice continued its support of the five other OAR programs in the state.

The Council awards grants of federal monies to be used for crime prevention throughout Virginia.

At the Council's August meeting, questions were raised concerning OAR's record-keeping and bookkeeping systems. Last month however, Richard N. Harris, director of the State Division of Justice and Crime Prevention, assured the Council that the issues raised had been satisfactorily resolved.

"There was no question of impropriety," Harris emphasized, "simply a technical matter of bookkeeping." The Council then gave OAR the go ahead.

McCarthy leads new program

Henry M. McCarthy, former teacher and career counselor, has been selected to head OAR of Washington County. McCarthy is the sixth OAR Director but the first to operate an OAR program in a rural locale.

"OAR is a unique idea, and Washington County is a unique area to establish the program," McCarthy said. "The county has a long historical background -- it's the area where Daniel Boone and Civil War heroes lived--and it's a very traditional area."

But urbanization is rapidly occurring and with it come urban problems.

"We are just beginning to have a drug problem, which makes our work more important," McCarthy explained. "This drug problem is mostly due to the fact that many of the young men who went to Vietnam are now returning with attitudes toward drugs that they picked up in the army." The OAR Director feels that OAR will become a valuable source of help in this area.

McCarthy is optimistic about the success of the Washington County OAR. "We have already gained freer access to the jail," he said. "So far," he continued, "some of Washington County's leading citizens have agreed to serve on the Advisory Board, and we feel that two of the top educational institutions -- Emory and Henry University and Virginia Highlands Community College -- will also play a major role in the program."

McCarthy completed OAR training in August with the VISTAs. (see page one) He conducted his own training of a first group of Washington County volunteers last month.

A graduate of East Tennessee State University, McCarthy received his master's degree in social science from the University of Kentucky. He has completed course work in curriculum and instruction of disadvantaged youth at the University of Oregon and is currently a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Tennessee.

The new OAR Director taught high school for three years before entering the field of welfare and vocational rehabilitation as a career counselor.

McCarthy, 27, is married and has one child.

VOLUNTEER TO VOLUNTEER

"Volunteer To Volunteer" begins with this issue of the OARman. This column will be your chance to ask questions, state problems or offer solutions to your fellow OAR volunteers in other communities. It will be an "open forum" column.

Here are a few concerns from OARmen:

How can I help my offender stay off drugs after he's released, when he goes back to live in a section of town where drugs are a way of life?

I feel that OAR as as organization should provide more follow-up services for ex-offenders, in addition to the one to one relationships.

Is it possible to arrange for inmates to take high school correspondence courses while still in jail, even though this is not a regular practice at the jail?

To what extent if any, should I become involved in the legal aspect of my offender's case? I want to help all I can, but I don't want to "get in over my head."

All OARmen are urged to contribute--even a line or two -- to this column. Names need not be signed. Comments on the above volunteer concerns and on other concerns should be sent to:

The OARman
Joan Daugherty, Editor
414 4th Street N.E.
Charlottesville, Va. 22901

VISTA's Cont.

Thom McFarland is the VISTA assigned to Newport News. He was active with Operation Breadbasket in Houston, Texas before accepting the OAR assignment.

Steve Rosenfield served a year in VISTA with the Central Piedmont Action Agency in Cumberland before joining OAR of Charlottesville - Albemarle. Steve is responsible for intake procedures, services and communication at both city and county jails.

Russ Veal, now in Roanoke, taught Latin and history for a year in Palestine, Texas before joining VISTA. Veal says he left teaching "because of teacher boom and decline in Latin, including its death at Palestine (Romans finally lost)." Veal served a year with VISTA organizing a youth center and working with senior citizen groups in Southeast Kansas before coming to OAR of Roanoke.

Seven more VISTAs will be joining OAR between now and the first of the year. Service with OAR will be the first assignment for all seven. OAR staff and personnel will conduct a thorough training course after the VISTA Volunteers have completed the required VISTA training.

Offender Aid and Restoration
OAR of Virginia, Inc
414 4th Street N.E.
Charlottesville, Va. 22901
703 295-0069

It's paying off

Prisoner rehabilitation job gets money for another year

Washington County's Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR) program has been assured of another year of operation through a $15,870 grant, it was announced by the Mt. Rogers Planning District Commission in Marion.

Although there are similar programs in some heavily populated areas of the state, the OAR program in Washington County is the only one operating in a predominantly rural areas. The OAR works directly with inmates of the county jail to help return them to society.

The Planning District Commission said its work is paying off. Since the ORA program started, commitments to the jail have been reduced from 2,592 in 1971 to 2,136 in 1972, a drop of 456.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (VA.) NEWS
JUNE 27, 1973

Dear Mr. Esser,

OAR's volunteers are making quite a difference.

Best personal regards -

Jay Worrall

EA 626

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

214 EAST CLAY STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

TELEPHONE (703) 648-4444

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WILLIAMSBURG
WISE-DICKENSON

10 September 1973

Mr. George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Goergia 30303

Dear Mr. Esser:

This is to confirm your acceptance of our invitation to address the 1 o'clock session of the meeting of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, at Charlottesville, Virginia, on Saturday, September 22, 1973, per our telephone conversation.

Since you are experienced with the problems of the State Councils, we feel you will guide us through our deliberations at this critical time in our council.

Details have not been completed, and you will be further informed shortly.

A banquet in honor of and as a salute to the original members, former directors, past and present board members, staff and above all those self-giving individuals across Virginia and the nation who led Virginia into a new area of opportunity and effectiveness through VCHR is being held that night, at Newcomb Hall, University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. Maybe, your schedule will also allow you to remain and attend the banquet.

Your biographical sketch and two glossy prints will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Harvey Charity

Ruth Harvey Charity
President

RHC/rbm

File: Va. Council on Human Relations
Sept. 22, 1973

I - Introduction

A. Talking to H.L. — Every time has its challenge, its needs, its response to those needs.

B. One of problems is fashioning an intell response. Is there a specific need in Va. to which Council can respond? What is it? Is Council best structure or is a new one needed. Cite personal experience.

II - Let me give experience of IRC —

A. Change in national atmosphere —

B. Mandate of 1971 —
Problems of race and poverty
How to approach —
Define issue
Fact-finding
Involvement of Councilmembers + others in process.

C. The issues we chose + why —

Education – The need to help complete process of desegregation (Coalition) and to focus attention on excellence of education.
Also both of constituency-building and attention to issues such as (1) school finance reform, (2) students out of school, (3) how policy is made – roles of parents + students, (4) testing + tracking – equal opp., (5) white flight, (6) teacher training, (7) curriculum, (8) vocatl ed.

Ec. Development
Cite facts on poverty, incidence of poverty, rural not urban, both bl. + white, influence of age, x. Issues: (1) policies for human resource dev., (2) for influencing ec. dev., (3) consumer problems, (4) ec. dev. of ~~tot~~ by poor. Cite tax policy, influence of large ownership, small farmers, poverty analysis, public policies for dev.

Health – poor health + lack of access to health services, Issues (1) Need for compr. health svcs., (2) inad. supply of manpower, (3) attitudes of professionals related to compr. svcs., (4) hunger + malnutr., (5) access to hospitals + other serv., (6) mental health

Housing – (1) unag. hous. oppor., (2) foreclosures, (3) delivery mechanisms for publ. + priv. housing (fed. include), (4) urban services + policies for growth, incl. impact on environment, and inequality of services.

Roles of SRC: research, techn. assis., special projects, monitoring, information.

D. What some other State Councils have done?

1. South Carolina — hunger + food programs; monitoring of welfare; monitoring of justice. Put pressure on for change but never lose access.
2. Mississippi — fewer resources; hostile atmosphere. But keep pressure on — issues as they arise — health, jails, danger.

E. To reflect on today

1. Injustice and discr. continues throughout our society + we need to challenge it at every opportunity.

2. We need to challenge not only in court, but at every level of action — e.g. state + local policy. This means helping citizens understand policies and their impact, and have backup facts to act. Problem of influencing legis.

3. Help build independent comm. institutions:
   (a) CDC — Hancock — Note clout.
   (b) Citizens action ctrs in Charlotte,
   (c) Day care, etc.
   (d)

4. Extend network for change — is it dependent only on local org., but on coalitions of all kinds?

III — State Councils

A. Your roles can be research and information, tech. assist., demonstration projects, monitoring, constituency building.

B. To do so, you must:
   (1) Determine need. Is there a need for a state-wide org. to play these roles, roles of a scope no other org. is playing. Cf. Labor, NAACP, political parties. Is the need more at local levels or in area of state and nat'l policy as it affects local communities.

B. Nature of org. — nonprofit; membership.

C. Resources — are they there:

1. Dues + gifts — cite Va. Council 10 years ago.
2. Foundations
3. Public funds
4. Working w/ org. with resources — e.g. universities
5. Help from SRC —

D. Leadership —

E. A strategy

1. If need there, committed leadership and some to start, there are indispensable
   a. Some resources to get off the ground, preferably from Va.
   b. A staff person familiar with how to play these roles in a quasi-political atmosphere
   c. One or two issues which are real and can develop support + interest, and respond to need.

2. Approach
   a. Don't be doctrinaire in your independence. Keep access to the people who can influence change.

b. Don't Tour-extend financially.

c. Pick issues which can involve a constituency broader than your own.

1973

ANNUAL FALL MEETING

NEWCOMB HALL, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

214 EAST CLAY STREET

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

PROGRAM

HOST: Charlottesville-Albemarle Council on Human Relations

Sat., Sept. 22

12:45 P.M. Registration

1:00 P.M. LUNCHEON MEETING

Presiding	Ms. Ruth Harvey Charity President of V.C.H.R.
Opening Remarks	
Greetings	Charlottesville-Albemarle Council on Human Relations
Invocation	The Rev. Ed. Meeks Gregory Treasurer of V.C.H.R.
Informal Introductions	Ms. Annabel H. Seidman Vice-President of V.C.H.R.
Introduction of Speaker	Ms. Ruth Harvey Charity President of V.C.H.R.
SPEAKER	Mr. George H. Esser, Jr. Executive Director - SRC
Announcements	Ms. Barbara Y. Howard Chairman, Program Comm.

* * * *

EMERGENCY BOARD MEETING

* * * *

6:30 P.M. BANQUET

Presiding.....	Ms. LaVerne Byrd Smith Vice-President V.C.H.R.
Invocation	The Rev. W. C. Brooke Founding President VCHR
Greetings	Charlottesville-Albemarle Council on Human Relations
Installation of Officers	The Rev. Curtis W. Harris Outgoing Exec. Director
Presentations and Tribute	Ms. Ruth Harvey Charity President of V.C.H.R.
Introduction of Speaker	Ms. Rubye Clayton Walker VCHR State Board Member
SPEAKER	Hon. George C. Rawlings, Jr. Nat'l. Democratic Comman.

Announcements

Adjournment

VCHR FOUNDING MEMBERS, OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND STAFF

FEBRUARY 22, 1955 ------ SEPTEMBER 22, 1973

Founding Members:

Mrs. Theodore F. Adams
Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
The Rev. W. C. Brooke
Mr. Roland D. Ealey
Dr. J. M. Ellison
*Dr. Thomas H. Henderson
Mr. M. C. Martin
Dr. J. Kenneth Morland
Dr. J. Rupert Picott
Dr. Harry W. Roberts
Miss Susie Peach Foster
*Dr. Gordon B. Hancock

First Officers:

The Rev. W. C. Brooke, Roanoke ---------- President
The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Petersburg ---------- Secretary

Other Presidents:

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*Dr. Thomas H. Henderson
The Rev. Dr. A. N. Brown, Jr.
Mr. David H. Scull
Mr. M. C. Martin
Mr. Carl E. Auvil
Mrs. Ruth Harvey Charity

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Mr. Paul M. Riling
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Mrs. Dorothy Michael (Asst.)
The Rev. Heslip M. Lee
Mr. Ocie Lee Smith (Assoc.)
*Mr. Henry L. Caravati (Acting)
The Rev. Robert Lee Combs
Mr. Bailey G. Wharton (Acting)
Mr. Frank T. Adams, Jr.
The Rev. Curtis W. Harris

Other Staff:

Mrs. Jean Gilpin ---------- Secretary
Mrs. Laura M. Lee ---------- Office Manager
Mrs. Roberta B. McLarty ---------- Office Manager
*Mr. Henry L. Caravati ---------- Development
Mr. Gregory E. Shinert ---------- VE JOB
*Mr. Abner E. Lee ---------- Employment
Miss Mary D. Finch ---------- Extension
Miss Pat Knight & Mr. Bobby Doctor ---------- Youth & College
Messrs. Al Kassabian & William R. Miller --------- Legal Counsel

*Deceased

Other Officers:

1956:	W. Carroll Brooke	President
	John M. Ellison	First V-P
	Sarah Patton Boyle	Second V-P
	Wilson M. Brown	Treasurer
	Wyatt Tee Walker	Secretary
1958:	Hubert S. Beckwith	President
	*Thomas H. Henderson	First V-P
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	Ms. B. A. Makielski	Secretary
	*J. K. Higdon	Treasurer
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	J. Kenneth Morland	First V-P
	James C. Brewer	Second V-P
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1963:	Dr. A. N. Brown, Jr.	President
	Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr.	First V-P
	Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss	Second V-P
	Dr. E. B. Henderson	Vice-President
	Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Marmion	Vice-President
	Dr. Harry W. Roberts	Secretary
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	M. C. Martin	Vice-President
	Dr. Edna M. Colson	Secretary
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	Mrs. Carolyn Worrall	First V-P
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	Ms. George E. Mattus	Vice-President
	Hon. Henry E. Howell, Jr.	Vice-President
	Dr. Edna M. Colson	Secretary
	Dr. J. Rupert Picott	Treasurer

*Deceased

Other Officers (cont'd.)

1968	Mr. Carl E. Auvil	President
	Mrs. Carolyn Worrall	First V-P
	Mr. John A. Lapp	Vice-President
	Ms. George E. Mattus	Vice-President
	Ms. Lyles M. Jones	Secretary
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	Henry E. Howell, Jr.	Vice-President
	Ms. Nellie McLeod	Vice-President
	Ms. George E. Mattus	Vice-President
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1970:	Ms. Ruth Harvey Charity	President
	Robert Merkel	Vice-President
	Hon. L. Douglas Wilder	Vice-President
	Ms. Annabel H. Seidman	Vice-President
	Ms. Ruby Clayton Walker (Resigned)	Secretary
	Ms. Naomi H. Pharr	Secretary
	Wallace Bless	Treasurer
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	Hon. L. Douglas Wilder	Vice-President
	Ms. Annabel H. Seidman	Vice-President
	Ms. LaVerne Byrd Smith	Vice-President
	Ms. Barbara Y. Howard	Secretary
	The Rev. Ed. Meeks Gregory	Treasurer

* * * *

Sources of Support for Special Purposes:

Catholic Diocese of Richmond, Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty, General Convention Special Program of Episcopal Church, Inter-religious Foundation for Community Organization, Lynch Foundation, Ottinger Foundation, United Presbyterian Church, Ford Foundation, Field Foundation, William C. Whitney Foundation, Womack Foundation, Foundation for Voluntary Service, National Methodist Church, and Southern Regional Council, etc.

OUTSTANDING VCHR PROJECTS

Court Observer Program
Co-sponsored by ACLU, NAACP and VCHR
Investigator - Ms. Isabelle Katz
Law Students Civil Rights Research Counsil

Frederick Douglass Fellowship in Journalism
Co-sponsored by the Afro-American Newspapers and VCHR
Director - Frank T. Adams

Homeward Bound (Veterans Assistance Program)
First effort made by a community organization in Virginia.
Campaign Chairman - Honorable Armistead L. Boothe

Multi-Ethnic Textbook Study
Louis Brenner, Chairman of VCHR Education Committee and
Ms. Lewis Timberlake, Book Consultant.

ParaMedical Training Research
Co-sponsored by Episcopal Church USA and the VCHR
Director - Benjamin Ragsdale

People, Religion and A Changing Virginia
Sponsors - VCHR and responsible statewide religious leaders
Director - The Rev. Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.

Prince Edward County Free School
An educational crash program contributing to restoration of public schools.

Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR) of Virginia
Initiated by Va. Council of Churches, VCHR & Va. Chaplain Service
Director - Jay Worrall
VCHR Board Representative - Ms. Hilda Y. Warden

Racial Imbalance in State Employment
Investigator - Paul C. Garrett - Law Student, Univ of Virginia
Intern - Law Students Civil Rights Research Council

VCHR Education Project (Citizens' Center for Quality Education)
Sponsored by VCHR and funded by Department of H.E.W.
Director - Ms. Dolores B. Robinson

VEJOB Consulting Service (Consulting Service for Employers)
Director - Gregory E. Shinert

Virginia Community Development Organization (VCDO) - The Assemblies
Sponsors - VCHR & Va. Conference for Christian Concern of Methodist Church.
Director - Donald Anderson

Wise-Dickerson Research Project (Appalachia)
Co-sponsor - Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia
Director - R. Baldwin Lloyd

TO PEOPLE LOVERS WITH LOVE

The Virginia Council on Human Relations, through its founding members, past and present officers and members of the board of directors, executive directors and staff, has made an effective mark on the Virginia scene during its 18 years of fighting for equal opportunity for all.

Measured by what they chose to do and how successful they were, the Virginia Council on Human Relations, through dedicated persons, has had successes and failures, but above all dramatic changes were brought about in our Commonwealth.

Their contributions to the principles of freedom and justice need not await the recording of history. They are here and now. The cause of equality for all Virginians has progressed through reason, hard work and unswerving dedication in a battle to which they were and are committed.

These great Virginians, dedicated to brightening the lives of disadvantaged minorities in the face of discrimination and adversity, have fought to make Virginia a society truly responsive to all its citizens. Virginia is richer for their courageous work.

I am proud to have been a small spoke in the wheel of progress and only hope that Virginians will continue to support these outstanding goals and programs initiated by our state's dynamic leaders through the Virginia Council on Human Relations, for these programs will continue to contribute lastingly to the brotherhood of all Virginians. In paying tribute to them, we accept their challenge to follow their inspired example.

Roberta B. McLarty

EMERGENCY BOARD MEETING
VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
AT CHARLOTTESVILLE

September 22, 1973

1:00	Opening
1:25	Keynote Remarks
1:50	Order of Business

AGENDA

Minutes of Last Meeting

Report of Executive Finance Committee

Report of Executive Operations Committee

Report of Office Manager

Old Business: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

New Business: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Other Items: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Installation of Officers

Adjournment

1. Close out office
2. Sell equipment
3. Give archives to U. of Va.
4. Get a post office box.
5. Out of proceeds, pay bills + salaries
6.

VCHR FINANCIAL STATEMENT - 1973

INCOME:

Memberships:	January	$212.50	
	February	85.50	
	March	238.50	
	April	447.50	
	May	519.50	
	June	40.00	$1,543.50
Contributions:	January	$431.11	
	February	67.00	
	March	155.00	
	April	933.00	
	May	229.50	
	June	66.50	1,882.11
Buffet:	January	$1,613.00	
(Northern Va.)	February	290.00	
	June	40.00	1,943.00
Telethon			3,010.00 = Bad Ck. $10*
Special Contributions			3,280.00
SRC			7,000.00
VCHR Education Project			3,982.68
Board Luncheon			30.00
Annual Meeting			423.50
Council Refunds			52.00
Total Income			$23,146.79
Less June Deposit			302.50
			$22,844.29
			10.00 = Bad Check*
Total Per May Report Circulated			$22,845.29

VCHR DISBURSEMENTS - 1973

Bond Premium	$ 86.00
Postage	158.70
Telephone	661.60
Travel	77.50
Salaries	8,818.23
Taxes, Penalties and Interest	8,713.13
Rent and Parking	862.70
Supplies	405.11
Machine Rental	283.88
Auditor	200.00
Buffet	513.00
Telethon	757.70
Printing	220.39
Annual Meeting	567.24
Miscellaneous	13.43
Total Disbursements	$ 22,338.61

Total 1973 Income	$ 23,146.79
Balance from 1972	77.07
	$ 23,223.86
1973 Disbursements	22,338.61
Balance - June 30, 1973	$ 885.25

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 1973

ACCOUNTS OUTSTANDING

Salaries: Harris	$4,333.32	
McLarty	3,750.00	$8,083.32
Payroll Taxes for the above		890.00
Rent and Parking		300.00
Telephone (Estimate)		110.00
Xerox		500.00
Postage Meter		24.00
Taxes		500.00
Miscellaneous		25.00
Total		$10,432.32

Sept. 22, 1973

File

Arlington Council on Human Relations

cooperating with the
VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
and the
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

P. O. Box 7093
Arlington, Virginia 22207

4700 25th St. N
Arlington Va 22207
25 September 1973

To Ruth Charity
MaryAnn Mattus
Jay Worrall
and George Esser

Here is a draft of a possible letter to our mailing list to carry out the decision of our meeting on Saturday.

I decided Sunday that I should try, before I got emmeshed in other affairs, to try my hand at the appeal for funds to meet our debt. The attached is the result.

It seems to me that, to be effective, we should try to get the appeal out as soon as possible. But this will necessitate the copying of our list by the Southern Regional Council and the subsequent mailing, before the Postal system gets its increase!

I assume that Happy Lee's visit to Richmond will expedite the utilization of the list.

One thought has occurred to me in connection with the mailing. It seems to me that it might help if SRC could enclose one of its leaflets with the mailing.

I personally would appreciate receiving a set of the pamphlets which SRC has issued recently. I think it might give us some useful ideas before our October meeting in Richmond.

Any comments on this text would reach me more expeditiously if sent to my home address as typed above. Also, I hope that George Esser will send me the pamphlets!

I hasten to add that the ideas enclosed are predicated on the hope that we can find some new and younger characters to carry on!

Bernard Wiesman

A democratic association of people who share the concern that those of different races, colors and creeds come to a better understanding of one another, based on a respect for the inherent worth and dignity of every human being. The Council draws its membership from citizens of Arlington County.

Offender Aid and Restoration
OAR of the United States, Inc.
414 4th Street, N.E.
Charlottesville, Va. 22901
804/295-0089

George Esser.

October 17, 1973

SUMMER ENDS AND FALL BEGINS

As Summer ends and Fall begins the people settle into community life. Across America a variety of groups, committees and clubs meet to review their community concerns for the year ahead.

Here in Virginia, groups of citizens are meeting State-wide to discuss a new kind of concern--concern for the prisoners of the local jails. For a hundred years, these jails have not changed because of public apathy. They have been warehouses of human despair, schools for crime, the most unsatisfactory and counter-productive of the whole spectrum of America's public, tax-paid institutions.

That apathy is ending now, in Virginia. Slowly and surely, the jails are changing, becoming true correctional institutions where earnest efforts are underway to correct, restore and help the prisoners.

This is OAR's mission. We aim to keep on keeping on, until the principle of community involvement, interest and concern for a true correctional system, covers the country.

We welcome your help and support in this great undertaking.

Sincerely,

Jay Worrall

Jay Worrall

enclosures/2

Ruth L. Harvey
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
453 SOUTH MAIN ST.
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA 24541

RES. PHONE 793-5751

BUS. PHONE 793-5751
793-8912

File

November 21, 1973

Mr. George H. Esser, Jr.
Executor Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of November 15, 1973, and the kind words you had to say.

Indeed you may count on me in the coming months to do what I can as we work together to meet the needs of our region.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from Bernard Wiesman, which is self explanatory.

Bernie is one of our faithful members and has a very active Council in Arlington. I am sure he would make good use of the requested materials.

May I thank you for a very helpful and informative annual meeting.

Very truly yours,

Ruth Harvey

(Miss) Ruth L. Harvey

RLH/paj

Enclosure
Letter dated 9/25/73

Offender Aid and Restoration

OAR of the United States, Inc.

414 4th Street, N.E.
Charlottesville, Va. 22901
804/295-0089

January 2, 1974

George Esser.

PROGRESS TOWARD A BETTER PENAL SYSTEM

1973 YEAR END REPORT

"Prisons which serve mainly as crude places of incarceration, in which men and women are further embittered and degraded, contribute as surely to crime as do slums [and] hopelessness."

- Ellis MacDougall
  Georgia Director of Corrections

"It is time for someone to shout: 'STOP! This [jail system] is crazy. It does not work. It is a disaster!'"

- Patrick Murphy
  New York City Police Commissioner

"Citizen concern and participation in the area of offender rehabilitation are of crucial importance ...Our past and current methods of assigning trouble makers to the responsibility of State agency has not been successful. What is needed is local concern and responsibility..."

- Wisconsin Citizens Task Force
  on the State Criminal Justice System

OAR is a program to change the jail and prison system through citizen involvement. We started out in Virginia three years ago with the understanding that if OAR worked successfully in the jails of Virginia, we would then spread the concept nation-wide.

Heading into 1974, the OAR staff in six Virginia communities have trained 860 volunteers who in turn have helped over 4,000 men and women in the local jails to help themselves. And not only have the forgotten men and women in the jails benefited from the volunteers' efforts. The jails themselves reflect the volunteers' sustained interest. Earnest new correctional efforts are underway in each of the jails, such as adult education classes, improved living conditions, group counseling and the like. Also, there is growing evidence that the voice of this corps of citizens is being heard at the State level, for Virginia's leaders are discussing more and more the need for correctional change.

-over-

James Howard, Director of the Virginia State Division of Corrections, wrote recently: "OAR is one of the best things that has happened to Virginia's correctional system in many, many years."

On August 29, 1973, 28 people from five states met in Washington D.C. to discuss plans for a nation-wide OAR program. A steering committee was formed that night, representing Georgia, Maryland, New York, North Carolina and Virginia, the Joint Strategy and Action Committee, the National Association of Christians and Jews, American Friends Service Committee and the American Bar Association.

The Steering Committee has met five times since August. OAR of the United States has been incorporated and now organizers in Maryland, New York and North Carolina are spreading the word of Offender Aid and Restoration in those three States. Over $50,000 has been granted for OAR of New York City, soon to be established, and steering committees in North Carolina and Maryland are creating a structure for change in the States' correctional systems, through OAR.

In 1974, we will establish firm OAR programs in the three new States and will continue expansion in Virginia. In future years we will keep on keeping on, until there is a national constituency for jail and prison change.

With your help it can be done.

Jay Worrall

Jay Worrall
Director

Enclosure

Same letter to Leonard Strelitz, Edgar A. Prichard, David B. Kinney, Charles Horne, John D. Schrott, Jr.

February 28, 1974

Mr. H. Lee Kanter
1106 One Main Plaza East
Norfolk, Virginia 23510

Dear Mr. Kanter:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Henry Howell, and perhaps a little background will be in order.

As you may know, for a quarter century after World War II, the Southern Regional Council was the major bi-racial organization of Southerners concerned with social justice and civil rights. More recently it has revised and expanded its program, with concern not only for those traditional issues, but also those which are so important to the region in the 1970's - education, health, housing, tax reform, economic policies to reduce poverty and consumer protection.

In December, Heslip (Happy) Lee of the Southern Regional Council staff, once Executive Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, invited his old friend Henry Howell to give the annual dinner address for the South Carolina Council on Human Rights, a statewide organization who once focused on human relations, but now concentrating on more immediate problems of social and economic justice. Happy and I had some good conversations with Henry at that time, and thereafter Henry invited several of his Virginia friends to meet with us at the cottage of Sydney and Frances Lewis at Virginia Beach on February 3rd. Our purpose was to explore how a statewide organization could be established in Virginia to focus attention, through research and various forms of action, on the kinds of issues that have priority with Virginians, including the kinds of issues that featured the recent campaigns in your state.

Interest on the part of those present on February 3rd was high, and there was unanimous agreement that ways should be vigorously pursued to keep those issues bearing on social and economic justice and consumer protection before the people of the state.

Henry Howell has asked me to send you and a few others some materials on (1) the program of the Southern Regional Council and (2) the program of the South Carolina Council on Human Rights, materials we discussed at Virginia Beach. These are illustrative only, and if an organization were established in Virginia, we would anticipate that the Virginia organization would select issues having priorities in your state.

After you have had a chance to examine the materials, we hope that we might have an early opportunity to discuss with you the work of the Southern Regional Council and the potential for an independent program in Virginia. I understand that Henry Howell is going to try to set up an opportunity for a small group, including yourself, to meet again and pursue these items.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call or write me or Happy Lee of our staff.

Cordially,

George H. Esser, Jr.
Executive Director

The Lynch Foundation
P. O. Box 607
Springfield, Virginia 22150

March 5, 1974

Mr. Happy Lee
Southern Regional Council
52 Fairlie Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Happy:

The Lynch Foundation is very much interested in helping the economically deprived people of Virginia. I have been thinking of our meeting in Virginia Beach, and have been wondering if our Foundation might help in some way on a matching basis. Of course, I cannot speak for the Board, but if I had a proposal, I would be happy to submit it to them.

Whenever you are in the Washington Area why don't you stop by?

Sincerely yours,

Ed Lynch

Edwin Lynch

EL:js

DRAFT

A PROGRAM FOR RECLAIMING PERSONS IMPRISONED IN CHARLOTTESVILLE AND ALBEMARLE COUNTY

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* In preparation.

DRAFT

A PROGRAM FOR RECLAIMING PERSONS IMPRISONED IN CHARLOTTESVILLE AND ALBEMARLE COUNTY

THE PROBLEM

Every year the courts of our community commit about 2,400 persons to our jails -- over 1,700 commitments a year to the Charlottesville City Jail on Brown Street and almost 700 to the Albemarle County Jail behind the Elks Club on High Street.

These thousands of people and their place in the community may be seen from two points of view:

- In one sense, they represent the reason for the Community's increasing crime problem. Many of them are "repeaters" and some have been jailed as many as 40 times. Something effective must be done about these jailed persons purely as a matter of social defense.
- In a second sense, they and their unfortunate dependents represent the center core of our "hard core" poor. There are few representatives of the comfortably-fixed and well-to-do among them. In the mass they are outside the mainstream of community life, frustrated and embittered. The lives of those who return to jail again and again are being wasted. If we truly believe in the Christian principle that we are our brother's keepers, we must help them to help themselves.

The supervisors of our jails -- the Charlottesville City Sergeant and the Albemarle County Sheriff - are conscientious men who are doing their best. Nevertheless, they do not now have the means to do anything corrective or constructive for their prisoners. When a man is locked up in one of our jails there is nothing for him to do generally speaking but to sit there in idleness and boredom.

Congressman Richard H. Poff of Virginia's Fifth District, who is certainly not soft on the matter of coddling criminals, put the picture accurately in one of his 1970 Reports from Washington. In this Report, Mr. Poff declares that our jails are not fulfilling their corrective function. "Too often the function of our jails...is not corrective but custodial, not constructive but destructive, not rehabilitative but debilitative," Mr. Poff said.

TOWARD A SOLUTION

The citizens and church members of this community have a record of helping the under-dog. Charlottesville-Albemarle was one of the first Virginia communities to form a Mental Health Association in aid of mentally distressed people. Our pre-schools and day care centers for poor children --Trinity, Janie Porter Barrett, Hope House, the Church Womens Pre-School, Union Run Center at Shadwell and W. D. Wall Center at Esmont -- all were made possible by the volunteered efforts of concerned people. The Rescue Squad, Camp Faith, University of Virginia Hospital Auxiliary, the Sertoma Club's Clothes Closet, the Legal Aid Society, Recording for the Blind, Holy Comforter Low Cost Housing Association -- are other examples. When a way to keep the disadvantaged people in this community has been perceived here, something effective has been done about it.

Since this is so, why have we done nothing about our jails, which operate today just about as they did 100 years ago? The leading reason, we suggest is public ignorance. As things stand now, the public at large has no way of knowing what the jails are like. Our two jails are open to visitors only 15 minutes a week -- and then only to a restricted few.

This state of affairs prevails not only here but in nearly all of America's 4,000-odd jails. By and large, with few exceptions, they are public, tax-supported institutions that the public knows nothing about. As a result, and as Mr. Poff points out, the jails are destructive and debilitative places which adversely affect <u>millions</u> of lives.

Beginning in the 1960's, however, the citizens of a few widely-scattered communities across the nation have suceeded in tearing the veil between the public and the jails. In Bucks County, Pennsylvania; Royal Oak, Michigan; and Denver, Colorado, citizens acting in support of the courts and the jail authorities have suceeded in transforming their local correctional systems.

The breakthroughs accomplished in these communities through trial and error, provide a point of departure for an effective program here.

We will try to establish a program here that will work so well that it will set an example for communities across Virginia and the South in upgrading their jails.

STRATEGY

Attacking the Root - There are many possible points of departure for this program to change our jails. We might think in terms of better jail structures, or an adult education program for the prisoners, or job training, or more constructive kinds of prisoner employment, or better medical service or providing jail libraries - all of these are needed. However, we do not believe that we can attack the root of the problem in these ways.

Otis L. Brown, Director of Virginia's Department of Welfare and Institutions gave a speech in Richmond in December 1968 titled "Where Do We Go From Here in Rehabilitation?" Mr. Brown suggested what the root of the problem is in this speech, saying --

> 'To help people to help themselves' is becoming a very real motto in our system. The greatest area of rehabilitation can come not in teaching the trades to a person, not in teaching him to read and write and do arithmetic, but in teaching a man to become motivated, and to instill in him self-pride and self-interest in doing the job. This is the greatest accomplishment...

Otis Brown's insight is reinforced by this thought of Richard C. Cabot --

> Why should this (jail) regime reform anyone? In my experience there are few tougher and more unyielding structures in the world than bad habit. It does not change as the result of a few months of forced, unpaid and unpalatable labor...So far as I have seen such reforms or heard of them from others, there has been at least one necessary condition -- that someone should come to know and to understand the man in so intimate and friendly a way that he comes to an understanding of himself and the world he lives in.

Brown and Cabot both dug deep into the problem of human regeneration, and each suggested, you notice, the futility of outward pressure and the invaluable worth of contact with an understanding, warm personality. Walter Thomas, chaplain at the Virginia State Penitentiary, when asked in February, 1970 what he would do with 50 volunteers to help him, replied thoughtfully --

> Most of these guys -- the prisoners -- are isolated, rejected, They need a human contact, someone to listen to them and treat them with respect. To call a man by his name is to identify him, respect him. Along with dignity, you must talk with a man about his choices, the decisions he has to make. You mustn't take on his concerns or try to make his choices for him -- an inmate must be his own concern. The first thing a volunteer must do is to get away from the idea of producing or doing something -- the volunteer is somebody to be with -- the volunteer brings life into limbo -- he is a sounding board with whom the prisoner can shape his expectations, vent his frustrations, define his goals, declare that he is <u>somebody</u>.

<u>Pilot Phase</u> - What we will first do then is to recruit about 30 concerned, mature and warmly outgoing men and women from the community to interact as human contacts with the inmates of our two jails. We will --

Train these volunteers intensively in three consecutive evenings.

Swear them in as volunteer counselors for a one-year period, at a courtroom ceremony, on the day following their training.

Assign them on a one-to-one basis to work with specific prisoners (or on a one-prisoner-to-two-counselors basis, in some cases, as discussed below), and

Hold monthly meetings where the volunteers can meet together with a seasoned professional to exchange experiences and work out ways to solve specific problems.

That is to say, we will set out in an organized way to provide the "one necessary condition" that offenders must have in order to change their life styles.

From Pilot Phase to Ongoing Program - A force of 30 volunteers can serve only a small part of the community's jail population, and we will regard the first three months of their work as a pilot, or fact-finding effort.

Three months after the pilot group is formed, we will plan to train and launch a second group of volunteers, first adjusting the training program, the volunteers' guidelines and other program aspects in terms of lessons learned by the pilot group during the first 90 days. Thereafter, we will hold three-day basic training programs for new volunteers at regular intervals -- perhaps monthly or every two months, depending on how much community interest this program develops, and on the capacity of our staff to supervise volunteers.

WHO ARE THE OFFENDERS?

There are not many reliable statistics to be found concerning jail inmates. However, we believe that it is important for us at the outset to try

to get as true an idea as possible about the backgrounds of the offenders we will help.

The Jail Inmate Statistics shown at Attachment A represents an attempt to pull together the needed information. Here are 14 facts of value to us that emerge from the statistics --

More offenders are in their 20's than in any other age group.

More than nine out of ten are males.

About two-thirds are white.

Most come from broken homes.

Most have some high school education but few have diplomas.

About one in ten is mentally retarded and two in ten are on the borderline of retardation.

Nearly two out of five (38%) were unemployed when they got into trouble.

Nearly all have training only for unskilled or semi-skilled jobs.

Three out of four earn less than $5,000 a year.

About half are unmarried. Two in five have children.

Most are unsettled as to residence, and have put down few roots in their neighborhoods.

Most claim some religious preference.

Most have been in repeated trouble with the law.

Alcohol was a part of the reason why about three out of ten are currently in jail.

THE VOLUNTEERS

Qualifications of Volunteers - Based on past responses to community needs by the citizens of Charlottesville and Albemarle County, we believe that a goodly number of people will want to help in this program. We do not believe, though, that any and all comers can be accepted, and applicants will be screened carefully. We propose these criteria for accepted applicants:

Evidence of stability, balance and integrity.

Reasonable maturity -- volunteers must be at least 20 years old.

A quality of empathy and sympathy.

Able to give of themselves without fear -- as the frustrations suffered by prisoners sometimes result in irrational actions.

Other desirable attributes of volunteers are suggested by a study of volunteers who worked successfully with offenders in the Denver County (Colo) Volunteer Project. The study was conducted by sociologists of the University of Colorado during fall 1967. It indicated that successful volunteers are likely to be close to the offenders assigned to them in terms of age and of social class. A study of the statistics at Attachment A in relation to the Denver findings indicates that we must try especially hard to recruit volunteers in or close to their 20's and volunteers from the blue collar class.

The study also suggests that successful volunteers tend to have small families or no families (although another similar study indicates that married volunteers are better than single ones); and have few voluntary associations. (Could it be, speculated the Denver report writers, that with large families and many outside activities volunteers don't have the time to spend with the offender that is required for a successful adjustment?)

The statistics at Attachment A also show that about 91 of every 100 persons entering our local jails are males, so that most of our volunteers may well be males. However, in appropriate cases where the offender is a male family head, we propose to assign two volunteers, a man and a woman as a team, with the woman volunteer assigned as the "outside" team member to work with the offender's family at home. This arrangement increases the need for female volunteers. Also, it may prove wise to assign older women volunteers to work with certain young male offenders. (Melvin S. Heller, writing in the Prison Journal for August 13, 1968, states that the ability of a (male)

inmate to establish an appropriate relationship with a female, prior to his release from prison, may indicate that he is ready for parole).

Further, it can be foreseen that black volunteers will be at a premium. Although some 35 per cent of jail inmates are black, very few members of the black race at this point associate themselves with voluntary activities in Charlottesville.

The Denver study concludes that the volunteer's religion, previous counselling experience and education are not "operative in the relationship" between volunteer and offender. However, a study of volunteers in Boulder, Colorado, working only with juvenile offenders, concludes that well-educated volunteers are more effective than less educated ones in that program. We will see about that.

Recruiting - Our recruiting efforts at the outset will consist of personal contacts by our board members with individuals known to meet the qualifications we have established for volunteers. We believe that recruitment in this way of 30 people for the pilot phase of the program will establish a broad base of community awareness of the need for volunteers. Upon this base we can build contacts with our community's sub-units -- churches, service organizations and industries. The efforts of our active volunteers to recruit their friends should be as effective as our formal recruiting efforts.

We do not favor enlisting volunteers for open-ended periods of time, reasoning that it is unrealistic to expect a person to commit himself endlessly to such an expenditure of energy. Our plan is to enlist volunteers for one-year periods. Good volunteers who feel a continuing urge to serve at the end of their year can re-enlist.

A clear and complete written job description (Attachment B) will be given to each volunteer when he is accepted. The job description is intended to convey the challenge, opportunities and rewards that this program offers

to each volunteer; the obligations that he is taking on when he enters the program; and the difficulties and frustrations he can expect. These things must be well known to him at the outset.

The volunteer receives pay for his services, not in a monthly pay check but in the form of satisfaction and growth through meaningful experience. As such, we have the right to insist on certain basic requirements and standards. Acceptance of the job description by the volunteer, completion of the application form (Attachment D), and the give-and-take of screening constitutes the development of a job contract between our program and the volunteer, clarifying for both parties their rights and obligations in pursuit of a common purpose. This "contract" will help the volunteer to understand that he is not casually filling in a few hours of leisure time, but is taking on an important responsibility.

The Albemarle County Jail is used by Fluvanna, Greene, and Madison Counties as well as Albemarle County for commitment of misdemeanants. In any given year about 690 offenders from Albemarle County are committed to this jail, 60 from Fluvanna, 30 from Greene and 60 from Madison. Also the Eighth Regional Juvenile and Domestic Court which this program will serve (see page) deals with juvenile probationers from Charlottesville plus all of the four counties named above. We will try to recruit at least one volunteer from each of the three outlying counties for the pilot program.

Training - The three purposes of our training program are --

1. To give each volunteer -- before he begins work -- the confident feeling that he knows what is to be done and how to do it.
2. To make it clear to each volunteer from the start, that he belongs in a vitally important enterprise, an adventure in up-grading our community, not cut-and-dried. Our movement needs his insights and findings for improving the program, as we -- volunteers, offenders and staff -- move ahead.

3. To provide regular opportunities for "feed-back" -- where volunteers can vent their frustrations, work out problems, exchange insights and even have a little rewarding fun in the company of like-minded people.

The first two purposes are to be carried out during three successive evenings of basic training, or about eight hours in all. See Enclosure E for the basic training program. The third purpose is to be carried out at monthly meetings on the last Monday evening of the month.

Guidelines - Penologists agree generally that most misdemeanants who wind up in jail suffer from character disorders, brought on by a variety of strains and frustrations in early life and by repeated failure experiences. They lack inward control. They do anti-social irresponsible things because they have no guiding example to follow and no strong life-purpose.

Often inward control can be established by the coming into their lives of a confidence-inspiring person -- someone who can be relied on, someone who will listen patiently and intelligently, who respects the offender and treats him as a decent person, who understands and cares.

The process of establishing inward control begins when a bond develops between the offender and his new friend, the volunteer, to the point where the offender does not want to "let him down." After this desire has developed, the next step -- transferring the desire not to let the volunteer down to not wanting to let himself, the offender, down -- is an easier accomplishment. Thus we go from lack of inward control to objective inward control (I don't want to get into trouble because it would hurt the person I respect) and then to the final goal of subjective inward control (I have my own standards to which I must be true).

In one vitally important sense a volunteer counsellor is in a far better position to help an offender than a judge or a professional probation

officer. As a volunteer, you do not have to represent the law, you do not have to be sternly authoritative, you do not have to deal out punishment. You must be a friend. Let the court and the jailer represent impersonal, frightening authority. You must represent acceptance, understanding, affection and concern.

Working with offenders to bring about a change in attitude, a desire to make good, cannot be reduced to "cookbook" form. Much will always be left to the volunteer's good judgment. The general rules given at Attachment F provide a frame of reference for the volunteer in his efforts to help the offender to help himself. The techniques described on Attachment G suggest specific ways of "reaching" specific offenders.

Obligations of Volunteers - We do not want any volunteer to work more than six hours a month on this program. With few exceptions, a volunteer will have only one offender to work with at any one time.

We want to introduce a good volunteer into the life of the offender as soon as possible after the offender runs afoul of the law. Often the volunteer will go to the offender as soon as the offender learns that he will have to go to jail or prison -- to help him settle his affairs and to make some arrangement so that his family will not be left alone and on their own (this feature of the program was suggested by Otis L. Brown, director of Virginia's Department of Welfare and Institutions -- see Mr. Brown's letter of January 20, 1970.) Once in confinement we want the volunteer to see the offender at least three weeks out of four; and once the confinement ends we want the volunteer to see the offender at least twice a month -- it is hoped that these meetings will be more often than twice a month. However, we do not expect that the meetings will consume more than 4½ hours a month.

We also want the volunteers to attend the monthly "feedback" sessions when all the volunteers will come together. We do not expect these sessions to consume more than 1½ hours monthly.

We will expect each volunteer when he comes to the monthly feedback session, to hand a brief written report (Attachment H) of his progress with his offender, to the Community Service Worker (CSW) who will be coordinating this program. These reports are placed in the offender's file to be a permanent record. If the CSW does not receive the report he will call the volunteer for an oral report.

It is important that the volunteer let the CSW know immediately if the volunteer can no longer meet with "his" offender. It is far better to turn down an assignment than to neglect the offender. Remember, most offenders have been hurt and let down again and again. A poor experience here can have a crushing effect. If you as the volunteer counsellor can't see the offender three weeks out of four while in confinement or twice a month out of confinement, by all means let the CSW know right away. The CSW can then re-assign.

If you have to be relieved temporarily, due to illness, a business trip or something similar, please let the CSW know, and the offender too, so that he will know he is not being ignored by you.

Matching Volunteer with Offender - Obviously, we will not have enough volunteers to work with all the 2,600 offenders who enter our two jails every year -- especially during the pilot phase of our operations. Therefore, we will try to concentrate on two groups of offenders, especially at the program's beginning:

1. First-offenders, especially young first-offenders, who are not "hardened" to the point where bad habits have become ingrained.
2. Isolated and cut-off offenders, who have no families and friends, or whose families have rejected them. These may include a number of older persons.

We believe that the good effects we achieve with these two groups at either end of the spectrum will filter down to the larger center group of offenders. When the "center group" sees that support and concern are available from the community, it is foreseen that a number of them will voluntarily ask for such support for themselves.

Whenever possible, the CSW will give the volunteer his choice among several offenders, rather than forcing him arbitrarily to work with one chosen by the CSW. Also, if the volunteer finds some block in communicating with an offender at first meeting or later, he is to feel free to ask the CSW for a re-assignment.

Generally, the CSW will seek volunteer-to-offender matches as follows --

Between members of the same sex (Mr. Heller's belief that some male offenders need a guiding female relationship will be explored carefully before being put into practice).

With the volunteer at least as old as the offender or, better, a little older. In some cases, where a "father" or "mother" figure appears to be needed, a much older volunteer may be assigned. Such an older volunteer often has the added advantage of being able to mediate for the offender in the community.

With some similarity in interests or avocations.

With the volunteer living conveniently close to the offender.

As close as possible in social class -- although it is foreseen that, as a matter of supply and demand, offenders of lower class origins with a history of failure must often be matched with a successful middle-class volunteer.

Of the same race, although this often will be impossible (one study recently conducted by the University YMCA in Berkeley, Calif., concludes that race is <u>not</u> a significant factor in successful match-

ing of college volunteers with potentially delinquent boys).

When the offender goes to jail with dependents left behind at home, the CSW will usually assign a two-person "inside-outside" team to help both offender and family. The "outside" team member will usually be a woman whose job will be to mediate in family disputes and estrangements; to try to keep the family intact in the crisis time caused by the jailing; to help obtain emergency financial help when needed; to see that the family has a way to get to jail on visiting day; and the like. In these cases the CSW must seek compatibility of the two team-mates as well as a suitable volunteer-to-offender match

RESOURCES

We will enlist a number of resources, some already existing in the community, to keep our volunteer counsellors in the task of restoring offenders to a self-respecting, self-controlling and self-sustaining kind of life.

Volunteers must be prepared to spend considerable time in obtaining such services for their offenders. Appointments must be made, forms must be filled out, formidable officials behind large desks must be interviewed, and hours must be spent in waiting rooms waiting for interviews, in order to obtain the services of some of these agencies. The friendly help and accompaniment of the volunteers will be necessary.

These services include (see Attachment I for names, addresses and telephone numbers) -

Psychiatric Service - Volunteers will find that some offenders are so disoriented from reality that they need more than the reality-level kind of counseling that volunteers are equipped to provide. We will try to arrange for the services of a volunteer psychiatric team to help in such cases.

Emergency Financial Assistance for Newly-Released Prisoners - Some prisoners leave jail penniless and homeless. We will try to gather a small

cash fund where money for a night's lodging, a day or two of meals, bus fare, or the like, can be obtained. We will enlist the services of some separate agency to dole out this money, in order to avoid the embarrassment and strain on a warm relationship that financial obligation sometimes brings.

Education - Often volunteers will determine that offenders should pick up the strands of their broken educations as an important part of rehabilitation. For help with school enrollments, contact the school authorities listed at Attachment I. Enrollment in night adult classes can be arranged through the Community Action Organization which has a no-charge Learning Laboratory in Jack Jouett Annex, and expects soon to install two more such Learning Laboratories in the centers at Shadwell and Esmont. There are also night adult classes at Lane High School(where tuition fees must be paid).

Vocational Training - Some offenders need vocational training in order to obtain work more fulfilling and more suitable to their capacities than dead-end jobs like dishwashing. For training help see the Opportunities Industrialization Center which, hopefully, soon will begin operations in Charlottesville; or the Virginia Employment Commission in Charlottesville which can arrange enrollments in the five State Skill Centers, providing excellent training in 26 kinds of trades and skills from clerical work to welding. The Employment Commission can pay living expenses to enrollees at these Skill Centers.

Mentally retarded and physically handicapped can also obtain suitable vocational training. Contact the Virginia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation on the Charlottesville-Albermarle Sheltered Workshop.

Employment - Try the State Employment Commission. We will also enlist the support of certain major employers in the community in "giving a chance" to ex-prisoners, like David Russell, personnel manager at the General Electric plant on Harris Street.

Some young high school drop-outs 16 through 18 years of age may be enrolled in the Neighborhood Youth Corps. NYC offers a combination of employment, job training and make-up education designed to help the young person resume and complete high school. NYC also will soon begin a summer program for low income high school students who may need income and tutoring help in order to stay in school.

Bonding - We will explore the possibility of obtaining special bonds for ex-prisoners from Bonabond, Inc., or through a special bonding program which, we understand, has been launched by the U.S. Department of Justice. Such bonds encourage employers to hire ex-prisoners.

Health - Some offenders need glasses, dental work or other medical services which they have no money to pay for. See the Charlottesville-Albermarle Health Department and the Health Departments of the three outlying counties; or the Youth and Child Service in Charlottesville.

Alcoholics Anonymous - Note that three offenders in ten get in trouble through excessive drinking (Attachment A, page 33). The local AA chapter meets weekly at St. Paul's Church.

Family Problems - The Family and Child Service is equipped to help when the offender is burdened with family estrangement or problems involving his dependents.

Housing - Finding decent housing for low income persons in this area is very difficult. The housing specialist at the Community Action Organization may be able to help.

Legal Aid - For offenders with legal problems, see the Legal Aid Society.

Clothing - To obtain needed clothing, try the Sertoma Club's Clothes Closet or the Salvation Army.

Day Care - May be needed for pre-school-age children of mothers who must work in order for the family to make ends meet. Janie Porter Barrett Nursery provides such care on a sliding-scale fee basis. The Community Action Organization provides free care on a part-day basis at its three centers in Charlottesville, Keswick and Esmont. So does the Church Womens Pre-School and the Trinity Program.

Welfare Support - Try the appropriate City or County Welfare Department. The Welfare Rights Organization maybe helpful.

In addition to the helping services listed above, we foresee that counselling sessions involving groups of offenders may have a reinforcing psychotherapeutic effect in affording our offenders a new point-of-view. We will seek to establish such group programs in support of this program, in due course.

The group sessions, and all the other services that we are establishing for offenders, are to be extended to the families of offenders in appropriate cases. Where two volunteers are assigned to a case as an "inside-outside team," it will be the job of the "outside" member to bring the offender's dependents in contact with these services.

Finally, we emphasize that the bad habits, the anomie and the despair which bring many people into conflict with the law, are deep-seated and long-standing. We will not be able to correct them in any short time. Based on the experience of local probation officers, it will be necessary to work with offenders for long periods, ranging from six months to a year and longer, before we can feel any confidence that the offender can be left on his own.

RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT FOR VOLUNTEERS

We are confident that we can recruit enough concerned local persons to act as volunteers in aid of our community's offenders. We will face a

more challenging task in inducing the volunteers to stay with the program once they have begun it.

A recent study of 10,000 hospital volunteers indicates that the average length of service of those volunteers is slightly over four years. About 3,500 of the 10,000 volunteers had been on the job regularly for at least five years and 1,400 for over ten years. By contrast, studies of welfare volunteers in Chicago and of volunteers working with juvenile offenders in Boulder, Colo., show that the average length of service of those volunteers was only nine months.

We intend to work with our volunteers in such an enlightened and rewarding way that they will stay with us for long periods. Here are eight policies we will follow for that purpose --

Screen applicants - before the volunteer even joins up we will begin the morale-building process by carefully choosing applicants for acceptance in the program. Our volunteers will know that they are members of an elite group chosen for a difficult and important demonstration program. (See page 34). They will know that this program, growing out from Charlottesville, can result in a major transformation of the corrections system, of law and order and justice, of the very quality of community life -- not only in Charlottesville and Albemarle, but across Virginia and the South.

Shock Proof Volunteers - An important part of training will be to "shock proof" the volunteers against the frustrations and failures which will surely be part of their experience. Other voluntary programs have reported a fairly typical "volunteer slump" that comes three to six months after the volunteer begins work -- sometimes called the six-month-death. The rush of early enthusiasm has worn off and the grim realities of the work are beginning to sink in, while the techniques to handle them have not yet matured. Our trainers will warn against this slump point and our CSW will be prepared to handle it intelligently when it comes.

Define the Volunteer's Task - We will spell out clearly and early just what each volunteer's job is and where the limits of the job lie. His role will be clearly defined (see Attachment B). Our volunteers will not have to work uneasily, in a vague fog. Within the limits, however, we will encourage a maximum of latitude for each volunteer to operate creatively and independently. One limit, which the CSW must observe carefully, is that of demands on the volunteer's time. Volunteers -- even effective and eager ones -- must not be assigned more, or allowed to do more, than they can effectively handle. We ask our volunteers to give only six hours a month, for one year at a time. Volunteer vacations may be needed, to avoid tiredness and staleness. It will usually be appropriate to give the volunteer a breathing shell between ending service with one offender and taking on the next.

Add Richness and Growth to Volunteer's Lives - In these modern times, when families move so often from one community to another, volunteering is one of the few remaining outlets that many people have to make meaningful personal relationships. More and more, mass society is cold and impersonal. The personal bonds that our volunteer will form -- with "his" offenders, with the other volunteers he meets, with the CSW and with court and jail staff members -- will go a long way to make his efforts rewarding. We must do all we can to create a good atmosphere for creation of such friendships; and, closely related, we must treat each volunteer with the warm respect he deserves.

Allied to this friendship motive is the need we all have to identify with a larger meaningful cause, a need to belong to it and to share with others its labor and its triumphs. Identification with the cause involves both giving and receiving, which means that volunteers must receive support from the staff in their work. Volunteers may also look to the CSW and count officials for counsel in their own life problems, and the CSW must be prepared to spend almost as much time with volunteers in this way as in dis-

cussing their work per se.

Some volunteers will join up out of a conscious desire for experience and learning. They will realize that work with offenders will teach them things about the dynamics of human behavior, about crime and delinquency, and the workings of a community, that no course in psychology or sociology can teach them. We will be sure to invite resource people to some of our monthly "feedback" sessions who can structure and reinforce this learning experience.

Foster a Sense of Adventure - Current society seems to expect the still vital though retired person to sit on his hands and rust away. In the world of work, some people are trapped in well-paying jobs that offer little personal challenge. Housewives may be devoted to their families but they too need other outlets. This program offers such an outlet. Our volunteers, while working for free, can be given the opportunity to work more freely -- to relax,create and be warmly innovative. We must give them this opportunity.

We will certainly take our volunteers seriously and will handle this program in an organized manner. However, we will keep in mind that it is possible to be too serious and too organized. We will give the volunteer a chance to relax and enjoy the work, and even a chance to chuckle occasionally -- for work with offenders needs that safety valve. As for organization, and paper work, we will not enmesh the volunteer in it any more than necessary.

Create a True Sense of Belonging - We will make it clear to our volunteers that their insights, suggestions and ideas are wanted and needed, at our monthly meetings or any other time. They are not volunteering merely to carry out cut-and-dried tasks assigned to them. Rather, they are to participate in planning and improving the program as it goes along.

The CSW will always keep his door open for volunteers' visits. He

must cultivate a welcoming atmosphere. Visits for consultations, complaints, suggestions and ideas, discussion of personal problems or purely social calls -- all are welcomed.

The program's office will have a table for use of volunteers and a place where volunteers can pick up messages. Each volunteer will receive an I.D. card when he is sworn in which will be useful to him in dealings with agencies, and a volunteer orientation book.

The CSW is there to offer leadership and to set a dedicated, enthusiastic example. He must also offer constructive, continuing criticism to each volunteer -- correcting as well as approving and congratulating. Undiscriminating, sugary approval does no one any good.

In order to give sufficient support to volunteers, we will be careful not to take on more volunteers than the coordinating staff can handle. As we see it now, one CSW cannot handle more than 40 volunteers (but see pages 24&25 for possible ways to increase this span of control).

Help Volunteers to Prepare for the Helping Professions - Some volunteers will value work in this program as preparation for a profession -- to help them enter such fields as probation and parole work, social work, counselling, special education, psychology or sociology. The CSW will be prepared to write letters of reference to professional schools or to future employers on behalf of such volunteers.

Recognize the Good Work Done by Volunteers - We all need a pat on the back from time to time. The CSW will --

Issue certificates of merit and prepare letters of commendation for leading volunteers.

Hold a Volunteer of the Year recognition party, with the award made by a judge.

Send cards to the volunteers at Christmas or on birthdays.

Maintain a public honor roll of volunteers.

Send a letter of appreciation at the close of a volunteer's service. Good volunteers deserve to leave with a pleasant feeling, and such letters will tend to make them continue as supporters and recruiters in the community.

Like any other good thing, support and recognition can be overdone. We will not spend more time in "the care and feeding" of volunteers than is returned by their service. Over-support will attract the wrong kinds of volunteers, the "joiner for glory" and the "leaner" who need continual support and praise. Working with offenders is not primarily honorary in nature and we will not present it to the public as such.

We will not limit the principle of recognizing good work to the volunteers, but will extend it to cash-paid staff members, to cooperating court and jail employees and to the staff members of other community agencies associated with us in this enterprise.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

The local program that we are proposing here has implications for all of Virginia and for the South. This local program is intended as a pilot effort for an 11-state regional program entitled "A Program for Improving Southern Jails and Prisons." The regional program is being jointly sponsored by the Virginia Council of Churches, the Chaplain Service of the Churches of Virginia and the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Its coordinator is Jay Worrall of Albemarle County. Application for $265,000 to operate the regional program, beginning in Virginia, for a three year period has been made to several private foundations and national church headquarters; and the sponsors have reason to believe that operating funds will be granted in the near future. Our local program then will be the beginning of a movement that is squarely aimed at upgrading jails and prisons across the South.

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Implicit in the purpose of the local program is the eventual formation of a local group or association of citizens who will support the local courts in the courts' efforts to rehabilitate offenders. As things stand now, our jails are public, tax-supported institutions which the public at large knows nothing about. Significantly, the Master Plan for Charlottesville which was prepared by a consulting firm in cooperation with the City Planning Commission in 1959, did not even mention the City Jail. Because of public apathy the deficiencies of our jails, their complete lack of facilities for rehabilitating anyone, are ignored. A "prisoner aid" association in the community will create a consistency for our courts which will act to correct this massively negative and unsatisfactory state of affairs.

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Once firmly established, our corps of volunteer counselors may gain the confidence of our community's judges to the point where they will see fit to commit certain offenders directly to a volunteer counselor's care as "an agent for treatment" instead of jail. This may be especially true of first offenders where there is danger that commitment to jail and to association with confirmed criminal types will hurt, not help, efforts to reform them. Such a development would operate to decrease the jail population, decrease jail costs and enable jail authorities to treat prisoners on an individual basis rather than a mass basis.

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When an organization of concerned citizens is established, it is foreseen that the organization can help to create certain helpful services in the jail itself which presently are non-existent. A testing service (to identify retarded or psychotic offenders, special training needs, etc),

a jail library, religious services on Sunday afternoons, are examples. Perhaps a room in the jail could be set up to be used by community agencies (listed at Attachment I), for bringing their services directly to inmates.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

We will keep the bureaucratic superstructure and the paper work aspects of this program at an absolute minimum -- or simple as possible.

Dr. Ivan Scheier, director of the Boulder (Colo.) Juvenile Delinquency Project, writes "A special pitfall of volunteerism is that there cannot be too much organization, for fear of killing the spontaneity and informal warmth which are the special contributions of volunteers. Ordinarily, bureaucracy is anathema to a volunteer. As the rule book grows, creative ideas grow fewer, warmth cools."

Further, we know of many promising movements which have been stifled steadily-growing requirements for staff to prepare multi-copied reports and adhere to complex regulations. Such movements turn into bureaucracies where staff spends the bulk of working hours writing and shuffling papers, effectively kept from working with clients.

Our objective will be to insure that no more than 20 percent of staff time is spent on administration, and at least 80 percent is devoted to work with clients.

At the outset, this operation will <u>necessarily</u> be simple, because our staff will be limited to one lone Community Service Worker, working with a group of volunteers carefully limited in order to keep the number of volunteers within the capacity of a one-man staff to serve and support them. We will seek to expand the CSW's capacity by the following means:

Assign a number of the volunteers for supervision and support to the Chief Juvenile Officer of the Eighth District Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Such volunteers will work with that Court's

juvenile offenders, will receive training with the main body of volunteers and will attend the monthly feedback sessions.

Arrange with the University of Virginia's Department of Sociology and Anthropology to handle evaluation of the program, to determine how successful it is (see Evaluation, pages 26 & 27).

Obtain the services of a Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollee as an office assistant.

Obtain the services of one or more VISTA volunteers (or similar "national" volunteers through the National Service Secretariat) to work with the CSW.

Ask the Eighth Regional Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court or another local court to provide some secretarial assistance.

The project's CSW will be responsible to an Advisory Board composed of nine local citizens: two each representing our Crime Prevention Commission, local churches and local cooperating agencies (Attachment I) respectively; one being an ex-offender appointed by the Board itself; and two being members-at-large appointed by the Board. (In time, when a functioning "prisoner aid" organization forms, it may be appropriate to have Board members elected by the Association's members.

One Advisory Board member will be appointed to represent Charlottesville-Albemarle on a State-level Board being formed in connection with the Southern regional program described on page 22.

A tentative name for the State-level program is "Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR) of Virginia, Inc." It may be appropriate then to title our local program "OAR of Charlottesville-Albemarle, Inc.

This is an obvious pitfall into which the local OAR program may fall at the beginning. Our City Sergeant and County Sheriff are charged with controlling and disciplining the prisoners in their respective jails as well as rehabilitating them; and the coordinator and volunteers, whose task is to

help the jail supervisors to carry out the job of rehabilitating the prisoners, must not interfere with the supervisor's custodial responsibilities. For this reason the volunteer program must be administered and scheduled completely in accordance with existing jail routine, and the CSW must achieve a cordial working relationship with the custodial staff. The supervisors, on their part, must be prepared to be flexible to the point where they will alter long-standing jail arrangements, in order to take advantage of the enlarged opportunity to treat their prisoners as well as to keep them.

FACILITIES

Officials of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, 190 Rugby Road, Charlottesville, have agreed to provide an office for this project in the Church's administration building. However, if donated office space can be obtained in a location more central to the courts and jails in downtown Charlottesville, it will be appropriate to use the downtown office for the local program and to reserve the Westminster space for administration of the State program.

We will need to furnish the local office only with desks, a table, a few chairs, a file cabinet and supply cabinet, and a typewriter.

EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

It will be important to maintain an on-going evaluation of the program's success in restoring the community's offenders to a self-respecting way of life. Indices of impact--such as lower jail population and recidivism rates, changes in the attitudes of offenders, and, conceivably, changes in community attitudes toward offenders--must be devised. The University of Virginia's Department of Sociology and Anthropology has expressed preliminary interest in designing and conducting such a research program, and the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Justice has expressed preliminary interest in providing research funds.

TIME FRAME

The summer vacation period is not the best time to launch a volunteer effort. We believe at this time that it will be best to prepare for the program during the coming summer months, and to kick off actual operation in the fall. We propose to complete preparations in approximately the following sequence:

Solicit and collect ideas of court officials and other parties at interest, incorporate their corrections and additions in a final edition of this present draft.

CSW takes OAR's basic training program.

CSW opens office and begins work.

Organize Advisory Board.

Beg, borrow, or buy a full set of office furniture and buy office supplies.

Obtain understandings of cooperation from helping community agencies.

Enlist faculty and prepare training materials for initial basic training program.

Stock Volunteer Orientation Booklet and forms for the program (See Attachments B, C, D, and H.)

Recruit volunteers for pilot phase of program.

Provide basic training for pilot phase volunteers.

Begin work with offenders.

BUDGET

Direct costs of the OAR operation in one community will be about $14,000 a year, to include the CSW's pay and travel expense, office supplies, training supplies and the like--to be paid by OAR for the first three years of operations. OAR also will provide training for the CSW and consultative support for all phases of the local OAR program. The community will be expected to provide donated office space and administrative help for the CSW.

By the end of three years of operations, the local program must have demonstrated its value to the community so effectively that it will be continued by local government, by the local United Givers Fund or a similar local source.

JAIL INMATES

Who They Are and What They Have Done

AGE

Under 20 years	= 14 of every 100
20-29 "	= 31
30-39 "	= 20
40-49 "	= 19
50 and over	= 16

SEX

Male	= 91 of every 100
Female	= 9

RACE

White	= 65 of every 100
Black	= 35

PARENTAL BACKGROUND

Parents' Marital Status (during Offender's Early Years)

Married and Living Together	= 30 of every 100
Widowed	= 28
Divorced and Remarried	= 18
Divorced or Separated	= 2
Both Deceased	= 11
Not married	= 11

Parents' Education		Father	Mother
Some Grade School	=	41 of every 100	38 of every 100
Some High School	=	24	16
High School Diploma	=	21	33
Some College	=	14	13

Attachment A

Parents' Income

Under $2,000	= 10 of every 100
$2 - 3,000	= 25
3 - 5,000	= 6
5 - 7,000	= 36
7 -10,000	= 18
Over $10,000	= 5

Parents' Arrest Record

Never Arrested	= 70 of every 100
Once	= 21
Twice	= 4
Three Times	= 2
Four or More	= 3

Age When Misdemeanant Left Parents' Home

Still Living at Home	= 29 of every 100
12 - 16 years	= 21
17 - 19	= 35
20 - 27	= 14
Over 27	= 1

Reason for Leaving Home

Could not get along with parents	= 19 of 71 who left
To seek job or because of job	= 15
Military service	= 14
To go to school	= 3
To go to correctional institution	= 3
Parents' threw him out	= 2
Pregnancy	= 1
Other	= 14

EDUCATION

Still Going to School ?

No	= 95 of every 100
Yes	= 5

Education Thus Far

Some Grade School	= 17 of every 100 (about 12 of 100 cannot read or write)
Some High School	= 62
High School Diploma	= 12
Some College	= 9

INTELLIGENCE (IQ)

Retarded	14 of 100
Borderline	22
Dull Normal	25 (I.Q. of 80 to 89)
Normal	32
Bright Normal	6
Superior	1

Attachment A

EMPLOYMENT

Status

Employed	= 57 of every 100
Unemployed	= 38
In School	= 5

Time Held Present Job

Less Than One Month	= 11 of 57 employed
One to Six Months	= 28
Six Months to One Year	= 9
One to Five Years	= 8
Over Five Years	= 3

Present Level of Occupational Skill

Unskilled	= 27 of 95 out of school
Semi-Skilled	= 43
Service-Low Skill	= 22
Clerical-Low Skill	= 2
Clerical-High Skill	= 1

Military Service

26 of every 100 have been in the service. Of those 26:

14 received honorable discharges

9 received general, undersirable, bad conduct or dishonorable discharges

3 received medical discharges

Present Income

Under $2,000	= 17 of every 100
$2 - 3,000	= 27
3 - 5,000	= 31
5 - 7,000	= 14
7 -10,000	= 10
Over $10,000	= 1

MARRIAGE

Status

Single	= 51 of 100 (but 12 "going steady" and 2 engaged)
Married	= 31
Common Law	= 9
Divorced or Separated	= 8
Widowed	= 1

Number of Marriages to Date

None	= 51 of 100
One	= 41
Two	= 7
Three or more	= 1

Attachment A

Length of Present Marriage

Less than One Month	= 1 of 31
One to Six Months	= 2
Six Months to One Year	= 1
One to Five Years	= 17
Over Five Years	= 10

Number of Children

None	= 60 of 100
One or Two	= 27
Three or Four	= 10
Five or More	= 3

RESIDENCE

Length of Stay at Present Address

Less than One Month	= 9 of 100
One to Six Months	= 31
Six Months to One Year	= 16
One to Five Years	= 27
Over Five Years	= 17

HABITS

70 of 100 use alcohol
7 of 100 use drugs
16 of 100 gamble
94 of 100 claim a church affiliation
60 of 100 participate in one or more social groups

CONFLICTS WITH LAW

Number of Prior Arrests		As a Juvenile	As an Adult
None	=	19 of 100	11 of 69 adults
Once	=	43	11
Twice	=	14	9
Three or Four	=	11	8
Five or More	=	13	30

Prior Probation and Confinement

Was on Juvenile Probation	= 63 of 100
Was Confined as a Juvenile	= 50
Was on Adult Probation	= 32 of 86 adults (20 yrs. & over)
Was Confined as an Adult	= 44

Kinds of Prior Adult Confinement

In county or city jail	= 33 of 44 confined as adult
State Prison	= 7
Federal Pen	= 2
Other, (such as military stockade)	= 2

Attachment A

Present Charge

Drunken behavior	= 33 of 100
Driving violation	= 18
Creating disturbance	= 15
Offense Against Property	= 13
Offense Against Persons	= 11
Other	= 10

Attachment A

Sources

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Attachment A

DRAFT

VOLUNTEER COUNSELOR TRAINING PLAN

Three consecutive evenings - 7:30 to 10:00 P.M. or later

FIRST EVENING

7:30 Community Service Worker - Welcome and general orientation to the program. Background thinking and underlying assumptions. Emphasis on need for interest from all members of group in this new pioneering activity to reclaim wasting lives.

Judge - Orientation to local Court procedures

Judge and CSW - Answer questions from class members

8:10 Showing of movie "The Odds Against," a 30-minute film about a young first offender. It rather nicely suggests the difference that a concerned citizen could make in determining the young man's future.

8:45 U. Va. Professor - An understanding of misdemeanants and felons, with particular emphasis on the psychology of Character Disorder: definition of character -- causes of character disorder -- general characteristics, early signs and specific attitudes of persons frustrated in the satisfaction of fundamental needs.

SECOND EVENING

This entire session is devoted to Counselling the Misdemeanant.

Introduction: The purposeful nature of all behavior -- deviant behavior contrasted with "normal" behavior -- history of treatment of socially deviant behavior -- role of probation officer -- built-in advantage of lay counselors -- importance of a positive relationship, for a person who has never been important to other people.

Attachment E

Basic Concepts of Counselling: Listening and hearing -- empathizing -- letting the offender get to know you -- showing respect -- advice -- holding out expectations -- causing the offender to feel discomfort -- using appropriate language -- use of authority -- timing -- persistence -- using the crisis.

THIRD EVENING

7:30 A showing of the 30-minute movie "The Revolving Door." This movie deals with a misdemeanant offender. It sensitizes the class to the futility of dead time spent in jails and then outlines some alternatives.

8:05 Community Service Worker - A short session on community resources. A listing is handed out of the health, educational and welfare agencies in the Charlottesville-Albermarle community which are relevant to volunteer counselors as they seek out helping services for offenders. Agency services are described verbally in relation to the major problems of misdemeanants: employment, training, education, legal, health, alcoholism, finances.

8:15 City Sergeant, County Sheriff and CSW - Ten minutes on procedural and mechanical matters: jail visiting rules -- reports to court and program coordinator -- function of a two-member counseling team -- problems presented by suspended driver licenses, military enlistments, etc.

8:30 U. Va. Resource Person - The case of Daniel Carter, 22 year old misdemeanant. A typical Pre-Sentence Report is handed out. Having read it, the class breaks up into buzz groups to answer these questions: 1) What are the factors contributing to Mr. Carter's behavior? 2) What evidence is there that Carter is a proper subject for counselling? and 3) What needs to be done to change Carter's behavior? The class then re-convenes and buzz group chairmen form a panel to discuss the case.

Attachment E

9:10 The role of a psychiatrist in appropriate cases -- the role of testing as a tool in understanding the offender -- followed by a class discussion to pull together the various facets of Daniel Carter's case. These questions are asked and class consensus is sought as to -- What course of action should be taken? Is a penalty necessary? Why? What are the goals to be achieved in Mr. Carter's case?

9:40 Role playing -- The instructor plays the role of Mr. Carter and is interviewed by one of the class members in a hypothetical first interview. The class is sensitized through this means to the interviewing process. Upon completion there is a critique and rehash.

* * * * *

At 10:00 P.M. the day following the final training session, formal swearing-in ceremonials are held in the Court Room. The new Counselors are given an oath by one of the judges and inducted as volunteer counselors. At this time they are given an identifying I.D. card and a tour of the court buildings, Eighth Regional office, police and sherriff's offices and city and county jails.

Attachment E

INSIGHTS ON PRISONS AND THE PUBLIC

Now the message that I want to get across is that we cannot simply indict the superintendents, the judges, the probation officers and the other people in the (correctional) system for these tragedies. It is not their system, it is ours. But we must rather indict the American public for its attitude and apathy. . . I think each of us must carry a share of the blame. . .At the very least we must create widespread public awareness of these problems and only then can we expect constructive action.

-Allen C. Hubanks, executive director, Correctional Service of Minnesota, March 1969

. . .corrections too long has been isolated from the mainstream of community activity. The direct contact of the volunteer with the correctional system provides a means of countering this situation. It is not enough simply to increase public understanding through programs of public education. Rather, personal experience with the offender has the capacity to make the volunteer an important participant in correctional work and a supporter of correctional efforts.

-President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967

Corrections would be improved by the increased use of volunteers from the outside community. . .to visit the prisons and establish friendly relations with the inmates. . .The contributions of volunteers will be of inestimable value in the establishment of a sense of personal dignity so hard to achieve in prisons.

-Melvin S. Heller, writing in The Prison Journal, August, 1968

In the Netherlands, probation services have traditionally been provided by private organizations, often religious. . .the number of volunteer workers who are in charge of at least one client is estimated at 4,510. The voluntary workers have a network of individual contacts, enlisting the aid of their churches, trade unions and many other social groups. . .Also, they call on their personal friends. . .All this helps to make the public rehabilitation-minded.

-Allen Heijder, in the International Journal of Offender Therapy, November 1967

Almost all agencies. . .dealing with convicted offenders are chronically short of money and manpower. Growing needs have led to a recognition that carefully selected volunteers. . .can do much to relieve this shortage.

-Ruth Baker, executive director, International Prisoners Aid Association, August 1969

It seems to me that one of the greatest mistakes we make in county prisons is our failure to get citizens actively involved in our programs.

-John D. Case, Warden, Bucks County (Pa.) Jail, December 1966

One approach which we tested is the willingness of the public to participate as volunteers in the correctional process. We received a very high proportion, (of Yes's), 1 in 10 - 10 percent of the adult population of America. The correctional system would be in wonderful shape - in fact, it would probably be flooded, sunk without a trace - if it got 12 million volunteers.

-Louis Harris, pollster, July 1968

Attachment K

LINWOOD HOLTON
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RICHMOND 23219

Dear ~~Fellow Virginian~~ Mr Esser:

One of the vital challenges of our time is to maintain a system of corrections which truly corrects, rehabilitates and restores. The people of Virginia desire to have the best possible correctional system for this Commonwealth.

To this end numerous Virginians both in private and public capacities have dedicated their efforts and continue to dedicate themselves to the goal of the most effective correctional system. You have been identified as a person who shares in this common endeavor.

On April 26-28, 1973, Washington and Lee University Law School will host a "Virginia Conference on Corrections." The goals of the conference are to acquaint those persons working in corrections with the efforts of one another and to promote an exchange of ideas and expertise. I believe that this kind of a gathering will promote the cooperation and involvement necessary for further improvements in corrections.

Speaking for the Commonwealth, I cordially invite you to attend and to make your own constructive contribution to this needed effort. We need your help and support.

Cordially,

Linwood Holton

Linwood Holton

jm

A PROPOSAL
FOR IMPROVING SOUTHERN JAILS AND PRISONS

"Community Outreach and Inreach to Offenders"

"OUT-IN"

made jointly by

THE CHAPLAIN SERVICE OF THE CHURCHES OF VIRGINIA, INC.
2317 Westwood Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23230

THE DIVISION OF LIFE AND WORK, THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, 2321 Westwood Ave., Richmond, Virginia 23230

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 214 E. Clay St.
Richmond, Virginia 23230

TASK FORCE GROUP

The following person and agencies participated in the development of this Proposal:

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Rev. David DeBerry, Special Ministries Virginia Annual Conference, The United Methodist Church
Rev. Curtis Harris, State Coordinator, Virginia Council on Human Relations
Major David Holz, Divisional Secretary, The Salvation Army
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Rev. Albert Jones, Richmond Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Rev. William E. Knight, Vice-President, Conference Board of Christian Social Concerns, Virginia Annual Conference-United Methodist
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A PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVING SOUTHERN JAILS AND PRISONS

Because of public apathy, the local jails and the state prisons, of the United States have changed little in the past 100 years. The rate of recidivism, of hopeless, broken men and women who are released from confinement only to be locked back in again, is increasing. The toll in wasted lives is beyond calculation. Something must be done.

We propose a sharply focussed and moderately priced solution to this problem as it affects the Southern States, based on the realization that the trouble with our jails and prisons springs from lack of public knowledge as to what is going on inside their walls. There is a chasm between the enlightened insights of the nation's penologists and current jail and prison conditions. By using a technique which may be called "community development," we believe that the gap between enlightened and current treatment of prisoners can be narrowed.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

We are concerned here with penal conditions in the following eleven states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The decision to focus our program in the Southern States is based on three conditions:

1. In the past the prison and jail systems of these states have been among the most neglected in the nation; and to some extent the effects of the past continue. Per capita daily expenditure for prisoners of the Southern States(to include after care and parole costs) is $2.16, the lowest of any U.S. region and only 72 per cent of the national average expenditure (see attachment A). Further,

prisoner aid associations are operated by concerned citizens in nearly half of the states outside the South; but the only such association of any size in the South is the small and struggling Alston Wilkes Society, chartered in Columbia, South Carolina in 1962.

2. In recent years, however, much of the constructive action in prison systems across the nation has been initiated in the South. Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have recently appointed professionally qualified and forward-looking men to head their prison systems. We believe that the time is right and the region is ready for the kind of program we are proposing.

3. The Southern States have a common history and tradition and many shared characteristics. There are a number of region-wide organizations and mechanisms for change such as the Southern Governors' Conference, the Southern Regional Council, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Southern Educational Foundation. The region is moving ahead faster and more vigorously in many areas of life than any other section of the United States. In this region we propose to operate an effective demonstration program in a few local communities and then go on to establish the dynamic principles of that program across the entire region.

Incredible as it may seem, an estimated 1,135,000 persons now are committed every year to these Southern prisons and jails, for periods ranging from one night to a lifetime (see Attachment B). These persons and their unfortunate dependents representing three to five percent of the South's population, are at the very center core of the "hard core" poor of the area. As things stand now, the stigma

of a prison record usually carries with it the additional penalty of debarment from many decent jobs, for life.

The rate of recidivism is rising. In 1960, the percentage of adult felons committed to the South's state-operated penitentiaries for a second or more times was 8.3 percent. By 1967, the figure had risen to 12.2 percent. These figures do not include all the "repeaters" who first had served in county, juvenile or Federal institutions before being committed to State penitentiaries. Federal Bureau of Investigation studies show that more than 60 percent of released prisoners are arrested again within four years. It seems clear that penal systems, whether in the South or elsewhere, are often failing to correct, to rehabilitate or to reclaim.

Our national leaders recognize the failure of the prisons. Richard M. Nixon, when he was campaigning for election in 1968 said:

> "Our prison system is a failure. The American prison system needs to undergo a major overhaul. . .to be changed from a primary cause of the crime problem in this country into a partial cure. We need new ideas."

Some top administrators of Southern state governments--like General David Wade, who became Louisiana's Director of Institutions in 1967: Otis Brown, who became Virginia's Director of Welfare and Institutions the same year; and Lee Bounds, North Carolina State Corrections Commissioner--are earnestly trying to introduce enlightened correctional practices; but their efforts are often being hampered by lack of support and public indifference.

- In Louisiana, a budget cut in 1963 resulted in the firing of more than 100 prison employees, mostly teachers and counselors. These funds never

have been restored, and since then there has been little or no rehabilitation program in Louisiana's 3,800-inmate Angola Penitentiary. It is a place of boredom and despair.

The only treatment or training program at the Mississippi State Penitentiary is a vocational training program involving about 10 percent of the prisoners. This token effort is focussed largely on prison maintenance and on skills like book-binding which are more useful to the state than to the prisoner.

- During the summer of 1969, the U.S. Senate's Sub Committee on Juvenile Delinquency heard testimony about brutal beatings suffered by boys in juvenile institutions of Texas. Texas officials denied the truth of this testimony; but one week after the hearings a guard named in the testimony was fired for beating a young boy so badly that the boy's jaw was broken.
- At the same time, the same Sub Committee was told of torture and beatings practiced in Arkansas" penal institutions. Following the Sub Committee's hearings, 19 "correctional" employees of Arkansas were indicted on 47 counts by a Federal grand jury for brutality and excessive punishment perpetrated on prison inmates.

Along with the State-operated prisons, there are in the South about 1,100 city and county-operated jails, which now take in more than 1,000,000 men and women, boys and girls annually. Programs to rehabilitate prisoners in the city and county jails, in the South and everywhere else in the nation, are practically not in existance. Further, about 49 percent of prisoners leaving the State prisons

receive some help and support from State-paid probation and parole officers; but prisoners leaving the city and county jails have no place to turn for help."Snake" Jones, about 30 years old, of Charlottesville, Virginia, recently explained his plight this way: "I have been in the City Jail 22 times. They save a cell for me down there. When I'm out, no one will give me a 'straight' job, so all I can do in order to eat is 'hustle'. Then I get busted and go back to the Jail."

FACTS POINTING TOWARD A SOLUTION

In mid-July 1968, about 850 inmates of the Virginia State Penitentiary refused to perform further labor without increased pay and other improvements. On July 19th, most of the 1,300 prisoners were confined to their cells; and it was necessary to keep some prisoners cell-confined for many months.

The 1968 work stoppage at the Virginia State Penitentiary created a temporary stir of public interest. The Virginia Council on Human Relations inquired into the situation and generated a good deal of newspaper publicity; and the American Civil Liberties Union took legal action on behalf of certain prisoners. Several meetings of church leaders in social concerns were held during and following the work stoppage in the penitentiary. These sessions led to a Conference on the Church and the Correctional System in December, 1968 sponsored by the Virginia Council of Churches, the Catholic Diocese of Richmond, the Salvation Army, and the Chaplain Service of the Churches of Virginia. A Task Group on Corrections was established by the Virginia Council of Churches to continue the concern expressed during the conference. The All Virginia Friends (Quaker) Conference has had three weekend conferences on prison conditions since the strike.

This stir of interest was not welcomed by the Penitentiary's administrators. They felt strongly that the sudden actions of the

citizen groups were not based on awareness of the facts, and that those actions extended and distorted the work stoppage situation.

The interest that was shown does indicate, however, that the public will take a lasting and constructive interest in improving penal conditions, when a way is devised to make the public continually and personally aware of what goes on behind prison walls. As the American Correctional Association's Manual of Standards puts it: "Much can be done to strengthen and improve the (corrections) system, and better public understanding of the system and its purposes is an important key to its improvement".

The Rev. George F. Ricketts, director of the Chaplain Service of the Churches of Virginia, made an insight-full statement in September 1968 concerning the work stoppage. "For as many years as anybody can remember, no one has shown much interest in the prisons of Virginia. . .". Chaplain Ricketts said, "The churches can help create, foster and maintain the vital link between the ugly and forgotten offender, his keeper and 'the righteous' (the public)."

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Virginia's four mental hospitals obtained funds to employ Volunteer Services Coordinators, beginning about 1960. These coordinators, when employed, went to work and persuaded a variety of church groups, service clubs and womens clubs to help out in the mental hospitals. The volunteer groups effectively augmented the work of the hospitals' paid staffs, providing recreational, friendly visiting and arts and crafts activities for patients, services that previously were non-existent. More important, the volunteers, who represent an influential segment of Virginia's public, became personally aware of the problems of Virginia's 70,000 mental patients. They helped to form a network of Mental Health Associations across the state.

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The South has many centers of population where there are sizable groups of citizens who care about working for their disadvantaged neighbors. For example: In Charlottesville, Virginia, home of the University of Virginia, a Community Action Organization was established under auspices of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity during July, 1966. During the first seven months of the Community Action Organization's operations, more than 200 private citizens gave more than 6,800 man-hours as unpaid volunteers on anti-poverty projects, and this impressive indication of concern has continued. Volunteers have interviewed poor families; helped in Head Start classrooms; remodelled three buildings as community centers; tutored adults at night and taught pre-school children; patched up slum dwellings; operated a summer day camp for 1,400 deprived children, and the like.

CONCEPT OF OPERATION

From the Facts Bearing on the Problem presented above, we get a perspective on an existing, nation-wide, massively negative and unacceptable situation. In the South alone, over a million human beings are being delivered every year to public, tax-supported institutions which the public at large knows little or nothing about. As a result of this ignorance (in Chaplain Ricketts' words) "For as many years as anyone can remember, no one has taken much interest in the prisons"; and (in President Nixon's words) "Our prison system is a failure. (It) meeds to undergo a major overhaul..to be changed from a primary cause of the crime problem in this country into a partial cure."

On the positive side (Facts Pointing Toward a Solution), we see that there are groups of people in Southern communities who--once they are involved--can be counted on to work in helping the prisoners. The recent result of volunteer efforts in Virginia's mental hospitals indicates that a dramatic change for the better can be made in the Southern jail and prison systems.

The first step in this change will be to install workers, who might be titled "Community Service Worker," one in each of a few carefully chosen communities in one Southern state. The job of each Community Service Worker will be to involve, organize, train, and supervise volunteers from the local community, to meet the almost unlimited unmet rehabilitation needs of the typical jail or prison. For example, volunteers can:

Teach in jail adult classes in reading, writing and arithmetic; typing, arts and crafts, current events, grooming.

Help persons who are about to be confined in settling their affairs and in preparing themselves for the abrupting, painful transition from liberty to confinement.

Assist serving prisoners to prepare plans (social and economic) for their lives after prison.

Help and advise the families of prisoners, about such matters, as employment, welfare help, and other community services.

Mediate in family disputes and estrangements. Arrange transportation for visits to prison or jail.

Provide movies, lectures, group discussions, similar constructive entertainment and recreation in jail.

Furnish post-release aid, to help with re-adjustment to community living. Visiting and counselling services, psychotherapeutic sessions.

Obtain aid for prisoners with alcoholic and narcotics problems.

Arrange for religious and library services where not provided.

Operate a job opportunity program, or an employment-preparation-and then employment service for prisoners, both serving and released.

Provide emergency financial assistance for newly-released prisoners (a night's lodging, bus fare, clothing, etc.)

Make friendly visits to lonely and friendless inmates (most important of all in many cases).

When the Community Service Worker (CSW), carries out his mission completely, it is expected that the citizens he involves in the jail or prison will establish a local prisoner aid association or similar citizen group. Such a group will provide a rallying point for the influential constituency that any public institution must have in order to function effectively.

There is an obvious pit-fall into which the CSW might fall in carrying out his duties. A jail or prison supervisor is charged with controlling and disciplining his prisoners as well as rehabilitating them; and the CSW, whose duty is to help the supervisor to carry out the job of rehabilitating the prisoners, must not interfere in the supervisor's custodial responsibilities. For this reason, our plan is to instruct each CSW to schedule his activities completely in accordance with existing prison routine, and to achieve a cordial working relationship with the custodial staff. The supervisor, on his part, must be prepared to be flexible to the point where he will alter long-standing jail or prison arrangements, in order to take advantage of the enlarged opportunity to treat his prisoners as well as to keep them.

By the time the project ends, the CSW must have demonstrated the value of his function so thoroughly that his position will be continued by local government, by the local United Givers Fund or a similar local source.

We propose, then, to kindle public interest in the business of reclaiming and rehabilitating prisoners, at a few, say four, strategic communities in one Southern state. Since the agencies sponsoring this project have extensive contacts with key citizens across Virginia, we propose the state of Virginia as the beginning

location of the project. It is a typical Southern state with many local leaders who have a demonstrated concern for social improvement. Virginia also has a forward-looking Department of Welfare and Institutions which is definitely interested in improving the State correctional system - as evidenced by the recent introduction of a pre-release program, a newly-strengthened counseling program and other progressive efforts.

In addition to the four Community Service Workers who will do the job in their respective communities, we will need one more project employee, who may be titled "Project Coordinator." His responsibilities will be to act as a resource person for the CSW's; to assemble facts and figures about the results of the individual communities' prisoner aid efforts; and to publicize and promote the need for prisoner aid efforts in the State's other key communities (and perhaps in key communities of adjacent states). By project's end, the Coordinator must have established a viable, first class prisoner aid organization at the state level.

When the effectiveness of citizen participation in the correction of prisoners is clearly demonstrated in one Southern state, it can be foreseen that local support, to include local seed-funding, can be mobilized in the sister states of the area. The Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia, is interested in working in this project for the purpose of expanding it into other Southern states, once it has been implemented in Virginia (letter of Paul Anthony, SRC Executive Director, dated October 14, 1969).

LINKAGE WITH EXISTING AGENCIES

Every community that supports a jail also has some organized groups of people that can help that jail's prisoners to find the way to a decent and self-sustaining life after leaving jail. The CSW must ally with many or all of these

local organizations, to include -

Religious Groups

the local office of the State Employment Commission

Sheltered Workshop

Vocational Rehabilitation Office

Child and Family Service

Mental Health Association

Alcoholics Anonymous

Council on Human Relations

Community Action Agency

Civic Clubs (Jaycees, Rotary, Ruritan, etc.)

League of Women Voters

Womens Club

Public School System

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

We propose a staff of six people to carry out this project:

1 Coordinator

1 Secretary-Office Manager

4 Community Service Workers

The project's Coordinator will be responsible to a Board of Directors which at first will be composed of fourteen Directors; one each appointed by the project sponsors - the Virginia Council of Churches, the Virginia Council on Human Relations, and the Chaplain Service of the Churches of Virginia, Inc.; one representing the Virginia Department of Welfare and Institutions; two representing state-level civic organizations; two being ex-prisoners appointed by the Board itself; two being members-at-large appointed by the Board itself; and one representing each of the communities participating in this project. As additional local communities form prisoner aid type groups, each will be

represented by one Board member in addition to the original fourteen members.

Our Board will be supported by an Advisory Group consisting of resource persons who can advise and guide the project wisely. Members of this Group may be representative of state-level organizations of the kinds listed on page 10 above; the state's colleges and universities (the University of Virginia, through the chairman of its Department of Sociology and Anthropology, has already expressed interest in such an arrangement); and the state's local jail administrators (judges, county sheriffs and city sergeants).

This Advisory Group should also include persons from each Southern state, looking forward to the time when the project can be expanded across the South. We plan to invite the various State Councils of Churches and (through the Southern Regional Council) the State Councils on Human Relations, to recruit these Advisors and to finance their travel expenses to Advisory Group meetings.

The Secretary-Office Manager and the Community Service Workers will be selected by and responsible to the Coordinator. The CSW's will be chosen on the basis of ability to gain community confidence; to involve and motivate citizen volunteers in the purpose of the project; and to organize effective prisoner aid programs.

The four demonstration communities will be chosen on the basis of having prisons or jails with substantial unmet rehabilitation needs; a substantial number of citizens who have demonstrated concern for social improvement; and a jail or prison administration which indicates desire to cooperate in this project.

We plan an intensive training time for staff and board members during the program development period. Training will include a period of prison-living; approaches to human relations and group dynamics, as these relate to motivating prisoners and volunteers; public information techniques; techniques

for recruiting volunteers; programmed education and counselling methods; and information concerning successful programs already under way to enable prisoners to develop a sense of responsibility for their own futures. A professional training facility such as the Institute of Business and Community Development of the University of Richmond will be used to coordinate this training; and participation of the training staff of the State corrections system for basic and in-service training of the Community Service Workers and the entire staff, is planned. The project Coordinator and Secretary-Office Manager will be bonded under a blanket position bond. Records of financial transactions relating to the project will be audited annually by a public accounting firm.

FACILITIES

We propose to obtain desk space for the four Community Service Officers from the city and county governments they will be serving. We will need to rent only an office for the Coordinator and Secretary-Bookkeeper, and will furnish it only with two desks, typewriter, dictaphone equipment, adding machine, rented xerox machine, a few chairs, a file cabinet and supply cabinet.

TIME FRAME

A period of 154 days or five months will be required to prepare for project operations. Preparations will be completed in approximately the following sequence and according to the following target dates:

D - D Coordinator opens office and begins work

D + 7 Hire Secretary-Office Manager

D + 10 Buy office furniture and supplies

D + 14 Release preliminary publicity

D + 63 Choose four demonstration communities; and make agreements with governing bodies concerned

D + 91 Hire four Community Service Workers

D + 98 Begin four weeks of training

D + 140 Plan prisoner aid programs most appropriate to each community and its prison or jail.

D + 147 Coordinator completes Project Policy Manual

D + 154 Launch prisoner aid programs

After D Day + 154, a period of three years will then be needed. In that time we will firmly establish in Virginia the principle of public participation and interest in reclaiming Virginia's prisoners; and in the same time we will lay the groundwork for spreading that principle of concern across the South.

BUDGET

During the five-month development period this project will cost $24,746. It will cost an average of $81,069 for each of the three succeeding years. See detailed budgets at Attachments D, E, F and G.

Respectfully submitted,

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The degree to which a society is civilized can be judged by entering its prisons.

-Dostoevsky, The House of the Dead.

IMPROVING SOUTHERN JAILS AND PRISONS

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
FOR STATE OPERATED CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
AFTER CARE AND PAROLE BY REGIONS

U. S. REGION	EXPENDITURES
West	$ 4.81
East	3.46
Insular*	2.65
Midwest	2.40
South**	2.16
U.S. Average	$ 3.00

*Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico

**Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia

Source: Table 3, Corrections: A Report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967

Attachment A

IMPROVING SOUTHERN JAILS AND PRISONS PROJECT

ESTIMATES

There are no reliable figures to show the national or regional incidence of crimes and incarcerations with any definiteness or statistical accuracy. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, which conducted studies in 1966 and 1967, was dismayed to find that each state's statistics are prepared by widely different standards and are not comparable. No Federal statistics on city and county jail commitments have been prepared since 1933. The following figures concerning Southern jail and prison systems have been compiled with many interpretations and extensions. They represent informed estimates.

There are about 1,240 places of penal confinement in the South today, not counting Federal institutions, approximately as follows:

85 state operated penitentiaries, prisons and similar institutions for adult felons

1,010 city and county operated jails and jail farms, for "misdemeanants", both adult and juvenile.

90 convict road camps or public work camps (the only such convict camps left in the nation according to the U.S. Bureau of Prisons' National Prisoner Statistics). They are located in Alabama, Flordia, Georgia and Virginia.

55 centers and schools for juvenile offenders

In any given year, persons are confined in the South approximately as follows:

16,000 commitments of adults to state institutions
19,000 juveniles to state institutions
1,100,000 adults and juveniles to city and county jails

These confined persons include:

1,035,000 men and 100,000 women
1,070,000 adults and 65,000 juveniles (under 10 years)
695,000 white and 440,000 black prisoners

Attachment B

Principal Sources: National Survey of Corrections, conducted by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency under contract with the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1965.

National Prisoner Statistics (Bulletin #43), U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, 1966.

Statistical Abstract of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson Center for Political Economy, University of Virginia, 1966.

Attachment B

IMPROVING SOUTHERN JAILS AND PRISONS PROJECT

Budget for 5-Month Development Period

Personnel					
Salaries					
1 Coordinator	5 mos.	@$900	$ 4,500		
1 Secy-Office Mgr.	4 3/4 mos.	@$500	2,375		
4 Com Svc Workers	2 mos.	@ 800	6,400	$ 13,275	
Benefits					
Social Security			637		
Workmens Comp. Ins. @ 0.95%			126		
Hospital Insurance @ $15.60 mo.			277	1,040	
Consultants and Contract Services				1,200	
Training - Staff and Board				2,628	
Travel					
Coordinator 2,000 mi/mo X 10¢ X 5 mo			1,000		
Com Svc Workers 500 mi/mo X 10¢ X 2 mo			400		
Per Diem 12 nights x 16			192	1,592	$19,735
Office and Administration					
Office Rent 5 months X $80				400	
Bookkeeping ($50 mo) and Audit Fee ($300 yr.)				375	
Office Supplies $15 mo per employee 17 3/4 man months				266	
Office Equipment				2,340	
Telephone - 1 instrument X 5 mo + 4 inst X 2 mo @ $60				780	
Position Bon (3 years coverage)				150	
Needed insurance (Fire, Non owned Auto, Liability - 3yrs)				200	4,511
Contingencies					500
					$24,746

Attachment C

IMPROVING SOUTHERN JAILS AND PRISONS PROJECT

Budget of First Year of Operations

Personnel			
Salaries			
1 Coordinator @$900 mo	$ 10,800		
1 Secy-Office Mgr. @ $500	6,000		
4 Com Svc Workers @$800	38,400	$ 65,200	
Benefits			
Social Security	2,160		
Workmens Comp Ins. @ 0.95%	524		
Hospital Insurance @ $15.60 mo	1,123	3,807	
Consultants and Contract Services		2,000	
Training - Staff and Board		1,000	
Travel			
Coordinator 2,000 mi/mo X 10¢	2,400		
Com Svc Workers 500 mi/mo X 10¢	2,400		
Per Diem 24 nights X $16	384	5,184	$67,191
Office and Administration			
Office Rent - $80 mo		960	
Bookkeeping ($50 mo) and Audit Fee ($300)		900	
Office Supplies $15 mo per employee		1,080	
Duplicator Rental $75 mo		900	
Telephone 5 instruments @ $60 mo		3,600	7,440
Program			
Seed money for direct services to prisoners			3,200
Contingencies			1,000
		TOTAL	$ 78,831

Attachment D

IMPROVING SOUTHERN JAILS AND PRISONS PROJECT

Budget for Second Year of Operations

Personnel			
Salaries			
1 Coordinator @$936 mo	$ 11,232		
1 Secy-Office Mgr @ $520	6,240		
4 Com Svc Workers @ $832	39,936	$ 57,408	
Benefits			
Social Security	2,172		
Workmens Comp Ins @ 0.95%	540		
Hospital Insurance @ $15.60 mo	1,123	3,835	
Consultants and Contract Services		2,000	
Training--Staff and Board		1,000	
Travel			
Coordinator 2,000 mi/mo X 10¢	2,400		
Com Svc Workers 500 mi/mo X 10¢	2,400		
Per Diem 24 nights X $16	384	5,184	$ 69,427
Office and Administration			
Office Rent $80 mon		960	
Bookkeeping ($50 mo) and Audit Fee ($300)		900	
Office Supplies - $15 mo per employee		1,080	
Duplicator Rental $75 mo		900	
Telephone - 5 instruments X $60 mo		3,600	7,444
Program			
Seed Money for direct services to prisoners			3,200
Contingencies			1,000
		TOTAL	$ 81,067

Attachment E

IMPROVING SOUTHERN JAILS AND PRISONS PROJECT

Budget for Third Year of Operations

Personnel			
Salaries			
1 Coordinator @ $972 mo.	$ 11,660		
1 Secy-Office Mgr @ $540	6,480		
4 Com Svc Workers @ $864	41,472	$ 59,612	
Benefits			
Social Security	2,183		
Workmens Comp Insl @ 0.95%	566		
Hospital Insurance @ $15.60 mo	1,123	3,872	
Consultants and Contract Services		2,000	
Training - Staff and Board		1,000	
Travel Coordinator			
Coordinator 2,000 mi/mo X 10¢	2,400		
Com Svc Workers 500 mi/mo X 10¢	2,400		
Per Diem 24 nights X $16	384	5,184	$ 71,666
Office and Administration			
Office Rent $80 mo		960	
Bookeeping ($50 mo) and Audit Fee ($300)		900	
Office Supplies - $15 mo per employee		1,080	
Duplicator Rental $75 mo		900	
Telephone - 5 instruments X $60 mo		3,600	7,440
Program			
Seed Money for direct servives to prisoners			3,200
Contingencies			1,000
		TOTAL	$ 83,808

Attachment F

ENCLOSURE A

OFFENDER AID AND RESTORATION (OAR)

> Here in the United States, jails and prisons are usually little more than warehouses of human degradation...they manufacture crime
>
> -Ramsey Clark, 1970

THE PROBLEM. Because of public apathy, our jails and prisons have changed little in the past hundred years. Over 2½ million Americans every year are being jailed; and the rate of recidivism, of hopeless, broken men and women who are released from confinement only to be locked back in again, is increasing. The toll in wasted lives is beyond comprehension. Something must be done.

The trouble with our jails and prisons springs from lack of public knowledge as to what goes on behind their walls. Everywhere, the tax-paying public is kept out--has no way of knowing the conditions in the jails. As a result, there is a tragic gap between the enlightened insight of the nation's penologists and current penal practices.

By a community development technique, we propose to narrow the gap.

TOWARD A SOLUTION. Our first step will be to install Community Service Workers (CSWs), one in each of four "pilot" communities in Virginia. The CSW's job will be to involve, train, and supervise volunteers from the community to meet the almost unlimited unmet rehabilitation needs of the typical jail or prison. For example, volunteers can:

Advise persons about to be confined, in preparing for the abruptly painful transition from liberty to confinement.

Assist serving prisoners to prepare plans for their lives after prison.

Help and advise the families of prisoners about such matters as employment, welfare help, and other community services.

Mediate in family disputes and estrangements. Arrange transportation for visits to jail or prison.

Provide movies, lectures, group discussions, and similar constructive recreation in jail.

Operate a job-finding service for released prisoners.

Furnish post-release aid to help with re-adjustment to community living. Visiting and counselling services, psychotherapeutic sessions.

Obtain aid for prisoners with alcoholic and narcotics problems.

Arrange for religious and library services where not provided.

Provide emergency financial assistance for newly-released prisoners (a night's lodging, bus fare, clothing, etc.)

Make friendly visits to lonely and friendless inmates (most important of all in many cases).

All these volunteer services are designed to help inmates retain self-respect, to hold on to hope for the future, to "go straight," and to leave jail life permanently behind. The services will fill a need that now is unmet and will have a revolutionary impact in themselves.

The main thrust of the OAR program, however, is to give responsible Americans a first-hand knowledge of the "warehouses of human degradation" in their midst. As the American Correctional Association's Manual puts it: "Much can be done to strengthen and improve the (corrections) system, and better public understanding of the system is an important key to its improvement."

In addition to the four CSWs, OAR will also employ a Project Coordinator. This Coordinator will act as a resource person for the CSWs and will promote prisoner aid efforts in Virginia's other key communities. By project's end, in three years, OAR's objective is to establish firmly across the state the principle of public concern and involvement in rehabilitating offenders.

Once the effectiveness of citizen participation in corrections is clearly demonstrated in Virginia, the Coordinator will seek to mobilize similar efforts in other states. Both the Southern Regional Council and the American Friends Service Committee are interested in helping to expand the concept into other states, once it has been implemented in Virginia.

PROGRESS TO DATE. OAR has already completed much preliminary work necessary to begin this program of jail and prison upgrading:

Support for the program has been offered by most major churches of Virginia. The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, Catholic Charities, Virginia Convention of Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ), Chaplain Service of the Churches of Virginia, Virginia Quaker Meetings, and the United Methodist Annual Conference of Virginia provided "seed money." These churches will help to build support for the program in local communities.

The top man in Virginia's prison system, Otis Brown, Director of Welfare and Institutions, has endorsed OAR. N. G. Doughtie, the State's Assistant Director of Corrections, sits on OAR's Board (along with ex-prisoners, a representative of the State Jaycees, and of the Virginia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs). Through Mr. Doughtie, all of the State's jailers have been urged to cooperate with OAR.

Community leaders in 58 of the 93 Virginia communities having jails or penal institutions in them have replied affirmatively to OAR's letters inviting their support. Such communities as Roanoke, Newport News, Alexandria, and Fairfax County have offered to provide offices and administrative support. These communities understand that after three years the program is to be continued by local government or by local United Givers Fund.

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more black doctors. We also want to make the medical students in these hospitals realize their responsibilities must go beyond just the technical aspects, into the communities around them," Betts said.

Cavalier

WASHINGTON POST

FEB 26

Journalism Grant Given For Negroes

The Afro-American Newspapers, Inc., and the Virginia Council on Human Relations will sponsor a year-long project, financed by a $123,000 Ford Foundation grant, to train 15 young Negro newspapermen and women.

Details of the Frederick Douglass Fellowship program were announced yesterday in Richmond by Raymond H. Boone, editor of the Richmond Afro-American, and Carl E. Auvil of Falls Church, Virginia Council president.

They said the project is aimed at:

- Training Negro newspapermen for careers in a profession usually closed to them.
- Strengthening the Negro press by adding to the skilled manpower available.
- Challeging and confronting racism in American newspapers, especially in the South.

Applicants for the Douglass Fellowships will be sought from colleges, prisons, ghettos, military services, Job Corps training centers, VISTA volunteers and Peace Corps returnees, according to Boone and Auvil.

The participants each will receive a stipend of $4200.

Headquartered in Richmond, the project also will have newsrooms in Washington and Baltimore.

The program, according to Boone and Auvil, will emphasize learning by doing. The fellows will cover news events, report on them and, if their accounts merit publication, will see them published in one or several of the Afro-American's editions.

Va Cavalier

FACT SHEET - VIRGINIA

Total Population - 3,312,565 (1950) Census)

Nonwhite Population - 736,665 (1950 Census) Varying approximations have placed 1955 Negro population at 725,000 to 750,000.

No. of Counties - 98. In 31 northern, western, and southwestern counties the Negro population is less than 10 %. In 24 eastern and southeastern counties, the Negro population exceeds 50%.

Voting Strength -

Approx. No. of eligible white voters - 1,600,000 Registered - Approx. No. 778,000
Approx. No. of eligible Negro voters - 400,000 Registered - Estimates varied from 72,000 prior to Jan. 9th to 90,000 by that date.

In the 1952 election 650,000 votes were cast. Thus approximately 31% of the population of voting age voted in Virginia compared to National average of 62%.

Per Capita Personal Income for 1954 was $1,480; compared with the $1,233 average for the southeastern states and $1770 for the United States.

Governor of Virginia - Thomas B. Stanley Atty. General - J. Lindsay Almond

U. S. Senators - Harry F. Byrd and A. Willis Robertson

Counties rejecting constitutional amendment in January 9th vote [1]

	% Negro in School Population	Vote for	Vote Against
Charles City	77	344	513
* Highland	0	200	292
Rockingham	0	1,327	2,148
Pulaski	7	1,331	1,785
Washington	2	767	1,017
Fairfax	6	7,931	10,687

Cities rejecting constitutional amendment in January 9th vote: [1]

Alexandria	13	4,024	4,446
Arlington	6	7,683	9,940
* Falls Church	0	545	1,091
Radford	9	662	992
Harrisonburg	13	755	960
Waynesboro	9	604	1,189
Bristol	10	668	758

Virginia School Statistics, 1954-1955

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
White Primary	1362	11,973	402,199
Negro Primary	886	6,807	138,338
White High	308	3,634	143,046
Negro High	120	1,842	40,892
Private Primary	66		
Private Secondary	56	(NO DATA AVAILABLE)	

NAACP Petitions for Desegregation up to November 1955

Location	% of School Children Negro
Norfolk	37%

NAACP Petitions for Desegregation up to November 1955 (Continued)

Location	% of School Children Negro
Newport News	50%
Alexandria	13%
Charlottesville	22%
Arlington County	6%
Isle of Wight County	54%
South Norfolk	

* Negro pupils attend private schools or they are transported to neighboring schools with tuition paid by their home governing bodies.

[1] Source: Southern School News, February, 1956.

Virginia has figured importantly in the school integration controversy since one of the five cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in its momentous decision of May 17, 1954 originated in Prince Edward County, Virginia. In Davis v. County School Board the plaintiffs were Negro high school students who requested the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to enjoin enforcement of segregation of Negroes and whites in public schools. The District Court heard the case in February, 1952 and, in its decision of March 1952, upheld the constitutionality of segregated schools, but ordered that the inferior Negro school be equalized with "reasonable diligence and dispatch."

The plaintiffs, declaring that equality was impossible within a segregated system, appealed the decision to the United States Supreme Court, and Davis v. County School Board was one of the cases provoking the five famous questions of the Supreme Court in June 1953. The Court's 1954 decision declaring segregation in the public schools unconstitutional and the 1955 decree implementing this decision are well known. A mandate from the highest tribunal was received by the Federal District Court on June 28, 1955 to take steps toward the admission of plaintiffs in the Prince Edward Case to desegregated schools. The defendants were also ordered to pay $2975.19 in court costs for the plaintiffs. Consequently, the District Court ruled on July 28, 1955 that laws requiring segregation in public schools were unconstitutional; however it was the court's opinion that it would not be practical to place the Prince Edward School System upon a non-discriminatory basis in the 1955-56 school year. Thus, county officials while gaining more time to prepare for circumvention of the Supreme Court's decision, were in a slightly ludicrous position, since it now became necessary for the Board of Supervisors to authorize borrowing from private sources to operate schools for 1955-56. In anticipation of the directive requiring integrated public schools in the current school year the Board of Supervisors had appropriated to other uses a large portion of the funds that were originally destined for the public schools. Meanwhile more time was also gained by a group of citizens who had formed a private corporation

to raise $212,830 in order that 63 white teachers could be paid in 1955-56 while teaching the county's 1500 white children (there are 1850 Negro school children).

In addition to Prince Edward other counties that had voted piece meal appropriations for the 1955-56 operation of public schools (thus planning closing of schools upon order of integration) were Nottoway, Sussex, Amelia, James City, and Powhatan.

On the state level action to facilitate or encourage resistance to school integration had not been lacking. In April 1955 the State Board of Education had announced that local school boards at their option, could include a provision in teachers' contracts which would permit their being fired on thirty days notice. Previously, contracts had been for nine months. Above action was followed by a June recommendation of the State Commission on Public Education (33 member Gray Commission), that public schools for 1955-56 be operated as previously (segregated). This recommendation apparently had the full-support of Governor Stanley who has on several occasions taken a firm stand in support of segregation.

Official resistance in Virginia to the Supreme Court's decision was highlighted by issuance of the Gray Commission's report on November 12, 1955. A major proposal contained therein called for the amendment of Virginia's constitution to permit use of public funds for education of children in private schools. The immediate calling of a special session of the state legislature to initiate this action was recommended and Governor Stanley convened the Virginia House of Delegates on November 30, 1955. The legislature completed action by December 3rd authorizing the Governor to call a referendum to determine if there should be a constitutional convention. In the referendum of January 9, 1956 the voters of Virginia approved a constitutional convention by a vote of 304,154 to 146,164 (Southern School News - February 1956). The

constitutional convention is scheduled to meet in Richmond on March 5, 1956.

In the meantime state officials and lawmakers rallied in quick support of the doctrine of interposition when it was revived by Jack Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News Leader. Several other Southern states readily accepted the doctrine as valid and Governors Timmerman (S.C.), Griffin (Ga.), Coleman (Miss.) and Hodges (N.C.) considered this weapon in a conference called by Governor Stanley on January 24, 1956. Governor Hodges, stating that he attended as an observer, did not join in the statement in which the other governors approved the adoption of resolutions of interposition by their legislatures. The Virginia legislature adopted an interposition resolution on February 1, 1956.

Organized resistance from non-governmental groups centered in several pro-segregation groups in the state. Among those that are well known are the Virginia League, the National Protective Individual Rights, Inc., the Committee for the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberty. The Defenders, the strongest of these organizations, claims a membership of 8000 (December 1955) and its president R. B. Crawford of Farmville, Virginia was elected to the executive committee of the Federation for Constitutional Government at its December meeting in Memphis. A former Virginia governor and present Congressman, William M. Tuck, was also elected to the Federation Advisory Committee.

There was also action in areas of civil rights other than education. Federal District Judge Hoffman made permanent an order restraining the State Department of Conservation and Development from denying Negroes the use of Seashore State Park (July 1955) and indicated that this ruling could not be circumvented by the leasing of the park (Seashore Park was not opened during the 1955 session). Atty. General Almond subsequently announced that the state should leave the park business. City officials of Petersburg secured the dismissal in July 1955 of a complaint brought by

Negroes over their being barred from municipally owned Wilcox Lake, stating that the lake would not be operated in 1955. Earlier in the year the Richmond Planning Commission deleted from the budget $190,000 designated for swimming pools. This action was taken in view of the U. S. Circuit Court's ban on segregation in public recreational facilities. In January 1956 the Virginia Supreme Court defied the United Supreme Court by refusing to remand a case involving the state's interracial marriage law to the Circuit Court of Portsmouth, holding that the record presented the Supreme Court was adequate for a decision.

Some forward and positive action was apparent in Virginia. The Virginia Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, was formed in March 1955. It opened office on July 1, 1955 in Richmond with Dr. John H. Marion, a Presbyterian minister, as executive director. Mr. William Cooper is Associate Director. Wide publicity was accorded a six point program issued by the Council on November 2, 1955, in which compliance with the Supreme Court decision was urged. Joining the Council in its opposition to the referendum of January 9, 1956 to authorise constitutional convention were the Virginia League of Women Voters, Virginia Teachers Association; the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Society for Preservation of Public Schools; numerous churchmen, the Baptist Religious Herald, the Virginia Methodist Advocate and the Presbyterian Outlook. There was an upsurge of voters registration and payment of poll taxes and Benjamin Muse (former Virginia State Senator) estimated that there wass a record turnout of 40,000 Negro voters on January 9 (New Republic 1/23/56)/

Despite the outcome of the January 9th referendum (or perhaps as a result of it) the Arlington County School Board voted unanimously to start integration in some elementary schools in the Fall of 1956. Plans call for partial desegregation in Junior high schools in September 1957 and Senior high schools in September 1958. Other areas in which an early January New York Times Canvass discovered some receptivity to partially integrated public schools were Richmond, Roanake and Norfolk. Some integration has

occurred in Catholic schools. Dr. B. J. Chandler, associate professor and Dr. Douglas S. Ward, acting dean, of the University of Virginia's School of Education advanced "A Plan for the Preservation of the Virginia Public School System." While it recommended that authority be given local school boards in assigning pupils (on basis of sex, intelligence, academic achievement, residence) the plan did suggest the establishment of state and local bi-racial groups to assess local opinion and work out acceptable procedures.

A February 1955 New South Article reported present or previous enrollment of Negroes at the following Virginia Colleges: Bridgewater - Brethern; College of William and Mary - State; Medical College of Virginia - State; Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary; Richmond Professional Institute of William and Mary - State; Union Theological Seminary - Presbyterian; University of Virginia; Virginia Polytechnic Institute - State. The majority of the enrollees were on the graduate level, but at least three undergraduates were reported registered in the University's School of Engineering in September, 1955 (Journal and Guide 9/10/55). Without revealing the total number of Negroes enrolled in Virginia's higher institutions October 1955 Southern School News indicated that the twelve new Negro students entering Virginia's formerly all white state colleges comprised two more than entered in the Fall of 1954. Following a decision of the State Supreme Court of Appeals (November 7, 1955) that Virginia could not subsidize private school, Negro recipients of out-of-state aid were notified that such aid would cease. There has been some resulting conjecture that enrollment of Negroes at the state's graduate schools would increase. Meanwhile, Dr. Jean Harris, first Negro admitted to the Medical College of Virginia, has been appointed to a three year residency at the college's Richmond hospital, St. Phillip.

VA. COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
715 CENTRAL NATIONAL BLDG., RICHMOND 19, VA.

PURPOSE

VIRGINIA COMMISSION on INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

The purpose of the VIRGINIA COMMISSION on INTERRACIAL COOPERATION IS—

To educate the public to an awareness of conditions which result in injustice to many citizens, with special emphasis on education, health, economic opportunity and law enforcement.

To plan and execute a program of local activities throughout the State directed to improvement of these conditions.

To preserve the spiritual values which arise in human relationships. While the other items in our program are of very high value, no one would dare suggest that we could accomplish what we have in mind without deepening and broadening our spiritual understanding of each other. This must emphatically apply to both races.

The Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation desires to work with the agencies of State Government and with civic and religious groups which are seeking the common welfare of all citizens of the State.

LE

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VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON
INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Richmond 20, Virginia

LY ILLEGIBLE

State Committees - Virginia

A Program of Interracial Cooperation For Virginia

The Executive Committee of the Virginia Council of Churches recognizes that substantial advances have been made in recent years in the area of race relations through the efforts of both Negroes and whites. It is believed that love for one's neighbor and respect for every individual, made in the image of God, as inspired by the Christian Gospel, as well as the principles of American democracy, require us to continue such efforts to eliminate discriminations and to remedy injustices that remain in various areas of human endeavor. We believe that men and women of good will should not wait until changes are forced upon them from without, but should themselves take the initiative and work for justice and fair play for all elements of our population. We are not satisfied to oppose remedies proposed by others without offering counter remedies which appear to us to be more practical and wise.

We do not attempt to speak in the name of the fifteen bodies which compose the Virginia Council of Churches, but to the members of the Executive Committee it seems that the following are steps which need to be taken and behind which Christian sentiment can be rallied. We hope that various church groups will make them a basis for study and that community, civic, and church leaders will carefully consider how far they can now be translated into action.

I. Regarding Political and Civil Rights we recommend:

a) That qualifications for voting or service in connection with elections be set and administered without discrimination because of race, creed or color.

b) That the constitutional rights of Virginia citizens to serve on juries be more fully recognized and that Negroes along with other qualified citizens be empaneled for jury service.

c) That Negro citizens be appointed to school boards and to boards of any other political, public, civic or social service agency on the same basis of merit as other citizens.

d) Since racial segregation in public carriers is a social and economic waste and is undemocratic in principle, and in view of the evidence that the traditional policy of separate

but equal accommodations has proven a failure in fact, we recommend that racial segregation on common carriers and in public waiting rooms be immediately abolished.

e) That more municipal governments give equal opportunity to Negro citizens to hold appointive positions such as policemen, firemen, etc. on the basis of their qualifications.

f) That the citizens and officials of Virginia, while deeply grateful for the record of our state in having no lynching in our borders since the passage of the anti-lynching law 20 years ago, ever be on the alert to prevent the development of any situation which might eventuate in the crime of lynching.

II. Regarding Military Service we recommend:

a) That opportunities for military service in all its branches be open to Negroes for full and unrestricted participation; and that promotion to positions of responsibility be determined by merit and ability rather than race.

III. Regarding Industrial and Service Occupations we recommend:

a) That all people be safe-guarded in their opportunity to be employed at their greatest skill and for compensation equal to that of people already engaged in similar work.

b) That in order to carry out the foregoing recommendation, citizens of Virginia be urged to support educational policies and legislation which will promote equitable industrial relations as they apply to racial and religious minorities.

c) That the advances made by labor unions in admitting Negroes to their membership be recognized, and that they be urged to continue and broaden their efforts to eliminate discrimination in their practices on account of race, creed or color.

IV. Regarding Education we recommend:

a) That the state legislature, the state and local officials be urged to strive with renewed energy toward the realization of the concept of equality of educational opportunity.

b) That efforts be continued to secure more adequate graduate and professional education in Virginia and throughout the South for all citizens, both white and Negro, without regard to color, creed or race.

V. Regarding Health and Social Services we recommend:

a) That public health and social services for all citizens be on an equal basis both in quality and extent. This applies to both state and local facilities.

b) That qualified Negro physicians and their patients be admitted to hospitals throughout the state and that existing hospital accommodations for white and colored people be improved.

c) That Negro nurses and social workers be used more extensively in carrying out the foregoing recommendation.

d) That slum clearance and the erection of low cost housing be continued and extended. The appointment of Negroes to boards controlling such work is strongly recommended.

VI. Regarding the Church we recommend:

a) As Christians, we recognize our failure to inculcate into our corporate life, as citizens and churchmen, the full implications of our Christian faith regarding brotherhood. We sincerely ask God's forgiveness for this failure, and pledge ourselves to work always toward the fulfillment of these principles. Specifically we urge now the abolition of segregation in meetings where both races meet together for worship or conference.

b) That we favor the repeal of the state and city laws forbidding churches to hold unsegregated religious meetings in public buildings.

CONCLUSION:

These recommendations and proposals are earnestly and respectfully submitted by the Executive Committee of the Virginia Council of Churches for careful study and action by officials, community, civic and church leaders with a view to the immediate improvement of human relations. It is hoped that church groups, ministerial groups, and lay groups, as well as young people's groups will use these proposals as special study projects toward making the abundant life available to all people.

***SINGLE COPY—five cents. QUANTITY—$2.00 per 100.**

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
1444 E. MAIN STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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"Building Bridges of Understanding in Virginia"

Department of Interracial Cooperation

What it is
How it works
How you can help

VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.
1444 EAST MAIN STREET, ROOM 215
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

ERNEST T. THOMPSON
President

HENRY LEE ROBISON, JR.
Executive Secretary

MINOR C. MILLER
Associate Executive Secretary

Do You Know?

Question: **What is the Virginia Council of Churches?**

Answer: The Virginia Council of Churches is an association of twelve protestant evangelical denominations in Virginia.

Question: **What is the purpose of the Virginia Council of Churches?**

Answer: The purpose of the Virginia Council of Churches is to provide an interdenominational agency for cooperation in Comity, Evangelism, Worship, Missions, Education, Race Relations, Social and Moral Action.

Question: **What is the relation of the Virginia Council of Churches to the Federal Council of Churches?**

Answer: There is no organic relationship, both are autonomous. Since, however, the one represents the churches on a national level and the other on the state level, there are many points in which they cooperate.

Question: **How many departments does the Virginia Council of Churches have?**

Answer: Seven departments as follows:

Christian Education, Comity and Missions, Evangelism and Worship, Interracial Cooperation, Rural Church, Social Education and Action, Woman's Work.

Question: **What is the Department of Interracial Cooperation?**

Answer: The voice of the Council in the area of race relations.

Question: **How is the Department set up?**

Answer: The nucleus of the Department of Interracial Cooperation is the former Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation. There is a Departmental Committee, two representatives from each local unit, associates and a director.

Question: **How is the work of the Department supported?**

Answer: The work of the Department is supported by memberships—individual and organizational—; contributions—individuals, Richmond and Petersburg community funds, churches, social and civic agencies.

Question: **What is the relation of the Department of Interracial Cooperation to the Southern Regional Council?**

Answer: The Department works in close cooperation with the Southern Regional Council and with groups interested in the task of promoting race relations.

Purpose

The purpose of the Department of Interracial Cooperation is:

to promote understanding between the various races and to develop patterns by which they may work together;
to seek equality of opportunity through education, research and united action;
to endeavor to improve economic, civic, educational and health conditions throughout the state;
to preserve the spiritual values which arise in human relationships.

While the other items in our program are of very high value, no one would dare suggest that we could accomplish what we have in mind without deepening and broadening our spiritual understanding of each other. This must emphatically apply to both races.

The Department of Interracial Cooperation desires to work with the agencies of county, city and state government as well as with civic and religious groups and all individuals who are seeking the common welfare of all citizens of the State.

Over-All Objective

The preparation of the community to offer returning service personnel—Negro and white—the full opportunities of the democracy which they have fought to defend. With a view to encouraging the returning servicemen—Negro and white—to have faith that the democratic principles for which they have fought are to be translated into reality, we recommend:

1. Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard to seniority rights.
2. Extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in the city governments and the equal treatment of both races by the police and courts.
3. Arrangements for holding informative meetings and forums.
4. Equalization of educational opportunity and pay for teachers of both races.
5. Plans be continued for housing projects in post-war era.
6. Adequate recreational facilities for youth of both races.
7. Equal accommodations as provided under the law be actually provided on all public transportation facilities and discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished.

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Please enroll me as ☐ Regular ☐ Sustaining member of the Department of Interracial Cooperation.

Enclosed is my check for $.....

Regular Member $2.00

Sustaining Member 5.00

Contribution . . . . $.....

(Twenty-Five Cents of Membership for Virginia Council News)

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Address.....

Occupation..... Date.....

Please make check payable to

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Worsham

Miss Mary P. Dupuy

June 15, 1954

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 East Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

I am full of warm recollection and gratitude for your kindness in sending us that strengthening check for $400. We have got to raise a mischief of a lot of money in order to sustain the goodly sums that the Fund for the Republic has put in our hands, and what you sent goes a most helpful distance toward the goal.

We are as busy as can be with all the consequences of the Supreme Court decision. I am still hoping that at some pleasant time you and I and your friends can all be together. Also, I want to see your new house!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Dear Mr. Mitchell

Before me is your letter of Dec. 31, 1953. Just in case you think I have forgotten you! Time flies. I accomplish so little. Anyway, since I can't take time for the details, here is my check.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely

Elizabeth Stein

June 11th 1954

$400.00

PS.

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

Feb 5th

ELIZABETH STEIN 1008 MONROE DRIVE BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

Dear Mr Mitchell

Since writing you - the latest is that the YWCA is interested in sponsoring your talk, and they have a good central location for it. I assume you would have no objection.

Am awaiting your letter —

no luck today.

Sincerely

Elizabeth Stein

FEB 7 1955

February 7, 1955

AIR MAIL

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

I have been out all last week and I am only just back to your kind letter of February 2nd. I could be in Bloomington either March 8th or 18th. And I could tarry after either of those days. I could be in Bloomington March 14th, but in the course of the next day would have to get myself over to Cincinnati.

You pick any of these days that will work and let me know and I will turn up.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P.S. YW sponsorship a fine idea. They are good friends of ours everywhere.

January 27, 1955

Miss Elizabeth Stein
602 East Washington Street
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

Eventful year last year!

Some of the things we have tugged at so long began to slide, and fortunately the Council could be busier and bigger than before.

We had been working toward a grant from the Fund for the Republic, and finally in April, 1954, the first installment of it came through. They staked us to paid professional staff for strengthened race relations agencies in each of twelve Southern states. Also, they provided for moderate expansion of this central office to do a better job of supervising the twelve expanded programs. The first grant was in the handsome amount of $240,000, and we suppose that assistance from them, but in diminishing amounts, will continue for a total of three and a half years.

We have got active state organizations going now in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas. We have got reorganized groups, as yet unstaffed, in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Florida. Virginia comes along pretty soon with a meeting I am to be at next Tuesday in Richmond. By the way, I constantly see Mrs. Wayne Batty's name in all the lists of our good Virginia members.

We altered the structure of the Council and turned it into a single self-pertuating Board of Directors. Our members in the South were given back to the state organizations. Loyal associate members from the North and West still send in dues to the Southern Regional Council direct (and that makes up a siseable nugget of revenue!)

There is a good deal of strain in the organization as it grows. We are unsettled here and there on points of policy. But we have hold of the central idea that if you get white and Negro people of similar status working together on a matter of common interest, they will find solutions. And, of course, the most pressing problem to be solved is the matter of the schools. Rambuncticusness we encounter here and there. But by and large, in my own judgment, the South has [illegible] the prospect of great change with more calm than I had expected.

On this point, I ~~had~~ heard a knowledgeable person say sometime ago, that so carefully had the newspapers of the South been cautioned that the decision of the Supreme Court should be calmly received that on the day after the decision, the editorial appeals for calmness reached a note positively hysterical.

You, as a school teacher, will have put a professional eye on a pamphlet we did last Fall, called Answers for Action. Subsequently we have done a reprinting with an improved map at the back, and I send you, separately, a copy of that. It has sold about 25,000 copies and will go through 30,000 we think. It was done to be used by local bi-racial discussion groups.

I go speaking about from point to point. Hard to make so many speeches and stay with the show too, but you hate to turn down chances to reach people directly in the local communities. On money, suprisingly, we have still got problems. Naturally, the Fund for the Republic requires us to raise quite a lot more than we have ever had to before. We have had good luck on that because both the Marshall Field Foundation and the Doris Duke Foundation have come to our aid with modest grants to strengthen New South. (Hope you will be seeing the results soon!) But still we are ten or eleven thousand dollars away from what we have to raise by September, 1955.

I will send the audit for last year as soon as it can be had, which should be in a week or so. Please help us again this year if you can. We are not in desperate straits, we admit. We do stand much in need of three, four, or five hundred dollars.

I observe on the calendar that I am due in Chicago March 5th, 6th, and 7th. The John Dewey Society on the 5th, and the outfit for Supervision and Curriculum Development on the 7th. Again I am back in Chicago March 16th for a meeting of the Council Against Discrimination. I will probably be in Chicago on the 17th also to speak to the Chicago or the Milwaukee chapter of the American Jewish Committee. Is there any chance that somewhere in either of those two times you and I could have a visit, or even the long-projected small gathering of your friends?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: KS

Please note my present address!

Elizabeth Stein
1008 Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Ill.

Jan 31.

FEB 2 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell.

You will probably be surprised to hear from me so promptly.

Your letter was extremely interesting. It must be wonderful to feel that you are making some real headway. Of course I thought of you all through those times when the papers were so full of the school issue.

If luck is with us - I'm in hopes we can arrange to meet sometime in March: that is, if you can get down here. Much as I would like to have some of my Chicago friends hear from you, it is more difficult for me to operate there than here.

Today I told your story to an old friend of mine Emily Dunn Scott. She is one terrific person, vitally interested in race relations. She is all for helping me get a group

together here + wondered if it would be a good idea to have a meeting sponsored by the ministerial group. They have a very good meeting place in an old private home, which we could probably get, without cost. We would like to ~~appeal~~ invite people from the Universities (Ill State Normal + Ill. Wesleyan) from the Y.W. + Y.M.C.A., the Negro leaders, and others. There are always so many meetings being held here, that even if you invite a whole lot, you seldom expect many to show up.

We would like to rope in someone from the State Farm Insurance Co. This is a mammoth organization, the biggest in town. They do not hire Jews or Negroes. However, it happens they do employ a negress

as a maid – somewhere in their huge building. Now what do you suppose has happened? This maid, a Mrs. Washington, has just been made chairman of the board of the Y.W.C.A. Pretty exciting, don't you think?

Now the thing is to find out when you could come. We think Sunday afternoon is one of the best times to get people. Friday evening is a possibility [Sunday March 13 is not so good for me] We think it should be a time when you could stay over until the next day – just in case.

[That lets out Fri. March 4.]

March 8-9-11 are possible dates.
March 14-15-18 " "
March 20 sounds best.

March 11th or 18th would be OK. too.

All this is of course without my knowing what else may be going on in town which could conflict.

However, perhaps it gives you something to work on - & maybe you could answer this at once with your ideas on several tentative dates.

Emily Dunn Scott will be here at my home Sat. night. If you receive this by Wednesday, perhaps your reply can be here by Sat. & then we'll work on further plans.

Be sure to mention whether you approve of the idea of sponsorship by the ministerial group: in case they agree, which we feel they would do.

So much for now.

With regards to you,

Sincerely

Elizabeth Stein

Why does this kind of thing irk me so when it doesn't bother anyone else?

Strut Stuff for Polio Benefit

...es, Miss

TIGHT AGAIN Bill Bailey, cotton dummy, gets a hand from Elvira Sarbaught, comedy artist. PANTAGRAPH PHOTOS

SHOWGIRLS Ada Peasley, Betty Rodgers and Judy Busick, left to right, group around bongoes player Ed Hoard and Betty and Al Alvis.

Audience Hikes Polio Fund $1,000--Has Fun at Show

A good sized house was on hand Wednesday night to boost the McLean County March of Dimes drive and to enjoy the second annual Polio Variety Show at the Scottish Rite Temple.

According to Hadley Davis, ticket chairman, the show grossed about $1,000. All proceeds will be turned over to the March of Dimes. ... and half ... the ... benefit.

proved a big hit with the audience. Hal Lynch, Mary Jo Jaspers and Betty Rodgers sang selections during the number.

Polio patients who introduced the acts were Michael Jolly, Linda Walker, Bobby Hawthorne, Jewell Gaston and Leonard Presley. All five were interviewed by Ray Cheever, general chairman ... master of ceremonies for the ...

Set Res... of Educa...

H...

tio... ing... Fe... Un... T... pra... an... cat... tion... M...

...RBEN...

Dear Mr. Mitchell;

We are working on dates. The 14th is not good so it will be either the 8th or 18th, probably the latter. Maybe by then the snow will be over. We had our biggest blizzard of the season today.

Will let you know which date as soon as possible.

FEB 14 1955

Sincerely
Elizabeth Stein

YWCA settled.

February 18, 1955

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 East Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

All straight for me to be at your service in Bloomington March 8th.

I have a speech to make in Chicago the evening of Monday, March 7th, and shall sleep in Chicago that night and take a morning train to Bloomington. I will look up the train today and let you know when it will be getting into Bloomington.

A picture and some material about GSM, and a little about the Southern Regional Council are herewith.

Warmest thanks to you for arranging all of this.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

We try to see to it that every message has its reply in the *shortest* possible time.

YOUR COOPERATION by sending your answer promptly will be very helpful.

4383

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

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DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE ATLA=

DATE SET FOR MARCH 8TH PLEASE SEND YOUR PHOTOGRAPH AND ANY PERTINENT MATERIAL FOR NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY LETTER FOLLOWS=

ELIZABETH STEIN=..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Elizabeth Stein
1000 Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Ill.

Friday

Stein, Mare
Frederick

FEB 21 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell -

Plans are shaping up well + I trust you got my wire about the March 8th date.

Mr. Clark Baburman (spelling?), a sociology prof. at Ill. Wesleyan seems to know you, and I think he will want you at the college on March 9th.

I hope you can get a train out of Chicago at 11:45 - Union Station, Gulf Mobile + Ohio line. Someone will meet you - if I can't.

the later train leaves --
at 4:50 - gets in here
at 7 P.M. this is too
late for the supper we
have planned, & your
talk at 7:30. So I
assume you'll make the
11:45.

I'm just off for
Chicago, for the weekend.
Looking forward to
this long awaited meeting.

Sincerely
Elizabeth Stein

RSVP just
to say it's all OK.

Stein

March 10, 1955

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 East Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

I am grateful for a lot of things, but mostly because I could see you in your own surroundings and share a little in the satisfactions of your living. They were grand friends all around. I don't know when I have talked with a more inviting bubble-up of a college audience. I suspect that a very particular word of thanks is due to the Bowmans, and I charge you to relay it.

When I went yesterday morning to settle my bill with Tilden Hall, the clerk read some fine writing on a card and said, "All of that has been taken care of." I did some very satisfactory snoozing in that hotel, and I am grateful to you for it.

The bus business was slowish across to Urbana and then to Denver and then down to Terre Haute. But I got a glimpse of the campus at the University, and I saw miles and miles of rich black Illinois corn land farms, and I stopped at fifteen little villages and saw how people lived. And I had a good night's sleep on the train last night, and here I am this morning.

I was truthful about liking your town of Bloomington. It and its surroundings can use more of what your lifetime within it will put into it. But it is a pretty good base on which to build.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. Official SRC receipt

March 19.

MAR 22 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell;

Thanks for your good letter. I was afraid you would have a "slowish" bus ride, but didn't say much, since there was so little

alternative.

We all enjoyed your visit here enormously and I keep running into folks who were at the Y. for your talk & are grateful that they got in on it.

Various people tell us it was the best meeting they have attended in Bloomington.

I see by the Chicago Daily News that you had a busy time there this week too. I wonder if my friends the Brody's heard you at the luncheon meeting.

This afternoon your tape recording was broadcast here on the radio.

All in all, it was fine to have you come down here and to get

re-acquainted with you.

Surely it will not be the last time our paths will cross.

Meanwhile the best of luck to you in your tireless efforts.

Kindest regards,

Elizabeth.

November 4, 1955

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 East Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

I owe you a good long letter with all the news. Meanwhile, I send a warmish item. The Attorney General of Georgia, bless him, a couple of weeks ago in a speech to sheriffs and deputies went off the deep end and said the NAACP is stuffed full of un-Americans. In pereoration he said also that our Council is a front, though I never quite got sure whether it was a front for the NAACP or for the un-Americans.

Anyway, these documents are interesting. The long one is the extended truth, and we are trying to get it understood by people who are our friends. I commend particularly page seven.

We have got twelve state outfits going and doing pretty well, though there are weak spots here and there. Opposition is keen and mounting. On the other hand, wherever integration has occurred it has been a success.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

November 8, 1955

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 East Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

Here's a guy from Southern India who's coming to Bloomington December 2-8. Dravidian, and so dark. Represents the depressed classes in the state legislature (Bihar). Ought to be interesting. I though perhaps you would wish to be helpful to him; or not, as suits you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls: Copy of ltr to Mr. Alcott
Data sheet on Mr. Jai Deva Prasad

Miss Elizabeth Stein,
1008 East Monroe Drive,
Bloomington,
ILLINOIS.

December 9th, 1955.

Dear Miss Stein,

Warm thanks for your letter, from me in general, and from my lady wife in particular. We have had a Hindu guest before, and learned that the ablutions totally exhaust a (generous) tankful of shower-hot-water! So it takes a bit of planning as to other peoples' baths, and we are grateful for foreknowledge.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

GSM:rl.

January 26, 1956

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 East Monroe Street
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

I'm still remembering with pleasure all the incidents of my visit last year to Bloomington. I had a very nice time indeed and am abidingly grateful to you for letting me meet so many of your friends.

As to Mr. Prasad: He duly came and we got along very well. I had had at my home a couple of years back a predecessor of Prasad, in the kind of job Prasad does. The predecessor has since defaulted and Mr. Prasad was all smiles in his own integrity. He spoke most warmly of Bloomington and of you. And he was no great drain on the hot water tank and methinks snoozed til 7:30 each morning!

We are being useful we are sure. I do not say we are getting popular! I do say we will in 1956 particularly need Miss Elizabeth Stein's friendship.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

P.S. Why shouldn't you come to see us in 1956? It seems to me there ought to be some good reason for you to come in this direction.

P.P.S. An audit is enclosed.

February 20, 1956

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

Thank you for writing February 10.

It does look pretty bad but it is bound to get better. We all feel bolstered by the New Orleans federal court decision.

For a pleasant bit I hand you this.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Montgomery, Alabama, has had a lot of strain in recent weeks because (for sufficient reasons) Negro citizens have been refusing to ride the buses. A Negro minister from Montgomery was lately visiting a Texas College President. "Yes," said the Montgomery man, " it looks bad. The white people have run out of arguments. They haven't got any more moral argument, they haven't got any more religious argument, and they haven't got any more legal argument. And they've taken to violence. But, Reverend," he said, "WE haven't run out of arguments, and there won't be any trouble."

2-10-56

COMMENT AND OPINIO

By The Pantagraph

Alabama Helps Our Enemy in Cold War

Alabama officials have yielded to mob rule by letting students (and possibly outsiders) riot until University officials had to suspend a Negro girl from classes. Governor Folsom would have put down the demonstration quickly if the case had been reversed and the right of a white girl to attend classes had been challenged.

This is not a local situation. It is international in scope. Such acts can tear down all the good will and confidence our best statesmen can develop in neutral and undeveloped countries. They play a big part in pushing more countries into the Communist orbit.

The one thing uppermost in the minds of Asians and Africans is equality with every man. When they see we so boldly and illegally flout equality among ourselves they can draw but one conclusion—that we do not practice what we preach and, therefore, cannot be trusted.

•-•-•

How Corn Loan Cut Affects County

Solemn thought about farm price controls comes with the announcement that ac allotments for 1956 are reduced per cent and the support pri ered from $1.58 to $1

By the

Soil Farm Draw

Editor, The

The farm in making know that of a depress

It is essen apply a littl Rule in sol lem. Let u we would li unto us.

We reme propaganda could not liv of $12,500 p happened? T an increase cent. We n let us go f give to the food and fi parity for t that is used tion, if ther or 20 per the chann markets

OU tim t

Feb 10.

100 E Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Ill.

RECEIVED FEB 13 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell

Just finished a few lines to the editor of the paper re the enclosed editorial, so now a few lines to you.

The papers have really been hot of late - always all over the front page of course. I keep thinking of you, and wondering about some of the good things you could surely tell about. Maybe if you could send a few items of such, we could get them printed too - tho' I'd not guarantee it, or the front page.

I hope you continue to have courage, patience & humor, because you'd sure be snowed under otherwise.

Last week we had an interesting meeting down at the Y.W.C.A. Topic for discussion was "What is Subversion"? That was before the incident in Alabama.

I'll be sending my contribution shortly. Meanwhile Best Regards to you,

Sincerely
Elizabeth Stein

February 27, 1956

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

You help us no end!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mcf

Encl.

Feb 24.

RECEIVED FEB 27 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell

Your note today served as a reminder.

This week's 'Life' magazine has a bunch of letters on the Miss Lucy article of several weeks ago. It's encouraging to hear from some of the broad-minded Southerners: there must be at least a few.

We're plugging for you!

Kindest Regards

Elizabeth Stein

$500.00
CR
rha

Check enclosed

June 15, 1956

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

You were nice to write.

The Northern Presbyterian Church is now making a movie out of the map speech. They are cutting it wickedly, but it still ought to do some good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Elizabeth Stein
1008 Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Ill.

May 28

Dear Mr. Mitchell -
We always were proud to know you - but since this week's LIFE, we are downright puffed up! You deserve the bouquet. More power to you!
Greetings from us all in Bloomington
Elizabeth Stein

Made in Switzerland

Walter Classen Kunstverlag, Zürich
Nr. 3469 - RUBENS (1577-1640): Niklas, Sohn des Künstlers
Le fils de l'artiste - The artist's son (Wien)
(Nachdruck verboten - Copyright)

I don't even have your address on file!

BLO
ANTA

Mr. Geo. Mitchell.
Southern Regional Council
RECEIVED JUN 5 1956
Atlanta
Georgia

POSTAGE DUE

P. P. Rubens

September 10, 1956

Notify Miss Stein of whether movie of map speech was every made, and how to get it.

Note: See top ltr in file dtd 6/15/56 which tells her that the film was made. But still to be done is how she can get the movie.

September 5, 1956

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

I told you last June that a movie is being made out of the map speech. The people who are paying for it are the Presbyterians in the U.S.A., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, in the person of Reverend H. B. Sissel. The movie is being made by Frank Willard Productions in Atlanta. Frank Willard Productions' address is 3223-b Cain Hill Place, N. W., Atlanta 5.

I went out there dressed up in a white linen suit afternoon after afternoon in hot July. Supposed to be done by late September. I still don't know how one gets hold of this movie, but I will let you know when that happens.

This is not general promotion, but for some reason I spoke of the matter in my letter of June 15th, and I wanted to carry through.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

February 5, 1957

Miss Elizabeth Stein
1008 Monroe Drive
Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Miss Stein:

You have been an understanding and generous friend of the Southern Regional Council. As 1957 gets underway and we plan increased activity -- diminished as we are by George Mitchell's retirement! -- we face a special and immediate need. If you can assist the Council again at this time, we shall be deeply grateful and the work of the Council will be benefitted out of all proportion.

In this, the third and last year of assistance to our state-organization effort from the Fund for the Republic, the allocation for our central activities is drastically reduced. Accordingly, we are faced with a greatly enlarged fund-raising task at precisely the time when we are undertaking expansion of our efforts to meet the mounting demands for an organization of this kind in the South.

We have tried to convey in the enclosed report some idea of the various efforts which we expect to carry on this year on an expanded and more effective scale. I hope it conveys, too, some sense of the eagerness and resolve with which our Board and staff approach opportunities that the Council, almost uniquely, is equipped to meet.

On a personal note, I might add that I have been vastly encouraged on assuming a position of formidable responsibility, by the spirit of dedication which both the staff members and lay leadership of the Council have shown.

I hope I will have an opportunity one day to make your acquaintance. Meanwhile, kindest regards and good wishes.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

Mitchell

Personnel

February 22, 1956

Mr. George Stoney
1832 Biltmore Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear George:

The Cosmos Club now charges an initiation fee of one-hundred dollars and dues annually for a resident of the nearby territory are seventy-five dollars but will go up (moderately I hope) in April.

To propose you I need some dope for the blank. Would you answer me the following questions?

1. What is your profession? Are you an economist, a technician, a raconteur, a documentarist or what?

2. Place and date of birth.

3. Present occupation or position.

4. College education and degrees, with dates.

5. Activities and connections, with dates.

6. Publications

7. Membership in scititss and groups, including positions held and honors conferred.

In my experience, which is limited, the Admissions Committee places the greatest weight on the pre-requisite of "meritorious original work." In ages past that meant that friends of the ~~Gisch~~

Geiger

submitted a stack of the ~~Gizeh~~ Geiger's books and if the books were decent books the ~~Gizeh~~ Geiger got in.

In any case your books are movie-flicks. I do not suppose that even if the rolls of film were handed over to the Committee they will bother to look at them (though that is the way they find out if you are a good egg or not). So I suppose we are constricted to sending them what qualified critics may have said in print about the honorable George as a movie-maker or the honorable George's movies.

Maybe the thing to do is to offer them through me the loan of film for one or two or three super-duper George Stoney movie flicks; give 'em some write-ups; sprinkle in a letter or two from one famous in ~~then~~ they art and let it go.

I suppose also that any alert admissions committee would query club members or outside persons believed knowledgeable in matters of movies. What would you think of listing for me the names of a couple of persons technically and artistically literate in your field to whom the Committee might turn to for advice?

Let me know what you want to do and I will move it. I opine that the Club would invite you in gladly.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

POTOMAC FILM PRODUCERS INCORPORATED

GEORGE C STONEY
NICHOLAS C READ
NORMAN P SCHENKER MD

1536 Connecticut Avenue NW Washington 6 DC • telephone NOrth 7-7094

March 27, 1956

RECEIVED MAR 29 1956

Dear Papa George:

Very nice indeed for you to offer introduction to the Cosmos Club. Here is only a partial answer, but an indication of the additional information that may be needed. I don't seem to fit neatly into the catagories.

1. Profession: writer-director-producer of documentary and educational motion pictures.

2. Birthing: Winston-Salem, N. C., July 1, 1916.

3. V.Pres. and Secretary of Potomac Film Producers, Inc.

4. Education: Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1933-37, BA English; Matriculated Balliol College, Oxford, 1945-46 (two terms only, P.P.E.); University of London Institute of Education, 1948-49 Certificate for graduate study in educational motion picture production.

5. By "activities and connections, with dates" do you mean employment? For lack of any better idea I'll list the following, trusting you will know what they want to know.

1937: Feature writer, Raleigh News and Observer
1938-40: Asst. Director of Research, Henry St. Settlement, N.Y.C.
1940: Field research assistant to Dr. Ralph Bunche, Carnegie-Myrdal Study; 8 month assignment.
1940-42: Asst. Regional Information Adviser, Farm Security Admin., U.S.D.A.

Also 1939-42 and 1946-48 Associate Editor, Survey Graphic Magazine.

1942-46: U.S. Army Air Force; Pvt., Cpl., Sgt., commissioned 2nd Lt. Intelligence Dec. '43; discharged Captain, Feb.'46. Bronze star for photo interpretation.

1946-50: (one year leave-of-absence) writer, director, producer (progressively) with Southern Educational Film Production Service, Univ. of Georgia.
1948-49: one year on Rosenwald Fellowship to study documentary film production in England, France and Scandinavia.
1951-53: Motion Picture production consultant for the Medical Audio-Visual Institute of the Assn. of American Medical Colleges. Also independent motion picture producer headquartered in Washington, D. C.

1953-present: Organized with partners Nicholas Read and Norman Pen Schenker, M.D., Potomac Film Producers, Inc. with offices and studio facilities at 1536 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. Since that time have served as writer, director and producer with same.

Also lecturer for Oxford University Extension Division autumn season, 1948; lecturer in film direction and production, University of Southern California, summer session, 1953.

6. Publications: A dozen or so articles in national publications 1937-42 of which only the series in the Survey Graphic are worth mentioning.

Films: Since 1946 I've done substantial chores on perhaps three dozen films. I will list the following with the assumption -- obviously false -- that the reader has some interest in this particular field and therefore would appreciate its own mode of self-congratulation. Of the films I've worked on one might view without embarrasment:

"Feeling All Right" (1948, Edinburgh Festival award; chosen for permanent collection of American Documentary by the Museum of Modern Art; available through Columbia Univ. Press) My credit for script only.

"Florida: Wealth or Waste?" (1948, Edinburgh Festival award; Scholastic Magazine Award and Nature Magazine awards same year.) My credit for script and asst. direction.)

"Palmour Street" (1950, Edinburgh Festival award; American Psychiatric Assn., Amer. Conference on Social Work same year. See chapter devoted to this film in "Films in Psychiatry" by Nichtenhauser, A. and) My credit for script, direction.

"Tar Heel Family" (1951 Scholastic Film award) My credit for script and direction.

"All My Babies" (feature length documentary, 1954 Edinburgh and Venice film festival awards, Special Robert Flaherty award for the best documentary of the year, 1953-54; chosen for permanent collection of American documentary by the Museum of Modern Art.) My credit for script, direction and production.

"The American Road" (1954 1st Golden Reel award of the Film Council of America and half a dozen others.) My credit for direction only.

"The Valiant Heart" (1955 Golden Reel award, 1st in health catagory; 1st Scholastic Film award, 1955-56.) My credit for writing and directing.

"The Invader" (1955 Edinburgh Festival Diploma of Merrit, Venice Festival award) My credit for writing, directing and producing.

The news about our kind of film travels slowly. But ti does finally get around. So there are a number of comments in recent publications about "The Invader" and about "Still Going Places", a film about old age rehabilitation which was released in December of 1956.

See Cecile Starr's review of "Still Going Places" in Saturday Review of Literature for last week; short review of "The Invader" in House Beautiful for March, '56; also "The Invader" in "American Journal of Public Health", Oct. '55, also "The Invader" in the Journal of the American Medical Assn. Jan. 14, '56. The AMA Journal will be coming out next week with a four page spread -- pictures and a story -- on "Still Going Places". About a month ago Rushes the tabloid house organ of the Film Council of America gave me a back page spread, with production stills and a rather dreadfully gushy story. All these could be furnished in photostat form if you think they would be appropriate. I could get a tear sheet from the Public Health journal which published the attached collection of comments on "The Invader."

Anyone who knows this business is quite aware that most of the above isn't any real indication of the worth of a film maker's work. Perhaps the only consistant and dependable sources of critical judgment that now exist in print are to be found in the files of the Saturday Review or in the volume by their critic, Cecile Starr called "Ideas on Film". For judgments on my medical films see the same kind of series in Ralph Creer's columns in the Journal of the A.M.A.

Perhaps your idea of getting them to see a few of the films is the best -- and most accurate -- way of judging performance. I would suggest, in addition, the following professionals in the field whom I feel sure would be happy to make some comment:

Ralph Creer, AMA Journal, Chicago, Ill.
Cecile Starr, Saturday Review of Literature, 25 W. 45th St., NYC
Bosley Crowther, Motion Picture Critic, New York Times
Hans Richter, Director, Institute of Film Techniques, C.C.N.Y.
Dr. Davis S. Ruhe, Audio-Visual Section, U. of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas City, Kansas

The films that might give them an idea of what I'm up to are, of course, "All My Babies", "The Invader", and the one I'm now about to finish about the meaning of pure research called "The Secrets of the Heart".

Unfortunately the only member of the Cosmos whom I know well and also know him to be a prominent and active participent is Dr. Preston McLendon. I'm quite sure he would be more than happy to give your nomination a second.

Nick and I are looking forward to meeting your Irene Osborne. With all the souped-up dramatic stuff about the Second Civil War now appearing in print and in pictures I'd certainly like to produce something with a bit of reasonableness in it. Our idea for a film about the efforts being made to work out the day-to-day problems of integration in the schools could be just such a thing. It needn't be expensive to produce -- as film costs go -- and would get top distribution. My rough, private guess is that we could do a really creditable job for out of pocket expenses not running above $10,000 to $12,000, given our set-up, the equipment we own and the talents we share.

Best to Alice and the rest. Cordially, Hope

April 17, 1956

To: Beth

From: GSM

On the second page of the Stoney Cosmos Club application, type in under (a) "Educational motion picture production," and under (c) "The documentary motion picture."

On attachment 2, the word "Merit" is misspelled.

Under (d) is to be typed: George Stoney is a modest, extremely hard-working and brilliant fellow, whose exceptional talent in building the motion picture to educational uses have been saliently recognized.

The proposers are aware of the difficulty which the membership committee would confront in judging quality and achievement in this specialized field.

Upon request we will be glad to furnish, in photostatic form, published reviews of various of George Stoney's motion pictures from the Saturday Review of Literature, from House Beautiful (March, 1956), from the American Journal of Public Health (October, 1955), and from the Journal of American Medical Associations (January 14, 1956). The April Journal of the American Medical Association has another review.

Stoney, himself, considers that the film critic for the Saturday Review of Literature, Cecile Starr, in her column "Ideas on Film," is the most consistent and dependable source of critical judgment.

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Dr. Davis S. Ruhe, Audio-Visual Section, Univ. of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas City, Kansas

If there should be opportunity for members of the committee to view some of the films, those recommended would be "All My Babies," "The Invader," and a latest one called "The Secrets of the Heart."

Return to
eab/

Esleeck
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

April 17, 1956

Corrected Copy

Mr. Howard Tolly
212 South Fairfax Street
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Howard:

Out of the distant blue warm greetings!

Less distant than one might think. I was in Washington two days last week and tried quite hard to get to your office. Didn't make it, but I will next time.

I am accustomed to conveying my appreciation of your atmospheric assist through your secretary. And will again if need be.

Pete Hudgens and I have proposed George Cashel Stoney to be a member of the Cosmos Club.

I shouldn't like to be on the Admissions Committee to consider whether George's movies are deliciously fancy or whether they are not. How can they know? Or find out? We gave them what tips we could, but still that's a difficult matter.

If you know anybody on the Admissions Committee, and would write him or tell him that George's movies are really good, that would be appreciated.

Or maybe this meteor-George hasn't swum into your camp. Maybe you could press whatever button hands up to you information about documentary movies and, I think, George would pop up at you. Lives in Washington, 1832 Biltmore, N. W.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 17, 1956

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eab/

April 17, 1956

Dr. Preston A. McLendon
2146 Wyoming Avenue, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Dr. McLendon:

R. W. Hudgins and I are proposing, for membership in the Cosmos Club, George Cashel Stoney.

George's talent is in so specialized a field that I would expect the membership committee to feel themselves under some difficulty in deciding upon the quality of George's work. I have thought that latterly his work has been most useful in medical matters. I should think, therefore, that a letter from you to the Chairman of the Admissions Committee, or to any of your friends on the Committee, would cinch the matter.

The application for George Stoney gives a complete list of his productions and essays some hints to the Admissions Committee on appraisal. But I daresay it will take a personal word to convince them of the outstanding quality of George's work.

I, and two or three others who will be seconding the proposal, are unable to add any technical appreciation; I count on you for getting that across.

My claim on you is of the slightest; we are both friends of George Stoney. And I was a sometime associate of your good agricultural brother in North Carolina.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 17, 1956

Corrected Copy

Mr. Alexander Heard
Government Department
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Alex:

I have proposed George Stoney to be a member of the Cosmos Club. Got Pete Hudgens to join with me.

George Stoney is a hard guy to sell to an admissions committee. He makes those funny movies, and how is any admissions committee going to know whether the movies are any good or not? We did what we could on the application blank to give the Admissions Committee opportunity to find out that Stoney's movies are meritorious original work, but I misdoubt me that they will want some letters from good eggs that could give edge to a definition of Stoney's work.

Please don't just write them and say Stoney is a nice guy. You have to say that his work is of outstanding quality of your letter does not count.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 17, 1956

Mr. Robert W. Hudgins
Director
International Development Services
The Americas Building
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York

Dear Pete:

I told you I was going to ask you to join with me in getting George Stoney into the Cosmos Club.

Here is the application. If you will sign it at the very bottom of the back page, we will hope for it to go through.

Stoney told me that the only man he knew well thereabouts was Dr. McLendon (Preston A.) who would have the medical knowledge of what Stoney's films are about. I have written Dr. McLendon and asked him to ply the Admissions Committee with appropriate medical info. Hope he does.

I have few friends in the group who would also know Stoney. If you have one, two, or three whom you might stir up to write to the Chairman of the Admissions Committee (R. C. Gibbs), that would be helpful. I have always been told that indiscriminate generalized support of a man's name hurts and does not help. What they want is evidence that the man has quality in his performance.

The application is hooked to a stamped envelope, addressed to the man Gibbs, and it might leave your hand for Gibbs.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. Application and enclosures

P. S. Mighty nice lunch, and I am grateful.

April 19, 1956

(Dictated April 18)

Mr. and Mrs. George Stoney
1832 Biltmore Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Mary and George:

How very nice to have your letter of April 10th.

Irene has promised to write out much of what she said in Washington, and it will probably turn up, as you suggest, in New South.

I enclose a special questionnaire for Mary.

I am nearly through with the business for the Cosmos Club, and shall send it on to Pete Hudgens, as a co-proposer, probably today. I am impressed with what you have done.

I dropped a note to Dr. McLendon and to this one or that other member of the club, asking them to support our proposal. In looking through the list of members I came across several well known bad eggs, so I should think so good an egg will go sailing through.

SRC is deeply appreciative of the check. We do have a dickens of a time raising the mountainous sums that are needed to draw out each new installment of the Fund for the Republic grant.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC official receipt $25.00

Questionnaire for Mrs. Stoney

Questionnaire for Mrs. Stoney

What is the best and most approved kind of British clothes-washing machine?

What can you learn of electricity supplies in Applecross?

What do they say is the unit sales price of electricity in north Britain?

In my time they made a fierce annual charge for licensing a motor vehicle. Still fierce?

Try to come back with a rough guess as to how much prices have gone up since pre-World War II -- 60%, 80%?

1832 BILTMORE STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 9, D. C. • ADAMS 2-5892

April 10, 1956

RECEIVED APR 12 1956

Dear Papa George,

Had the pleasure of hearing your Miss Osborne at the Unitarian church on Sunday. It was by all odds the most enlightened, clear and helpful comment on the subject of segregated schools I've heard or read. A tape recorded transcript of that talk would make a fine issue of New South. Later Nick and I talked with her about a film idea we have on which she gave us a great deal of help, too.

Saw your influence in the recent pages of Look, which was an improvement, I thought, over the usual press comments.

Mary and the children are going back to the home folks for the summer, leaving the latter part of June and returning in early September. Meanwhile I'm teaching again at USC and getting some more work done in Los Angeles studios. We'd been hoping that I could go back with them but costs and work-pressure keep going up. Maybe we can manage it in two years time, when the Mitchell Motel-on-the-Moor is open.

All the best,

George C. Stoney

Attached much over due. Thanks for keeping us on your list.

25.00 CR
rha

POTOMAC FILM PRODUCERS INCORPORATED

GEORGE C STONEY

NICHOLAS C READ

NORMAN P SCHENKER MD

1536 Connecticut Avenue NW Washington 6 DC • telephone NOrth 7-7094

April 23rd/56

RECEIVED APR 24 1956

Dear Papa George,

Nick has been following up leads given us by Irene Osborne and has come back with some fascinating material. His notes have been so interesting that I've had them typed out just as he produces them and am using these as talking pieces in trying to raise money for the film. What pleases us most is that there is such human variety in the situations...and so much good comedy as well as so much heartbreak. I'm pounding on doors, for this story ought to be told soon and freshly. Too much working-over can kill it's life.

A note came today from a friend at UNC asking for information that had been requested of him by someone answering a query from the Costos committee. So it's obviously in the works. Many thanks.

Mary has the questionnaire.

Cordially,

George

George C. Stoney

ROBERT W. HUDGENS

RECEIVED APR 23 1956

1270 Ave. of the Americas
New York 20, New York
April 20, 1956

Dear George :

I have signed and forwarded to Gibbs the proposal of George Stoney for membership in the Cosmos Club. Will wait for you to instruct me on the next move, if any.

For the life of me I can't think of any of my acquaintances at the Club who would also know George, but I will keep on trying to come up with some names and if I do will write the appropriate request.

It was a pleasure to have you with us last week even for so short a time.

Sincerely,

Pete

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

May 1, 1956

Mr. Robert W. Hudgens
President
International Development Services, Inc.
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York

Dear Pete:

When I got this letter I sat down and wrote Mr. R. C. Gibbs. I had not known that that was required also. Will you sit down and write the man a letter and tell him George is a good egg. You well know that you must explain in detail how or why he is a good egg.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - Ltr dtd 4/28/56
from Miss N. Jorgensen
for the Admissions
Committee

May 1, 1956

Mr. R. C. Gibbs
Chairman
Admissions Committee
The Cosmos Club
2120 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gibbs:

I write as sponsor for the name of George Cashel Stoney proposed by Mr. R. W. Hudgens and myself.

I have known George Stoney devotedly for ten years, and off and on for ten before that.

His father was a Church of England parson, resident in Ireland, who came over to this country years back. I think the father was no great shakes as a parson and the numerous youngsters were brought up in circumstances cultivated but poor. The longest and last place of settlement was Winston Salem, N. C. George got himself up to the University of North Carolina in its bravest days, and caught there the glow of reasonable, workable, aid to his fellow man which then pervaded the UNC. Freshly out of the University he picked up a job with the old Farm Security Administration, travelling about to meetings of impoverished farmers with a movie. Some kind of educational movie. George was sensitive to the relationship between mechanized education and plain people.

Some years of that and a better job or two in the informational line and he was caught up in World War II. They put him with the Air Force stationed for a good run of months not too far from Oxford, England. He got in a couple of terms at Oxford, and he courted successfully the daughter of a distinguished professor and fetched her back with him to this country.

He put in a couple of years I believe being second in command and first in energy in a rather clumsy consolidation called The Southern Educational Film Production Service. The purpose of this I believe was to have quite conservative officials issue stimulating movies. When the strains began to grow within it George picked up a Fellowship to go abroad and study the documentary movie, and put himself under the great man in the field — one Grierson.

Came back over here and did some more movies inside or outside that Southern Educational Film Production Service. I forget which. A splendid thing done in Mississippi to teach timorous Negro persons that treatment of venereal disease was quick and easy. A most sensitive one done in North Georgia to show the contrast between the affectionate and the abusive way to bring up a child. One to whoop up public libraries in North Carolina. One to make Florida take care of its trees. And others that I have never seen.

Some years back he began to do them for a consortium of medical colleges. There he got into realms that I cannot enter, and I don't know what the movies were about -- I think hearts and innards and operations.

More lately he is in business for himself. That is a most risky business and few and choice are those who in it achieve steady use and a sound income. And George does both. All of which merely says that George is successful in a strange profession.

I suppose he is successful because of his character. He is gentle, practical, inventive, capable of most delicate perceptions, and given to spurts of creativeness that run for hour after hour. A pleasant companion. I never saw any vice in him and I don't think he has any. Financially responsible, happily married, and a man to grow.

I find it hard to fit Stoney's talent into the categories of distinction set forth in the Club's rules. But he is clearly extraordinarily distinguished and cultivated, and I think a most fitting member for the Club.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

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RECEIVED MAY 4 1956

NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION

1606 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C. • COlumbia 5-7685
CABLE: NATPLAN

May 2, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Your letter of April 17th concerning yours and Pete's nomination of George Stoney for membership in the Cosmos Club came to hand some days ago. I am sorry indeed that I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Stoney and therefore I feel that it might hurt rather than help for me to send a letter to the Admissions Committee. Some of the present members of the committee I know would question a recommendation from me and might use it as an excuse for unfavorable action unless I could give a very complete statement of my acquaintance with the prospective candidate.

No doubt many members of the club know Mr. Stoney well and I suggest that you and Pete endeavor to get a large number of his friends to write supporting letters to the Admissions Committee -- some letters from outstanding people who are not members of the club would help.

With best wishes,

Yours truly,

H. R. Tolley

Howard R. Tolley

cc: Mr. Robert W. Hudgens
HRT:h

May 3, 1956

Mr. Robert W. Huigens
International Development Services, Inc.
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York

Dear Pete:

What I had to go on in building the answer to the questionnaire was the enclosed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl: Resume of Info from
George Stoney dtd
3/27/56

RECEIVED MAY 3 1956

ROBERT W. HUDGENS

1270 Ave. of the Americas
New York 20, New York
May 2, 1956

Dear George:

I received a letter dated April 28th from the Admissions Committee concerning our proposal of George Stoney for membership in the Cosmos Club. They noted that our letters as sponsors were not enclosed with the proposal.

If you would forward to me the most recent data available on Stoney, I'll send my sponsoring letter on to the Club.

Sincerely,

Pete

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

May 4, 1956

Mr. George Stoney
1832 Biltmore Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear George:

I note what you say about Irene Osborne and notes from Nick Read and some scurrying around about some film on this matter.

I have a right helpful thing going that would be worth some frames in the film.

A Negro guy named Parrish works with us. He came up, a year or so ago with a scheme for hooking together mainly Negro social scientists and influential lay people on our state organizations' boards. Behind that he proposed to hook together the technicians and influential local people, including some public school officials. Truth is that our state outfit fishes up through all the layers of Southern society keen Negro brains from Fisk or A.U. or Dillard and Howard (along with some white ones), and puts them at the point of community mental growth. The darn thing works!

John Hope at Fisk runs it, as some sort of head consultant. He has a staff of eighteen or twenty available consultants and he shoos them around to where trouble is.

I should think one of his meetings showing interchange between perplexed local dignitaries and sensitive, keen, persuaded Negro technicians would be dramatic and instructive.

I turn you loose at John Hope.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

POTOMAC FILM PRODUCERS INCORPORATED

GEORGE C STONEY

NICHOLAS C READ

NORMAN P SCHENKER MD

1536 Connecticut Avenue NW Washington 6 DC • telephone NOrth 7-7094

May 14, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED MAY 16 1956

Dear Papa George,

Still shoving about on the film idea. Hoffman and Jacobs on the West Coast write that our films and presentation have been well accepted and those who pull the strings are now "sitting". It seems clear that if it comes through it will do so in two stages: 1st approval for a total program of which this will be a part; 2nd approval for the film itself. Fortunately I will be in California for nearly two months this summer, teaching at U.S.C. and working in Los Angeles so can keep on top of things.

Your idea in/re John Hope's group of consultants sounds good. We'd certainly like to talk with both Hope and Parrish and to see their group in action if we can arrange to do so. Have they any reports or notes?

Our best to the family,

George

George C. Stoney

1270 Ave. of the Americas
New York 20, New York
May 14, 1956

Mr. R. C. Gibbs, Chairman
Committee on Admissions
The Cosmos Club
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gibbs:

You have before you the Proposal of Membership in the Cosmos Club for Mr. George C. Stoney which was submitted by Dr. George S. Mitchell and seconded by me. I wish to add this more personal comment in support of our formal proposal.

I have known Mr. Stoney intimately for more than fifteen years and would be happy to have him as a fellow member of any club or group, social or otherwise, to which I belong. I had the opportunity, in capacity of supervisor, to observe his work when he was with the Farm Security Administration and have watched closely since then the skillful and sophisticated manner in which he has built on his fine educational foundation an effective and successful professional competence.

I am especially impressed with the ingenuity and original thinking Mr. Stoney has contributed to the field of documentary photography. He has created by improved techniques and interpretation superior documentary films that have received notable acclaim as educational media. His writing on this general subject has also been widely published.

In recommending Mr. Stoney for membership in the Cosmos Club, I do so with full appreciation of the high standard against which the Committee measures all applicants.

Sincerely,

Fidelity Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

ROBERT W. HUDGENS

RECEIVED MAY 16 1956

1270 Ave. of the Americas
New York 20, New York
May 14, 1956

Dear George:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to the Cosmos Club on behalf of George Stoney. Hope this fills the bill, but let me know if it doesn't.

Am returning George's letter which gave me the biographical data.

Larry Hewes was here Friday and we had a grand chinfest. Your ears must have burned.

Love to Alice and the girls.

Sincerely,

Pete

Enclosures

Mr. George S. Mitchell
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 20, 1956

Admissions Committee
Cosmos Club
2120 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Mr. R. W. Hudgens and myself are co-sponsors of George Cashel Stoney for membership in the Club.

I have learned that in recent weeks George Stoney has accepted a position at New York University as a professor and head of the department concerned with the techniques of motion picture production. I am sorry that I do not for the moment know the academic designation for movie making. George Stoney has therefore moved from Washington to New York.

This means that his application should be transmuted into an application for non-resident membership.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Robert W. Hudgens

September 20, 1956

Mr. George C. Stoney
1832 Biltmore Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear George:

Hearing from you that you were considering the New York business, and circuitously from Kack that she is going to join you in the New York business, I conclude that you are now a New Yorker and a professor.

I have written the Cosmos Club Admissions Committee and asked them to transmute your application into one of non-resident membership. This would cost you a lot less money per annum.

I sent to Pete Hudgens a copy of my notifying letter to the Cosmos Club Admissions Committee. But I lack two things I should have in my possession:

1. What does New York University call its department of movie making? (Or otherwise what is your academic designation?)

2. Present or prospective New York residence address.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

IMPORTANT

THE COMMITTEE MUST HAVE

To post candidate's name:

Proposal form **signed by both sponsors and letters from each of them.**

To act:

1. Information in the sponsors' letters stating specifically (a) what is original in the candidate's work and in what way it is meritorious; or (b) in what field and by whom he is well known to be cultivated; or (c) in what field and by whom he is recognized to be distinguished.

2. Statement as to personality of candidate.

3. Copies of the candidate's more important publications, especially if his eligibility is based largely on such evidence of original work. If publications cannot be submitted, letters appraising the candidate's work from outstanding persons in his field are essential.

4. Letters from several members who know the candidate, stating why they believe his work makes him eligible and testifying as to his character, personality, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSALS FOR MEMBERSHIP

1. It is necessary, in order that the Admissions Committee may have sufficient information with reference to candidates for membership or associate privileges to enable it to act, for sponsors to present their data in conformity with By-Laws and instructions.

2. It is very important to designate the classification under which the candidate is proposed for membership. It is sufficient in order to establish eligibility that he qualify under any one of a, b, or c (see Item 1 in Extracts from By-Laws given below). It is best to present the case principally under the classification which seems most appropriate. If the sponsors believe, however, that the candidate is eligible under any two or all three of the classifications, appropriate evidence should be submitted under each. In class (a), evidence should show the "original" and "meritorious" character of the candidate's work; in class (b), that he is well known to be "cultivated" in his field; and in class (c), that he is "recognized as distinguished."

3. The sponsors' letters afford a means of setting forth all the facts pertinent to the determination of the desirability of the candidate as a member of the Club, and to expand on the bare data contained in the proposal form itself. Information on the personal traits and social characteristics of the candidate and adult members of his family should be included.

4. The sponsors should request several other members of the Club who are acquainted with the candidate to write letters of endorsement. These may be in less detail than the letters from the sponsors, but should be more than a mere statement that the writer is acquainted with the candidate. It is often advantageous if some of these letters are from men in other fields than that in which the candidate is engaged. Letters testifying to the quality of the candidate's accomplishments from outstanding persons in his field, either members or non-members, are especially important if publications cannot be submitted.

5. Where publications originating with the candidate are an important item in demonstrating the candidate's eligibility, titles and dates of such publications should be listed and copies of the more important ones be submitted to the Committee for examination. This is particularly important if the candidate is proposed as having done meritorious original work, as publications usually furnish evidence of such accomplishments. Publications will be returned to the candidates or the sponsors when the Committee has completed its consideration of them.

EXTRACTS FROM BY-LAWS RELATING TO NEW MEMBERS

1. The Cosmos Club shall be composed of men

   (a) Who have done meritorious original work in science, literature, or the fine arts; or

   (b) Who, though not occupied in science, literature, or the fine arts, are well known to be cultivated in a specific department thereof; or

   (c) Who are recognized as distinguished in a learned profession or in public service.

2. The total number of members shall not exceed two thousand two hundred and fifty. Members who reside or who are engaged in any occupation for more than one-half of any calendar quarter of a year, within thirty miles of the Clubhouse, shall be classed as in resident status for that quarter; others as in non-resident status.

(continued on next page)

3. The Admissions Committee, or a subcommittee thereof, shall have power, on the written recommendation of two members neither of whom is a member of the Admissions Committee and each of whom has been a member of the Club for at least one year, to admit to the privileges of the Club as associates, for a period of three months, men believed to possess the qualifications for membership under Article 1, Section 1. Such privileges may be extended by the Board of Management under such conditions as it may determine. The privileges granted by this Article to associates are not those of membership and do not include the right to vote or to attend business meetings of the Club or to have privilege cards issued to guests, but do include the privilege of introducing visitors in accordance with Article XVI, Section 3.

4. No person shall be admitted to membership in the Club unless he shall have been proposed by two members neither of whom is a member of the Admissions Committee and each of whom has been a member of the Club at least one year. Such proposal shall be accompanied by letters from his proposers setting forth the qualifications and fitness of the candidate for membership.

5. The name of every person proposed for admission, with his occupation and address, together with the names of the members proposing him, shall be posted on the bulletin board provided for that purpose for at least sixty days before action by the Admissions Committee.

6. At least fifteen days before every stated meeting of the Admissions Committee there shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Club a list of all persons whose names may be acted upon at such stated meeting.

8. The Admissions Committee shall ballot separately for each candidate. If there be two negative votes the candidate shall not be admitted and he may not again be proposed for membership for the ensuing period of one year.

9. After final action by the Admissions Committee on any candidate, all written communications except the proposal for membership and letters of sponsors shall be destroyed, except in cases where the return of communications has been specifically requested.

10. The stated meetings of the Admissions Committee shall be monthly and shall occur upon the first Monday of each month, but the Committee may omit meetings in July, August and September when such omission may seem to it desirable. In case the date of meeting falls upon a holiday, the committee shall have authority to change the date of meeting as it may see fit.

11. An entrance fee of $100.00 shall be paid by each newly elected member within thirty days after mailing to him notice of his election; and in default of such payment he shall be deemed to have declined membership. The Board of Management may for good cause extend the time for the payment of entrance fees.

12. The Club's fiscal year shall be divided into the following quarters; first quarter January to March, inclusive; second quarter April to June, inclusive; third quarter July to September, inclusive, and fourth quarter October to December, inclusive. The dues shall be paid quarterly in advance at the rate of $18.75 for members in resident status and $7.50 for members in non-resident status.

13. The recipient of associate privileges shall pay in advance a fee of $30.00 for each three-month period. There shall be no entrance fee.

Board

January 26, 1956

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
27 East 69th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Strauss:

Last Saturday I was at a meeting of the women of the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Church, at St. Mark's Church, in New Orleans. Perhaps 75 ladies, mostly white but some sprinkling of Negro ladies. For a split-off sub-committee they made me the talk-teaser. Turned out to be on the subject of the constitutional right of people to say what they pleased.

We stumbled around for a while, trying to find justification in the Bible and in religious principle, the conversation always veering toward the pressing issue of race and the Citizens' Counc ils. Then there spoke up one of your ladies, who was also a Methodist lady. She said there were little meetings occuring all over New Orleans, of people interested in something called Freedom Agenda. These were not well-to-do people; they were everyday people, and they lived in Gretna and other back places as well as in the city proper. They were finding the strength and the importance of constitutional guarantees. They had to work hard, she said, and read a lot, but they were learning, and it was mighty good to understand.

Just thought you would like to know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

bc: HCF

December 28, 1956

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
27 East Sixty-Ninth Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Strauss:

I have for a goodish while purposed when I should be 55 to quit whatever I might be doing and go to Scotland and read the economics books which make my shelves to groan. I have sent the books to Glasgow and in March my wife and me follow after.

Fear not for the Southern Regional Council; the Board elected Harold Fleming to be the new Director. He has been with the Council seven years. Came to us directly from Harvard after World War II. Able, wise, effective. And the Council will do better in his hands than in mine.

I bespeak for him your continued friendship.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

January 8, 1957

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
27 East Sixty-Ninth Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Anna Lord Strauss:

Alice and I catch a boat March 8th, and will be in and around New York March 7th, putting on baggage and hoping to get in visits. If we are fortunate enough to find you at home that day, you may find us briefly on your doorstep.

I do appreciate your kind note.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

ANNA LORD STRAUSS
27 EAST 69 STREET
NEW YORK 21

RECEIVED JAN 8 1957

Dear Mr Mitchell,

Thank you for your good letter with its unhappy news.

You have done such an outstanding job in a sensitive and difficult field, that it is hard to think of its continuing success without your wise guidance.

Though the times could not be more difficult, atleast you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have built up an organization which is carrying through most successfully the type of education which is essential to solving our problem.

I hope if you are in New York at any time, you will let me know so that I may have the pleasure of seeing you.

With every best wish to you in this new chapter of your life, I am

Ever sincerely yours,

Anna Lord Strauss

1-5-57

February 5, 1957

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
Twenty-Seven East Sixty-Ninth Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Strauss:

You have been an understanding and generous friend of the Southern Regional Council. As 1957 gets underway and we plan increased activity -- diminished as we are by George Mitchell's retirement! -- we face a special and immediate need. If you can assist the Council again at this time, we shall be deeply grateful and the work of the Council will be benefitted out of all proportion.

In this, the third and last year of assistance to our state-organization effort from the Fund for the Republic, the allocation for our central activities is drastically reduced. Accordingly, we are faced with a greatly enlarged fund-raising task at precisely the time when we are undertaking expansion of our efforts to meet the mounting demands for an organization of this kind in the South.

We have tried to convey in the enclosed report some idea of the various efforts which we expect to carry on this year on an expanded and more effective scale. I hope it conveys, too, some sense of the eagerness and resolve with which our Board and staff approach opportunities that the Council, almost uniquely, is equipped to meet.

On a personal note, I might add that I have been vastly encouraged, on assuming a position of formidable responsibility, by the spirit of dedication which both the staff members and lay leadership of the Council have shown.

I hope to renew our acquaintance the next time I am in New York. Meanwhile, my best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

28 Feb 57

I say, 'arry,

I 'ave contacted me contact at Barrel, Pinch, Fierce, Bender, and Mean... I am told that Goodyear Common had a range of $60-$84 during the last twelve-month. It is now ranging from 73½ to 74¼. It is on its way up, but slowly. No indication of rapid rise in the future. Might as well sell.

M'crystal ball said, "beware of the ides of March." So, it's now or after Lent.

yr.ob.sv.

7

March 5, 1957

Mr. Frank Leighton
65 Broadway
New York 6, New York

Dear Mr. Leighton:

This will acknowledge with thanks your recent letter advising us of Miss Anna Lord Strauss' gift of seven shares of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company common stock.

We shall greatly appreciate it if you will sell these shares and remit the proceeds to the Southern Regional Council.

We have expressed our grateful acknowledgement of the gift directly to Miss Strauss, and as soon as the transaction is completed we will send her our official receipt.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

February 27, 1957

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
27 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Miss Strauss:

I write you in Harold Fleming's absence. How wonderfully generous it was of you to contribute seven shares of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company common stock to the Southern Regional Council. We have just received notice of this from Mr. Frank Leighton of J. & W. Seligman & Company. We will write them shortly about the sale of the stock.

Your contribution is of particular importance at the present time for, as you can well imagine, this is not the most popular type of work in the South; yet it is work which must be done if we are to have a more democratic society. You have contributed to the growth of such a society.

Respectfully,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

P.S. We will send you an official receipt upon the sale of the stock.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-0400
CABLE ADDRESS: SELIGMAN, NEW YORK

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

65 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N.Y. February 20, 1957

RECEIVED FEB 25 1957

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Miss Anna Lord Strauss of 27 East 69th Street, New York 21, N. Y., has requested us to place at your disposal, as a contribution to the Southern Regional Council, 7 shares of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company common stock having a total current market value of approximately $500.

Will you please advise us whether you wish us to sell these shares and remit the proceeds directly to you or, alternatively, whether you wish us to ship the shares to you in negotiable form.

Will you please also acknowledge receipt of this contribution directly to Miss Strauss.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Leighton

Frank Leighton

R8

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

65 BROADWAY NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

No. 06610

TO:
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.,
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.,
ROOM 432,
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DATE FEB. 21, 1957

MEMO F.L. 2/20/57

WE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED SECURITIES

TRANSFERRED FROM THE ACCOUNT OF MISS ANNA LORD STRAUSS WHICH WE SHALL HOLD FOR YOUR ACCOUNT.

(CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION)

	SECURITY NUMBERS
7 SHARES THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY COMMON STOCK $5.00 PAR VALUE	NH/0154997 1/1 JWS NH/0162755 1/6 JWS

⊕ PAT'D

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

March 18, 1957

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
27 East 69th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Strauss:

It is with the deepest sense of appreciation that I send to you the Southern Regional Council's official receipt for your generous contribution. We value your continuing friendship and support more than I can say.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:mm

Enclosure: Official Receipt

Draft for discussion only
R. C. Stuart
Dec. 23, 1953

PROPOSAL FOR WEST ATLANTA PLANNING COUNCIL

Need for Council

The following situations in West Atlanta point up the serious need for citizen participation in the planning of the area:

1. Lack of knowledge of city plans and improvements leading to widespread feeling that elected officials are indifferent to proposals of the area.

2. Continued growing pains resulting from industrial, commercial, and residential growth of West Atlanta.

3. Lack of opportunity for citizens to participate in and be informed about the long-range planning of the community.

4. Lack of direct communication and contact between neighborhood, business, and racial groups resulting in misunderstandings, dangerous rumors, and anxieties.

5. Continuing need to protect the integrity of established communities.

6. Continuing need to find Negro housing areas.

7. Growing importance of action to raise the general level of housing and neighborhood environment.

8. Changing pattern of race relations in the South.

9. Lack of opportunities at present for responsible Negro leadership to participate in community activities and decisions.

10. Weak housing market for resale to whites in many neighborhoods due to lack of confidence in future of the area.

Purposes of Planning Council

The West Atlanta Planning Council would be an advisory citizens' group selected to represent West Atlanta in planning the development of this portion of our city. The purpose of the Council would be to provide the means whereby the people of West Atlanta might intelligently participate in the planning of their community--major streets, highways, residential areas, industrial districts, parks, schools, shopping and business centers, utilities and other physical facilities. The result of this participation would be a better-informed citizenry, giving support to the official plans of their city and working together for the common aspirations of the West Atlanta community. To accomplish these purposes, the Council would have the following advisory powers and duties:

1. Advise with the Metropolitan Planning Commission, the Municipal Planning Board, the aldermen from West Atlanta, and other public agencies and officials in regard to the planning and development of West Atlanta.

2. Provide information, assistance, and opportunities for cooperative effort to the various neighborhood, civic, business, and institutional interests in West Atlanta.

3. Promote better understanding and cooperative effort among the various business, community, and racial groups to achieve the fullest and most desirable development of West Atlanta as a place to live and work.

Membership of the Council

It is contemplated that the Council would have some 15 to 25 members chosen from among the ablest leadership of West Atlanta and appointed by the Mayor. These members would serve as individual citizens, bound only by their own judgment and integrity, representing the West Atlanta Community as a whole. However, it is desirable that they command the respect of the various West Atlanta groups, whose support is necessary to the coordinated development of the area. Examples of groups with whom the Council would work closely follow:

Civic Clubs	Business Associations
Civitans	West End Businessmen's Association
Kiwanis	Bankhead Highway Businessmen's Assn.
Optimists	Empire Real Estate Board
Rotary	

Educational Institutions	Land Development Interests
Atlanta University	Home Builders
Morehouse College	Real Estate
Spelman College	Home Finance
Public Schools	Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Staff of the Council

It is recommended that the Director of the Metropolitan Planning Commission would serve as Technical Secretary of the Council. However, it is recommended that the Council have a separate budget to handle the typing of notices of meetings and reports so that the independent status of the Council would be clear.

Mayor's Office

Draft for discussion only

PROPOSAL FOR WEST ATLANTA PLANNING COUNCIL

Need for Council

The following situations in West Atlanta point up the serious need for citizen participation in the planning of the area:

1. Citizens are not well enough acquainted with city plans and accomplished improvements. This has led to widespread feeling that elected officials are indifferent to proposals of the area.

2. Continued growing pains resulting from industrial, commercial, and residential growth of West Atlanta.

3. General lack of opportunity for citizens to be informed about and have a voice in the long-range planning of their community.

4. Lack of direct communication and contact between neighborhood, business, racial and other groups resulting in misunderstandings, dangerous rumors, and anxieties.

5. Continuing need to find new housing areas and create conditions conducive to adequate home finance.

6. Growing importance of action to raise the general level of housing and neighborhood environment, and promote community development.

7. Lack of opportunities at present for responsible Negro leadership to participate in community activities and decisions.

8. Weak housing market for resale to whites in many neighborhoods due to lack of confidence in future of the area.

9. And in other ways protect established communities from adverse influences (heavy traffic, mixed land use, etc.)

Purposes of Planning Council

The West Atlanta Planning Council would be an official advisory citizens' group selected to represent West Atlanta in planning the development of this portion of our city. The purpose of the Council would be to provide the means whereby the people of West Atlanta might intelligently participate in the planning of their community--major streets, highways, residential areas, industrial districts, parks, schools,

shopping and business centers, utilities and other physical facilities. The result of this participation would be a better-informed citizenry, giving support to the official plans of their city and working together for the common aspirations of the West Atlanta community. To accomplish these purposes, the Council would have the following advisory powers and duties:

1. Advise with the Mayor, the Aldermen from West Atlanta, municipal department heads, Metropolitan Planning Commission, the Municipal Planning Board, and other public agencies and officials in regard to the planning and development of West Atlanta.

2. Provide as requested information, assistance, and opportunities for cooperative effort to the various neighborhood, civic, business, and institutional interests in West Atlanta.

3. Promote better understanding and cooperative effort among the various business, community, and racial groups to achieve the fullest and most desirable development of West Atlanta as a place to live and work.

Membership of the Council

It is contemplated that the Council would have some 15 to 25 members chosen from among the ablest leadership of West Atlanta and appointed by the Mayor. These members would serve as individual citizens, bound only by their own judgment and integrity, representing the West Atlanta Community as a whole. However, it is desirable that they command the respect of the various West Atlanta groups whose support is necessary to the coordinated development of the area. Examples of groups with which the Council would work closely follow:

Civic Clubs	Business Associations
Civitans	West End Businessmen's Association
Kiwanis	Bankhead Highway Businessmen's Association
Optimists	Empire Real Estate Board
Rotary	Hunter Street Businessmen's Association

Educational Institutions	Land Development Interests
Atlanta University	Home Builders
Morehouse College	Real Estate
Spelman College	Home Finance
Public Schools	Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Staff of the Council

It is recommended that the Director of the Metropolitan Planning Commission would serve as Technical Advisor of the Council.

Council Budget

The Council should have a budget under its control to provide for its studies, reports, meetings and other costs of operation.

Metropolitan Federation of Planning Councils

On the assumption that the West Atlanta Planning Council is an initial and, in a sense, a pilot activity, there is the very real possibility that other area planning councils might become established in the future. Ultimately, there is every reason to anticipate that the entire metropolitan area will have this medium of participation in and voicing their opinions in area developments. As the councils increase in number and activity, there will be need for some coordinate element among them. This anticipates the formation at some future date of a Metropolitan Federation of Planning Councils. Such a Federation would be the normal extension of the council proposed for West Atlanta. It probably would be a separate and independent body, of semi-official status, supported with public and subscription funds, with its own director, staff and advisory board.

Set up a file for Robert Stuart + put this in it

THREE POINT PROGRAM TO MAINTAIN ATLANTA RACE RELATIONS

The last few years in the South, especially since the Supreme Court decision in May, 1954, has been a period of accelerate change in race relations in the South. Where once there was unquestioning acceptance of tradition patterns, there are now in many communities increasing tensions. Against this background Atlanta's steady economic and cultural progress benefitting both races presents a striking record.

Why is Atlanta's record one of race harmony? What factors are present in the local picture that have caused this? This is a time when racial extremists threaten to overturn the sound economic and cultural progress the South has made in recent years. It is also a time when people feel an increasing disgust and distrust of these extremists and look for a race relations middle ground that will make possible the continued healthy development of the region. In Atlanta's record can be found an "Atlanta plan" that respects both our Southern traditions and basic human dignities to which our people can consciously and proudly continue to support.

The Atlanta pattern is described below with the corollary that now is the time to publicize this pattern. This is the first point of the program.

The next two points are not race relations proposals per se; they are steps that are required by Atlanta's recent growth, and that are needed to take full advantage of the economic and cultural opportunities that can be ours in the next few years. These two proposals, if undertaken, would further political stability and race relations, but this is incidental. Both deal with the organization of

the community and its future development. Point 2 proposes organization at the top level; point 3, organization at the community level.

1. Public Understanding and Support of the Atlanta Pattern of Race Relations in the Future Development of the Atlanta Area.

Recent events in the South have indicated that economic, cultural and political well-being depends on mutual understanding and teamwork between all segments of the community. An increasing number of leaders in politics, business, and other walks of life are pointing to this truism.

This is particularly true in Atlanta. Years of harmonious civic and commercial teamwork are the real reason for Atlanta's "greatness." As a result of this teamwork, all groups within our community have shared the advance in material, political, cultural and educational attainments.

It is noteworthy that within the Atlanta area our politics have been more concerned with progress and prosperity than with race. No local office-holder in the Atlanta area is an advocate of immoderate measures for dealing with the fact of race. Yet despite their supporting of moderate views on this subject, our people have not fully recognized the close cause-and-effect relationship between race harmony and community progress. Now appears to be the time to clearly state and widely publicize the principles on which Atlanta's pattern of progress has been based. Below is an attempt to identify the conditions within Atlanta that have contributed to good race relations and abundant civic progress. These principles together form something of a "golden rule" credo. They are based on the fundamental principles of human dignity set forth in the Old and New Testaments, generally followed in our Western democratic civilization and embodied in the American form

of government. Both the Constitution of the United States and our Southern traditions become hollow shells without this underlying respect for people as people.

ATLANTA PRINCIPLES FOR RACE RELATIONS

1. Provision for housing in adequate quantity and quality for all citizens through cooperation of private enterprise, local governments and civic groups.
2. Maintenance of strong, free, real estate market for both white and Negro houses through special attention to transitional and borderline neighborhoods.
3. In potential transitional zones, aid property owners with full resources of the community -- real estate boards, mortgage institutions, etc.
4. When specific problems arise work these out with equity and with participation by all affected parties.
5. Provide full and impartial protection for all citizens. (Police)
6. All citizens given fair and respectful service by city departments.
7. Economic opportunity for all citizens through an expanding local economy.
8. Opportunity exists for every citizen, regardless of race or creed, to participate in local government,

   - to register and vote
   - to be elected to public office
   - to serve on official boards
   - to work in neighborhood improvement groups

Working to uphold the above principles are the elected officials and department heads of the local governments. Many civic and religious groups, realtors, mortgage brokers and other private business firms. For example, protection of life and property (No. 5 above) rests with the police. Working for housing improvement

are public agencies (Metropolitan Planning Commission, Atlanta Housing Authority, Aldermanic Committee and City Building Inspector); civic groups (Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta Urban League) and private builders, realtors and home financeers. Items 2, 3 and 4 have had the attention of the West Side Mutual Development Committee, a group of citizens appointed by the Mayor and backed by all departments of the City.

2. "Atlanta Forward Committee" Representing Top Leadership in All Aspects of the City's Life.

This and the recommendation following are required because of the great size to which our city has grown and because of its even greater future potential. Various civic groups and government officials are giving their attention to different aspects of our community development. Nowhere is there one group that meets to look at the community as a whole, its cultural and civic progress, as well as its physical and economic gains. A committee appointed by the Mayor and recognized by the city government and the various civic groups as representing the top leadership of the community would symbolize that civic greatness is made up of the finer, as well as the material, things of life, and is dependent upon the community moving forward simultaneously on a number of fronts. A committee made up of the real leaders of the community, appointed by and respected by the Mayor, would bring out new ideas for Atlanta's future, would further the discussion, understanding and support of worthy ideas by the public. It would produce a sense of participation and teamwork embracing the entire community that is often found in smaller towns but tends to become lacking in metropolitan cities.

This kind of prestige group is credited with successful accomplishments in many other American cities. For example, the backing given Mayor Lawrence of

Pittsburg by the Allegheny Conference for Community Development. In St. Louis the City was snatched from bankruptcy and has seen a great renaissance in just three years as a result of Civic Progress Inc. formed at the call of Mayor_____. In Dallas the Mayor Chairmans a committee of 50 that spark the major developments in that city.

In Atlanta the following specifications for the "Atlanta Forward Committee" are suggested:

1. That it be created for the community by the Board of Aldermen.
2. That it be recognized by as many civic and political groups as possible.
3. That its composition be evenly balanced between business leaders (president, Chamber of Commerce, presidents of largest corporations, banks and utilities) and leaders in arts, education, health, welfare and other civic activities (for example, presidents of institutions of higher education, Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services, etc.). Some attention should be given to geographical representation.
4. Chairman should be appointed by the Mayor.
5. That at meetings, approximately monthly, these citizens have an opportunity to hear about the big issues from the best authorities, express themselves as individuals, and through the Chairman and Mayor, refer problems and action requests to appropriate agencies.
6. That the types of problems covered be the broadest and biggest ones - the capital needs total picture, the Beuhler revenue findings, the 1957 bond issue, Atlanta Airport in the jet world, the contributions made to local business and culture by our local colleges and universities.

Apart from its value in stimulating our civic development and promoting political unity, the Atlanta Forward Committee would make a specific important contribution to local race relations: it would give status and recognition to the top Negro leadership. It would also promote mutual understanding between the leaders of the white and Negro communities.

3. Neighborhood Improvement Programs to Improve Atlanta's Residential Areas.

One of the problems of government in the size of Atlanta is its sheer bigness. The Mayor represents a half-million people. Even the Aldermen represent some 40,000 persons each. Under these circumstances democracy becomes more difficult unless attention is given to the problems of staffing the elected officials. These staff members on the one hand can aid in creating understanding on the part of the people of the City's problems and policies. On the other hand, they can aid in keeping the elected officials informed of citizen thinking at the neighborhood level.

The City is not the only local agency that feels the need for this kind of democratic machinery. The Planning Commission has been seeking ways of obtaining citizen participation in understanding of and support for public policies that are required for city development. Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services wants neighborhood coordinating councils, both for the purpose of fund-raising and for decentralization of health and welfare planning. The Chamber of Commerce is seeking means of tying neighborhood initiative to the resources of private enterprise for the maintenance of housing in neighborhoods that are not so blighted as to require redevelopment.

City backing of a program to foster neighborhood planning and improvement activities would be a genuine assist to all of the above agencies. It would strengthen the urban renewal program by recognizing that blight is not just a problem in clearance

areas, but potentially affects every neighborhood in the city.

An example of how the Neighborhood Improvement Program would assist the City of Atlanta in obtaining public understanding and support for its policies is the Adamsville Plan prepared last year. In this case, the Metropolitan Planning Commission guided the people of Adamsville in studying the effect of growth upon their community. They sought the advice of Karl Bevins, George Rice and the Aldermen and other city officials. Sifting this advice, they prepared a plan for their future development which they printed at their own expense. Their enthusiasm for this planning program was so great that they shared their experience with the Mayor by having him as their guest at the plan presentation meeting.

The Neighborhood Improvement Program would strengthen urban renewal, strengthen the policy leadership of city officials and strengthen the planning programs of the City and Metropolitan Planning Commissions. However it would have specific contributions to make to race relations:

1. It would be fire prevention instead of fire fighting. Many of the problems that flare up as race issues could be solved earlier as housing, recreation, school and other non-race problems;
2. When race problems do break out, Planning Commission and City Department heads would have the advantage of already having a close working relationship with neighborhood leadership.

PROMISES DEFERRED

Impressions of the Atlanta Model Cities Program

Summer Intern Report

by

William B. Hamilton

and

Janis Y. Coombs

The Urban Planning Project

Southern Regional Council

Summer, 1969

INTRODUCTION

This report is the result of a short period of time spent in two neighborhoods of the Atlanta Model Cities area. As summer interns at the Southern Regional Council, we were assigned to study the problem of citizen participation and we felt that the best way to do this would be to work with the Model Cities community organizers.

Part of this report is from a white point of view, and part of it from a black. However, we are together in our concern for the people of the six Model Cities neighborhoods, and for this reason, we are discouraged.

Originally, we had asked seven questions which we hoped to answer by the end of the summer. They were:

(1) What are the attitudes of those 16-25 towards their environment, their neighborhood, and the city of Atlanta, etc.?

(2) What do young people want out of the Model Cities program, what do they see as its potentialities?

(3) What kind of role can/should young people play in Model Cities?

(4) How effective is the present system for youth involvement?

(5) Can young people work effectively within the system or must they be independent

of it? In other words, is cooperation between the Model Cities people and the area's youth doomed from the start unless these young people are allowed to set up, administer and control their own programs without the interference of the Model Cities authorities? Is such an arrangement feasible?

(6) What are the chances for improvement in youth involvement?

(7) What specific recommendations can be made to the Model Cities people in order to make both a qualitative and a quantitative improvement in youth involvement?

To some degree, we were naive in asking these questions. The answers to them should be evident in the following pages. This is not a scholarly report; we distributed no questionaires, and there is no bibliography nor are there any footnotes. Instead this is impressionistic and opionated. It remains for someone with more time and patience to do a detailed study of the Model Cities program. But it is our hope that the following pages will provoke some serious thinking about the Model Cities Program and what it reflects of this country's goals and priorities.

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PEOPLESTOWN AND THE AMERICAN IDEAL

America does not function according to love, equality, justice, morality or benevolence, but rather according to power. Since the birth of America, this power has been white power. It has been power used to the disadvantage of blacks. It is power that has controlled and determined the lives and destinies of generations of black people - power that caused and bred the poverty of the black ghetto- power that has exploited and oppressed and is still exploiting and oppressing black people - and power that keeps the black man begging for the handouts of the white master. It is the power that keeps the bureaucrat rich and black babies starving. This kind of power is the tool of the Federal Government and the Atlanta city government. The Model Cities program is an arm of this kind of power and perpetuates the idea that with the help of the white man, slum living can be brought up to middle class standards. Model Cities feels that the black man "working along with" the white man can make the slum a better place in which to live, to work and to raise children. I am leary of this ideal, for it has never worked before. It is the whole

American Ideal. Model Cities perpetuates this American concept -- a concept that to date has overlooked the existence, the abilities and the potential of black people living in America.

I went to Model Cities to "involve youth in the Model Cities program." Supposedly, "the program is intended to open up opportunities for the constructive involvement of citizens in the affected neighborhoods and the city as a whole in planning and carrying out of program activities."

I entered the Model Cities office extremely distrustful of what Model Cities was attempting to do. I had no faith in the program and I decided to make no attempt to influence young people to get involved in a program which I myself thought risky.

I was assigned to the Peoplestown Community - which Model Cities had artificially geographically designated as encompassing Atlanta Avenue and Ridge Avenue on the north and south extremes and Hill Street and Pryor Street on the east and west extremes. Peoplestown is the town of the people -- black people. It is an old community nestled a few blocks from the county courthouse, the Atlanta City Hall and the Georgia State Capitol. It is ironic that stately temples of power lie in such close proximity to powerless

masses.

Peoplestown is not very different from other black slum areas throughout southern cities. There are few property owners, many renters, and transients moving from rural areas to the city. There are multitudes of one-family dwellings that house one, two and three families. Some of the housing is completely dilapidated while others are badly in need of repair, and still others are extremely neat and well kept. According to the Peoplestown Planning Committee most people in Peoplestown feel that housing is either fair or poor. The houses sit very close together and very close to the street. The streets are generally in bad condition. They are very narrow and bumpy and when compared to streets in other parts of Atlanta are quite inferior. There is a preponderence of "one jump" barber shops, grocery stores, beauty parlors and joints. The Peoplestown residents have been deeply entrenched in the ways of the South -- its tradition, order, ritual and religion and as black folks who have for centuries been victims of the misuse of white power know full well the roles they are to play when dealing with "the man."

For an outsider -- even a black outsider -- to come into a community in which he is an unknown brought cold stares of

distrust and a silence that was broken only by the occassional "yes" or "no" response of a young person in answer to my questions. It is very difficult to work from the outside. For effective organization, it is mandatory that workers live within the communities in which they work. I arrived at Emmaus House, a community facility on the corner of Capital Avenue and Drew Street, looking bourgeois. This was my first mistake. I stepped from a white station wagon that had Model Cities in big bold lettering stamped all over it. I was introduced to Austin Ford, the director of the house, and the other workers as a staff member at Model Cities. They in turn introduced me to the few kids that frequented the house as a worker at Model Cities. Both young and old alike are distrustful of Model Cities and they were therefore distrustful of me. At first, I was given the cold shoulder by both young residents as well as the workers at the house. It should be mentioned that Emmaus House holds a peculiar position in Peoplestown. Emmaus House is white and Peoplestown is Black. It is run by white people and basically it is staffed by white workers although there are some few blacks who help out there. I cannot deny that Emmaus serves some useful purpose in Peoplestown for it helps residents with surplus food, keeps them in-

formed of their rights and is involved with the Tenants United for Fairness. However, here again we meet the seemingly inescapable problem of black people dealing with white people where the whites are in a position of giving and black are at their mercy. This does nothing to increase the building of a stronger black community, but keeps blacks at the mercy of the white man who enters his community loaded with the missionary spirit and manages to keep blacks clinging dependently to the great white father.

I was told about the general work of Emmaus House and that Emmaus House had no program for teenage youth and also that the best place to meet teenagers might be at the corner playlot on Crew Street. The playlot was no more than a graveled area with a portable pool, a couple of park benches, a makeshift table and some broken down basketball rings. In the evenings, I would sit there and talk to many of the young men who had nothing to do with their time but loaf around. After they found out that I was one of them, for example, that I too had been abused and used by our society, many of them warmed up and began talking with me about problems that existed within their community. Many of them could not pinpoint any particular problems and all were against any kind

of organized meeting. They had been "met" to death and Dennis - in whom they had complete trust (white, Emmaus House Worker) - had already outlined and was preparing a list of the recreational needs of Peoplestown. However, I was able to obtain from many of those who began to talk freely with me a list of their grievances about community recreation. Teenage Youth wanted:

(1) Expansion of the playlot on Crew Street into a full size block park. (after checking with Lou Oroz, Model Cities Physical Planning Coordinator, I learned that plans were in the making to expand the park. The Parks Department expects to have this land acquired by the Spring of 1970; development should be completed by next summer. I was told that the city was not able to acquire land faster than this schedule, and I passed this information along to Phil, who is working with Dennie from Emmaus House on the Recreational Facilities for this area).

(2) Remodeling an old house on Capital Avenue into a recreational hall. It is the youth's idea that the house would be open 24 hours a day. It would contain a jukebox, pool table, cards, T.V. and similar equipment that would help keep teens entertained. I should say here that the young people I was working with and those that frequented Emmaus House were from the west side of Captial Avenue. They do not consider themselves as real residents of Peoplestown, although Model Cities has designated them as such. They say they live over near Washington Street. There is a noticible split between the youth that live on the west and east sides of Capital Avenue. A gang rivalry has developed

and the boys from the west side do not break the invisible Capital Avenue barrier. The Stanton Park Recreation Center lies only four blocks away from these teens, but they refuse to go down to Stanton Park because they say that they are not wanted there, they would get into fights and most importantly, they would break the invisible barrier of going into a "badder" gangs territory. However silly this may sound, it is a problem and a very serious one. It is a problem that must be solved if youth are to develop meaningful ways of interracting with each other.

(3) Build a small gym on Crew Street playlot

(4) Plant trees to provide shade during the hot months on the playlot.

(5) Fence in present playlot

(6) Pave the basketball court on the playlot

(7) Put up regulation basketball rings on playlot.

These are the recreational wants and needs of youth on the west side of Peoplestown. Some form of organization of youth has been started by the workers at Emmaus House for this area. Emmaus cannot be expected to take the full responsibility for organizing youth, for those workers will always be on the outside because they are white. It is my hope that some internal organization can be formed by and for black youth for political action.

The situation in Stanton Park is somewhat different from that at Emmaus House. Stanton Park is also located in the

Peoplestown Community -- perhaps badly located. It is situated about four and one half blocks down Haygood Avenue, a street which runs off of Capital Avenue. The street is very narrow allowing for the passage of only one car at a time, and is dilapidated, bumpy, full of holes and in general need of repair. Stanton Park is stuck in a little corner at the dead end of Haygood. This is the only way in as well as out of Stanton Park, which makes it very unacessable.

I began my work in Stanton Park in the middle of a rather heated struggle for power. The issue was a very clear cut one. Stanton Park should never have been allowed to open its doors for public use in the condition it was in. How it ever passed park inspection is beyond my comprehension. As I approached the prison-like building, I was met by mounds and mounds of dirt that almost blocked the entrance to the recreation center. Kerry Holman, another Southern Regional Council Intern had begun work there before my arrival. He had aroused the interest of the young people and made them realize what a bad condition the park was actually in. Kerry is a dynamic political organizer. The young people that come to Stanton Park are extremely vibrant, alert and intelligent. They knew and understood the conditions of the park much better than I did,

but they didn't know what could be done to correct them.

Kerry had already taken them to City Hall where they had expressed thier dissatisfaction with the park. Another meeting had been scheduled for a few days after my arrival. The initial questions for the first meeting were "why isn't Stanton Park completed, and when would it be completed?" The follow-up meeting was held July 24th at 2:00 p.m. at Stanton Park. In attendance were Jack Delius the General Manager of the parks department, A.P. Brinley and Eddie McLamore from the Parks Department, Virginia Carmichael the Director of Recreation, Lyall Scott from Model Cities, Kerry Holman from the Voter Education Project and myself, plus the most important feature of all, about fifteen kids who were really anxious to see something done. So incensed were they, had not something been done to correct the situation, I am afraid to think what would have happened. They were well-versed on what could and should be done to upgrade the park and they let the Parks Department know in no uncertain terms what they wanted and that they wanted it now. It did me a lot of good to hear the call for "action now". The general tone of the meeting was one of "We (the Parks Department) are so sorry that this condition was allowed to exist." It is the same sob story

that black people have been hearing from whites since the beginning of the Civil Rights movement.

The meeting was called by the youth of Peoplestown. The purpose was to find out how soon action would be taken on their demands. The Parks Department seemed to be hedging major issues by not wanting to give any dates and explaining in technical detail all of the problems involved in such a major improvement of the park. The problem was a common one for black people, and, had no one complained, it is an excellent chance that everything would have remained the same. Whites thought that they could get away with putting a park of inferior quality into a Negro slum area to perpetuate that slum and everything would be "hunky dory" because no one was expected to say anything about prevailing conditions. The problems at Stanton Park are severe - not just the lack of equipment but poor design of the building and numerous construction errors. The following is a list of needs of Stanton Park as recognized by the youth who live in that community.

(1) Basketball rings inside the building are inferior quality or construction and need replacing.

(2) Tot play area is filled with building material waste, weeds and stagnant water.

(3) Gymnasium floor is extremely slippery and dangerous.

(4) Fan guards are breaking loose making it extremely dangerous for anyone walking under one of them or playing basketball or any game on the gym floor.

(5) Heaters in gym do not heat.

(6) Live electrical wire protruding out of light on concrete handrail leading to building

(7) Softball field is not usable because of large rocks, glass and dirt mounds on the field.

(8) Shelf and coat hanger inside recreation building have broken loose.

(9) Horseshoe courts are not usuable because of high weeds.

The following items were requested:

(1) Clock in Gym

(2) Scoreboard
(3) Water Cooler
(4) Games for younger children
(5) Padding on walls below basketball rings in the gym.
(6) Spectator seats in the gym.

The Parks Department promised to have as much of the equipment repaired and installed as quickly as possible. We were told that the floor was already a part of the 1970 proposals and that the heating system would be put in as soon

as money was available. Workers were taken from Piedmont and Grant Park to start work immediately on Stanton Park. The attitude of the older residents seemed to be that we were there causing trouble and stirring up the kids. So often had their promises gone unfulfilled that they thought no real action would come about and that they would be left with a lot of dissatisfied youth on their hands.

The Parks Department was evidently shaken, for less than two weeks later, most of the needs were taken care of. Men were outside working everyday planting grass, clearing the play area and softball field, removing the dirt from in front of the gym and in general making the gym a livable place. On the inside of the building the coat rack was repaired, the water fountain now runs cold water, basketball rings were put up in the gym and the fan guard was repaired. Every evening, the basketball team practices and they are proud that they had a hand in replacing those basketball rings. They have a sense of power. It is doubtful, however, just how long this kind of organization will last. Now that their demands have been met, they feel a sense of accomplishment and are satisfied. They now feel that they have nothing to rally around and business will proceed as usual. What is needed is a strong

political organizer who can spend long hours each day for long periods of time in guiding young people in the control of their own communities.

THE RECREATION COUNCIL

I mentioned to some of the teenagers that a recreational council meeting was to be held at Model Cities the following week. A couple of the guys consented to go because they wanted to do anything possible to help the park, and if anybody wanted to know what happened down there they would be glad to let them know. The boys attended that meeting but I am positive that they will never attend another one. In fact, I dare say it will be extremely difficult to get any youth from Peoplestown back at the Model Cities office. They were completely disgusted with the meeting, which dragged out almost three hours and which concerned itself unrealistically with long-range goals which were of no value to any of the teens present. The Youth had very little to say and got little out of the meeting.

I think it should be mentioned that Stanton Park Recreation Center is much more than a park, for many of the kids

arrive at the park before ten in the morning and stay all day long. Others come only to receive the milk that is passed to them in the morning or the orange juice they are given in the evenings. Sometimes, the little children would ask if they could have another carton of milk to take to mama or that mama had sent them to pick up a carton of milk for the smaller children who were unable to come. Kids of all ages visit and spend all day in Stanton Park. The Youngest I think was little Anthony who much too young to be outdoors with a five year old brother, spent a couple of hours every day or so on a crowded gym floor with kids running all over the place. Such was his home away from home.

The majority of the teens are easily motivated if they are able to see immediate goals. They only need some kind of strong leadership to give them direction. What they did at Stanton Park was their thing and they are proud of it. They do not think of their community as a slum; it is home. For short term fun and long-range equipment, the kids decided to give a dance. They wanted to have a really good party and they thought it would be a good idea to raise money for a scoreclock for the gym at the same time. Mr. White, the recreational director at the park had arranged with the Coca-Cola

Company to have a clock installed for $30.00. The installation of the coke machine would mean that a scoreclock could be purchased for the gym and that the profits coming from the coke machine would pay for the scoreboard. Everyone went into action to plan the dance. Paul Brown from the Coco-Cola Company donated six cases of cokes to sell at the dance. It was a waistline affair, which meant that everyone entering the dance had to pay the price according to his waist measurements. During the week, the dance was announced on Radio Station WIGO and WAOK -"the soul sounds in Atlanta." The day before the dance, the kids enjoyed sticking flyers in the windows of all of the nearby stores and throughout the neighborhood. The big day finally arrived, but to everyone's disappointment, the closer it got to 8:00 p.m., the more cloudy the sky became. That night it stormed! This did not break the spirit of the teens however, for they went right on and had the dance with about forty people and raised almost $25.00. With the coke that was left they were busy planning another dance to make more money for the gym. It is good to see such a community strength with everybody's cooperation to make it a success. But this was only a short range pleasure - filled way of organizing youth. What about community organizing

for long range projects for gaining power in Peoplestown?

POWER FOR PEOPLESTOWN

Black people can only escape oppression through power. This power must originate in our own communities. The organization that was started in Peoplestown is not, in my opinion, a very lasting one. What is to become of a community that is ruled from the outside, that has no inherent structure from within? I think that the young people hold the key to bettering their communities. They are not afraid to speak out against the racism of the American System and with proper Black training they can develope meaningful attitudes with which they can operate their own system in their own communities. I am sure if they accepted a program like Model Cities at all, they would never allow a person like Victor Lief, although he might be the epitome of human character, to serve on the National Advisory Council representing their communities. Mr. Lief, runs a grocery store in that community and Mr. Lief is white. This is a black community and all business should be carried on by black people. I would even suggest buying Mr. Lief out so residents can run businesses in the community and keep money flowing within the community rather than have white exploitation of blacks, and whites getting rich at the

expense of black people.

The people in the black community do not control the resources of that community, its political decisions, its housing standards, or the land. The purpose of internal organization is to build a power base.

One of the residents of Peoplestown told me that everytime she walked home from having washed clothes and taking care of white women's children all day and passed Atlanta's $18,000,000.00 stadium, she was reminded of the work of whites that displaced poor people. Every time one of the Model Cities staff approached her about her feelings about rehabilitating houses she tells them about her grandmother who went into a lot of debt in order to fix up her house so that she could stay in the community she loved, with her friends, relatives and loved ones. After all of this expense, she was displaced anyway and spent her dying days in a cramped government project. The woman said to me, "I ain't got no faith in Model Cities. I ain't got no faith. People want action, they are tired of meetings and planning talk. Model Cities has shown me little in the way of doing. It's just another one of them organizations. They promise us everything and all we get is promises, promises, promises."

And so the story goes on and on ... After eight short weeks of working in the Peoplestown community, I grew to love the people there. Their community is my community and their problems are my problems. It depresses me to think what will become of that community within the next five years unless some drastic measures are taken to insure power for Peoplestown.

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GRANT PARK

The Grant Park neighborhood of the Model Cities area presents a classic example of a community in transition. Situated in the easternmost part of the Model Cities area, what had once been a solidly white lower-middle class residential section with the cyclorama standing rather symbolically in its center is now giving way to an increasingly large.influx of blacks. The Cyclorama is still there, but it no longer symbolizes a neighborhood united by race. That common bond -- one that has led to an incredible sense of community in Adair Park, the only white neighborhood in the Model Cities area -- is now gone and has been replaced by the fear and suspicion common in such a situation of uncertainty.

Yet relations between the races are surprisingly good, considering the potentially volatile situation. White families seem to coexist with little open animosity with their new neighbors even though they are "niggers". But what makes Grant Park unique from the Roxburys and the Bedford Stuyvesant -- white neighborhoods that have made the transition to black ghettos in a very short period of time -- is the added presence of poor whites. In some ways in worse shape than their black

neighbors, these people are broken people and no longer even have the crutch of racial solidarity to support them, for they are isolated even from their fellow whites -- the ones who have made it.

The frightened middle class, the oppressed blacks and the fatalistic poor whites have together created a feeling of sullenness and despair that pervades the Grant Park area. Perhaps the most frightening aspect of the area is that it seems inescapable; there is no way out and most people don't even seem to be looking for one. Everywhere there seems to exist the same feeling of inevitability, the same passive acceptance of defeat. Walk down Grant Street just north of Georgia Avenue sometime and you become aware of the porches -- aware of them because no matter what time of day it is they are always full, full of the unemployed, the unemployable, the crippled -- and most of all, the suspicious. And they are always watching -- even the landing on the moon proved no distraction -- for there is nothing better to do.

For many of the older white residents, fear and an almost masochistic cultivation of it has become a way to relieve boredom. Early in July, a small boy was found murdered near the corner of Grant and Georgia, and there have been a number of

Saturday night fights in the same area. Most of the whites keep their doors locked continuously, and will open them, even during the day time, only with the greatest reluctance.

There is little existing community organization in the Grant Park area except for the Grant Park Community Club, which seems to operate mainly in the southern, black area of the neighborhood. In the Georgia Avenue -- Grant Street area -- which I worked in most of the time -- there are four churches, two Baptist one Presbyterian and one Methodist which provide in varying degrees some sort of organized structure for the community. One of these Baptist churches plans to relocate this coming October - which will make little difference to the community since its minister made no effort to involve himself in its affairs and since most of his congregation was from outside the area anyway. The Hill Street Baptist Church Mission and the Georgia Avenue Presbyterian Church on the other hand, both have made extensive efforts to become involved in their community with varying degrees of success. Both churches have had some sort of youth organization in the past, though the one at Georgia Ave. Church was discontinued because of trouble and the Baptist Group is not that active. The Georgia Avenue Church however, has sponsored the rent-a-kid program and in addition, holds cookouts once a month where a whole family can

eat for a dollar. I had no contact with any program that might have been sponsored by the Methodist Church.

There is very little in the Grant Park area for young people to do. Recreational facilities are next to non-existent, for despite the fact that Grant Park is one of the largest parks in the city, it is not designed with people in mind, but rather as a showcase, a museum, for people from outside the area. Its zoo and Cyclorama and wooden pavillions, while all very enjoyable, do not offer much in the way of play areas. There used to be a swimming pool in the park, but that closed and filled in, ostensibly because it was getting "dangerous" and being "misused," but in reality because it was being used more and more by black people. Besides the park, there are Slayton Elementary School and Hoke Smith High School -- neither of which offer anything more than the usual broken swings and slides (though Smith does have tennis courts). So there is very little for a teenager to do, since most don't have jobs. It is not a difficult task to keep track of the kids around Georgia and Grant Park; odds are they were sitting on their porches, or maybe playing basketball on the court behind the church.

Along with this lack of any facilities is a rigid family structure which would be alien to most middle-class teenagers.

Because of the Moynihan report, one associates poor people with broken homes and a loose family structure with little discipline. But on the contrary, there is far more authority and control in such a situation than in a middle-class suburb. Parents always demanded to know where their children were going, and many of the kids had to ask their parents whether or not they could go to any of our organizational meetings. For the fact remains that even if they haven't told their parents where they were going, there are few places to go, fewer ways of them getting there, and little desire to go anyway. The automobile - which has contributed so much to the mobility and freedom of middle class youth - is in most cases unavailable to youth in the area.

"Youth Involvement in Model Cities"

It is obvious to anyone who has attended any of the seemily endless "planning" meetings of the Model Cities Program that youth involvement is non-existent, and by youth involvement, you can include anyone from 13 to 45 years of age. This is rather ironic, since it is apparent from the current pace of the program that the people who helped plan it will not be around to see it finished. There are numerous reasons for the lack of involvement, including the very natural tendencey of younger

people to pursue activities more consistent with their ages, such as dating, sports, etc. Involvement would undoubtedly be a major problem in any community in America, but could more or less be remedied in other situation by making a program interesting and relevant to young people. A far more difficult problem however, is that of mistrust and apathy. Just why exactly should anybody -- particularly those who have not benefited from even the most basic services of society -- place their trust in a new program which comes in and makes a lot of wild promises about "changing the quality of life" -- promises that have gone unfulfilled all too often.

And then there is the matter of the generation gap, which if anything is more divisive among the poor than among the affluent. Older residents involved in the Model Cities planning - like their contemporaries in other areas of society -- harbor the same anxieties and resentments of younger people and their ideas. What negligible involvement in Model Cities there had been in the past, in fact, had been curtailed for precisely this reason - pressure from older people to conform. But in many ways it is easier for "an outsider" to gain the trust and friendship of younger people than of their mothers and fathers. But it is a difficult situation nontheless. It is first of all, absolutely necessary that the organizer live in the neighborhood

After about a week I was able to find a room with a white family in the neighborhood - after discovering that as a rule, the worse the conditions of apartments, the higher the rent.

The first thing we did with Lyall Scott of the Model Cities Community Affairs Division was try to determine what kind of issues would interest youth and at the same time would hold promise of bringing some kind of immediate action. It was more or less agreed that political action of a direct and specific nature was impossible at that point. Rather we hoped to develop a "politicalization" of the young people by making them more aware of the political process and the advantages of belonging to an organized group. We decided that recreation should be our primary issue, since it concerned nearly every young person in the area. We tentatively planned to close off one of the streets in the neighborhood and hold a street dance, with Crime Prevention units of the Atlanta Police Department providing records.

Also during that week, we heard from the rector of the Georgia Avenue Church that the owner of a vacant lot across the street from the church would be interested in leasing the land to the church if he thought it would do some good for the kids of the neighborhood. Reverend Rosenberger agreed that it would

be a good idea to try to put in some kind of playlot. We then contacted the City Parks Department to find out if they would be interested in clearing the lot and putting play equipment on it, as well as assuming the one year lease. Working through Eric Harkness, a recreation planner in the City Planning Department, we were able to meet with several people from the Parks Department and take them out and show them the lot.

They agreed that it was a nice piece of property, but said they would not be able to give us any definite word for several days on whether or not their department would be able to do anything about it. At the end of that time it came back to us that Jack Delius, general manager of the department, had said that there were no funds available for any kind of development of a lot. He might be able to give us a bulldozer for a day in order to clear the lot, but we would have to give him two weeks notice on it.

Meanwhile, a landscape engineer attending a Recreation Council meeting had volunteered his services to anyone who needed him. We told him about the Grant Street lot, and he agreed to help us out anyway he could, but said that he would be busy for two weeks, and could probably do nothing until after them. He did come out and take a look at the lot however, and said that it was a good size one with a lot of possibilities.

He especially liked the hills and gullies on the lot, and thought that we should not level them, since they would make a far more interesting lot than a flat piece of land. He also said that the lot was so overgrown with weeds and covered with broken glass and tin cans that it would be necessary to have some sort of preliminary clean-up of the lot simply in order to get a better idea of what could be done with it.

Our idea in getting the services of a landscape architect was not to have him plan a play area <u>for</u> the neighborhood, but rather to work with the neighborhood - and especially the youth - in determining what kind of area they wanted, Our purpose in doing this was threefold: (1) we hoped to fulfill an immediate physical need of the neighborhood, for example, a play area that would keep some of the smaller children from playing in the streets; (2) We hoped to develop an imaginative play area that would not simply be attractive, but far more importantly, enjoyable to play on. The only way to plan such an area is to actually involve kids in the planning by finding out and putting in what <u>they</u> wanted; (3) Through this planning process, we hoped to cultivate some sort of cooperative spirit and and sense of community among the kids by showing them how much could be accomplished through a little bit of organization.

As we were to find out, this is easier said than done.

As far as the playlot was concerned, it was decided that we should go ahead without the city's help and try to get it done by ourselves. The Georgia Avenue Church agreed to sign a lease with the owner for a dollar a year, and we started looking for someone to donate the use of a bulldozer.

Meanwhile, however, we had not had too much contact with the kids of the neighborhood. Initially, I had tried to work with what youth organizations there were at the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, but I was able to arouse little interest in the few teenagers that did go to these churches. Both Lyall and I had been working with a 21 year-old who lived next door to the lot and who had been active in starting a cub scout troup in the neighborhood. Bobbie is in many ways symbolic of the seeming hopelessness of the poor white's position. Together with his eleven or twelve brother and sisters -- I was never sure how many there were at one time -- Bobbie lives in the downstairs of an old two story frame house on Grant Street, near the corner of Georgia Avenue. Bobbie is lucky! He has his own bed to sleep in, but some of his smaller brothers and sisters sleep three in a bed. It is difficult to tell what Bobbie does all day, for he dropped out of school before he got to high school, and he works only part-time. He has had some trouble

with the police before, and Rev. Rosenberger had to ask him to take his cub scout troup out of his church. Though he isn't much respected by older kids, he has an incredible way with younger children, and knows the name of practically every boy in the neighborhood. He first became involved in Model Cities when he came to a recreation council meeting and was elected temporary chairman when one of the other members of the committee thought she was nominating someone else, and all the other committee members were too embarrassed to do anything about it. It was, I suppose, our first victory for youth participation.

Bobbie at this point, then, was our only contact with any of the teenagers in the neighborhood. I had met some of his brothers and sisters and some kind of organizational meeting to try to get as many people involved as we could in planning the street dance and the play lot. Looking back on it, our attempts to get people to come to this meeting were rather naive and ineffectual, but there was probably no alternative. The night before the meeting, which was to be held at the Georgia Avenue Church, Bobbie and I went through the neighborhood for about two hours, knocking on doors and talking with as many teenagers as we could find. I gave them what came to be a standardized pitch about how it was time to get some sort of teenage organization going in the Grant Park area; how there were a lot of

things the neighborhood needed but never had; how we were planning a street dance with a LIVE band and also wanted to clear that lot vacant lot up on Grant Street and put in a playground and I was wondering if you could help us. We're having a meeting tomorrow at the Georgia Avenue Baptist Church and I was hoping you could come and see what you think.

We must have talked to about thirty kids that night, about half of whom said they were interested and would come to the meeting. The next day, Bobbie and I went down to Hoke Smith High School which had a summer session going on, and talked to everybody we saw down there. We also put some signs up there and also at local drug stores and soda fountains. All in all we talked to about fifty or sixty people, and I was hoping for ten or fifteen to show up.

The meeting was supposed to start at 2:00, but by 2:15 it was obvious that the most we were going to get was four or five rather embarassed looking kids. Also, at the meeting were Eric Harkness of the City Planning Department, Rev. Rosenberger and Rev. Ernest Orr of the Hill Street Baptist Church. We went ahead with the meeting, and I tried to explain what we were trying to do. At that point we weren't sure what day we could have the street dance because we had heard no definite word on the band. After a half hour during which I felt I was

talking down rather than with the kids, the meeting ended, and we agreed to meet two days later, with everyone promising to bring more people.

The next meeting went much better. About nine people showed up -- including some of the kids from the house next door who had absolutely refused to come to the last meeting. We had finally gotten definite word from the band that they could play the following Friday night, so we were ready to get things going. In our effort to have the kids plan the dance, and not us, we appointed nearly everyone at the meeting, the chairman or co-chairman of some committee or another. We had the food committee -- for hot dogs and cokes we were going to sell at the dance -- ; and the publicity committee -- for posters and flyers for the dance -- ; and the clean-up committee -- for after the dance and for the clean-up of the lot the next day. We also voted to give ourselves the name of the Grant Park Youth Council, so people would know who was sponsoring the dance.

We had another meeting the following Monday night at which we finalized the plans for the dance and for the food we were going to sell to raise money for playlot equipment. I had meanwhile, gotten the Southern Regional Council to donate fifty dollars for the dance, and had been able to raise another

twelve dollars from Model Cities staff people. Also, we were able to get special prices on cokes, hot dogs, ice, cups, and rolls so that the 62 dollars was more than enough money to buy food for the four hundred people we hoped would attend.

Looking back on the planning meetings we had, I am surprised in a way that anyone came to them. Here was someone from the outside coming in and promising all these things, without absolutely any proof that he could or would deliver on them. I remember the day of the dance when the girl who was in charge of the food came down to the house where we were going to cook the hot dogs. I saw her coming down the street with some friends she had recruited to help us, and laughing, shouted to her that it was all a joke, that there wasn't going to be a dance. It wasn't a very good joke, though, because she believed it, and I had to spend five minutes trying to reassure her.

STREET DANCE AND PEOPLE'S PARK

The dance was a great success; about four hundred people came to it and over a hundred dollars was made selling hot dogs and cokes. Most of the people who came were black, but a lot of whites were pulled off their porches for the first time in a long while. There was little contact between the races, as many whites looked warily on from a distance before

getting enough resolve to come closer. The race riot that had been predicted by some of the erstwhile parishioners of the Presbyterian Church never materialized, and everybody seemed to have a good time.

Perhaps the most amazing thing about the dance was to see the enthusiasm of the kids once they saw that this promise was not going to go unfulfilled. There was never any question of not having enough help the night of the dance, and if anything, there were too many wanting to help.

The clean-up of the vacant lot the next day went just as well. By this time we had developed a hard core of about ten or twelve people, who had helped plan the dance and then helped with the lot. In addition to them, there were another ten or fifteen, mostly smaller kids. Together, in four hours we managed to clear all the weeds and large underbrush off the lot, as well as remove the broken glass bottles and one dead cat. Except for Rev. Orr - who stopped for a little while, no adults helped us doing this, even though the usual number were sitting on their porches nearby and probably knew what was going on.

Since the clean-up and the dance, I think there has been a noticeable change in the attitude of at least some of the teenagers who live in the Grant Street area. Several I didn't

know have asked me when the next dance is going to be and I think some of the others are noticeably more friendly and less suspicious. Where we go from here, is a difficult, and of course critical question. A bank account has been opened for the hundred dollars or so we made from the dance in the name of the model cities community relations assistant for the Grant Park area. The Monday following the clean-up dance, we took as many kids as we could to the Model Cities Recreation Council meeting on Capital Avenue. Not unexpectedly, the meeting proved to be boring, and a number of people left while it was still in progress.

Another meeting was held the next week at the vacant lot, this time with several recreation planners and two men from the community development department of the C & S Bank. We talked about what kind of play equipment could be used for the lot, and then went out to Sandy Springs to look at a very innovative playground that had been put in by the Fulton County Planning Department.

WHAT HAPPENS NOW?

The worst part of this job is having to leave in the middle of it. Though I think a lot of progress has been made, the groundwork is still a little rough to expect a permanent and effective grass roots youth organization to function automati-

cally. Though there are two advisors and a bank account, there are no officers and a very small and loose membership. Up to now, the Youth Council has been too much my organization and not enough of theirs. Perhaps this is the inevitable outcome of having an outsider come in and organize; too often he will subtly, albeit unconciously force his own views and attitudes on a group and then call it meaningful community action. A certain amount of this is unavoidable in the initial stages of organizing, but must be avoided as the organization matures.

There remains a lot to be done. The two most immediate priorities should be:

(1) Planning the Grant Street Peoples Park should be the number one priority. Meetings should continue with the planners and it should be made clear that he should do what they want. The money in the bank should be used for playground equipment, as was originally intended.

(2) A chairman and a treasurer should be elected. This will be difficult since it is still impossible to tell who or how many will show up at a meeting. Elections should be delayed until the beginning of the school year, at which point it might be possible to work with the Student Council at Smith High School to interest them and get them to help in recruiting more people.

It is only with action and with results that a community organization can expect to attract additional membership and support. In our case, the street dance was perhaps the most important thing because it showed that something could be done. It is doubtful that we could have gotten anyone to help us clean up the lot if we hadn't had that dance, because we had to first prove that we really meant what we were saying. Progress on the playlot must come as quickly as possible; or the impetus and enthusiasm gained that one weekend will be lost. It is extremely important that the youth of the neighborhood be made to feel that the Grant Street People's Park is what the name implies -- their park, cleared and planned not by the city or Model Cities, or even the adults of the neighborhood, but by themselves.

Perhaps the most educational thing about working on the dance and playlot projects was becoming aware of the great many people and organizations who are willing to help out any way they can if they are asked to. Just for the dance alone, we got special prices from Coca-Cola, a meat company and an ice distributor. In addition, a rock band that normally charges about three hundred dollars to play was willing to do it for nothing. For the playlot, besides having the help of two

volunteer landscapers, C & S B nk has become interested in developing and perhaps even purchasing the lot to hold in trust until the city is able to purchase it, and a machinery company is willing to let us use a bulldozer to clear the lot. It is evident, I think, that volunteers remain the greatest untapped resource in any effort to bring about meaningful social change. The fact that these volunteers in most cases operate much more quickly and efficiently than any governmental organization is an added attraction. In most instances, however, people from the community would not be aware of the channels that could be traveled to obtain these services, and it is here, I think, that an outsider can render the most help in organizing.

Only the most basic groundwork has been laid in Grant Park towards achieving the goal of not so much youth involvement in Model Cities -- which considering the present conditions, I think is next to impossible -- but involvement in serving their own interests through banding together. The Grant Park Youth Council at this point exists mainly in name and in the bank account it has at C&S. A lot of work will be required to turn this skeleton into an active, living organization with the support of the youth of Grant Park. It is incredible to think however, that more was accomplished in one month with that

small group of teenagers, than the Model Cities Agency has been able to accomplish in two years of promises and excuses. This is a sad commentary of the effectiveness of the Model Cities Program, but nonetheless leaves room for at least some hope that radical social change can be brought about. If that change is going to come, it must come from within and not from without; nothing will improve when outsiders are brought in to force their solutions, but only when the consciousness of the ghetto resident is raised to such a point that he is willing and ready to start acting for himself. To talk about youth involvement in Model Cities is in the final analysis, irrelevant. What is first needed is group consciousness and a realizat on that the individual's future is bound inextricably to his neighbor's. Out of this awareness must come a willingness and a desire for action and involvement. Participation in the Model Cities program is but one phase of this involvement, and it cannot be the sole end of a community organizer, but rather the means toward the ultimate end of power and control over one's destiny. Hopefully, something can be learned about this process through our experiences in Grant Park.

The Model Cities Program: A Question of Commitment

It is difficult to pinpoint exactly, but there is an atmosphere about the whole Model Cities Program which is disturbing. Perhaps the trouble lies in the extensive publicity the program has received from both the press and the city government. Hailed "as the nation's first," it has become, like the stadium and Peachtree Center, a standard part of the Chamber of Commerce's line for selling Atlanta. When a Program is clearly being used to improve a city's image, rather than improving people's lives, then it is time to question the depth of commitment of everyone connected with the program.

It is this kind of feeling that one gets at the Model Cities office on Capitol Avenue, which in its own way is symbolic of the reversed priorities that seem to permeate every aspect of the project. Housed in what are supposedly "temporary" facilities which resemble, as one resident put it, "a bunch of chicken coops", Model Cities is but part of a complex of government agencies for which nearly 280 thousand dollars has been appropriated. Granted, the program has to have a headquarters -- and it is at least located in the area -- but is it significant that these buildings are being built before one single unit of new housing is ready for occupancy in the area, before any

schools are built and before any sizable number of jobs have been created. Meanwhile, the only other accomplishment of the Model Cities Program is the Model Cities buses, which for a dime, furnish transportation east and west, across the Model Cities area from neighborhood to neighborhood. But Atlanta Transit had to be paid several hundred thousand dollars to furnish a service it should have provided anyway but didn't because it was not profitable. For example, it didn't run to the suburbs.

Of course it is what goes on inside the building that is most important, but here again one is struck by the lack of urgency on the part of the staff. The business of planning, with its charts and guidelines and standard operating procedures, goes on in a leisurely manner, disturbed only now and again by the protests of a resident or a group such as Project Cornerstone that the views of the residents are being ignored. Reaction to one such accusation by Cornerstone was typical; members of the staff acted as if they had been betrayed. Dumfounded that anyone could disagree, they became determined to "win" in the end.

Much has been made of the citizen participation in the planning of the Model Cities Program. However, out of the areas total population of about fifty thousand people, probably

no more than six or seven hundred have ever gone to a meeting of one of the sixty or seventy committees supposedly operating in the program. If you went to one of these meetings, you would know why. The private consultants hired by the Atlanta Housing Authority to conduct land use surveys in each of the six neighborhoods, consistently talk down to the people, and present them with a plan they have drawn up and ask for the neighborhood's approval. There is very little a resident can do to counter the elaborate charts, diagrams, slides and photographs the planner uses to sell his plan. Participation and involvement in this sense seem to mean rubberstamping the plans of the "experts."

A natural goal of Model Cities would be to improve the percentage of citizen participation. But considering the present situation, I think a significant increase would be next to impossible to bring about. One of the main attractions of the Model Cities Program of the Demonstrations Cities Act was that it was to be innovative and provide new approaches to urban problems. That all sounds very nice, but the structure that is used in order to accomplish this is the same old structure, the same old city agencies. The after-taste of urban renewal is still bitter, especially in an area which saw 18 million dollars spent on a new stadium which displaced thousands of

people. Why should anyone expect anymore of the Model Cities Program when it entails basically the same housing authority, the same police force, the same sanitation department, the same board of education that has never provided even a minimum of services for the poor of the city?

It would be nice to be able to make a list of recommendations that would change all this, that would make the Model Cities program into an effective instrument for social change. But I am afraid that is impossible. For the problem at this point is one of attitude and outlook which seem to offer little hope for improvement.

Perhaps it is true what conservatives have been saying ever since the days of the New Deal; perhaps the Federal Government really isn't capable of coping with the great problems of this country. The Model Cities program, with its delegation of authority to Federal and local governments, as well as to the residents of the area, represent an ideal approach to urban problems to a Republican Administration which has adopted it, expanded it -- and cut back on its budget. But there seems to be little real understanding of the problem either on the part of HUD officials in Washington -- who seem to delight in sending long, complex and irrelevant "guidelines" -- or on most of the

officials here in Atlanta. The only alternative to the bureaucracy and paternalism of government lies in the people of the ghetto areas. They must no longer remain dormant, but organize themselves, and this can only come from within. There is a place for outsiders here, for they can provide much needed technical assistance, but the impetus must come from groups such as the National Welfare Rights Organization. Top priority should be given to community development projects both in the economics and the social and political spheres. Power must come to the people -- power to combat an unresponsive system and uncommitted government.

What Role Can SRC Play?

Concern over the future of urban American is for the most part a recent phenomonen. Both because of neglect and also because of even more basic injustices and violations of Civil Rights, little study was given to the problems facing the cities of this country. Recently, however, with the attainment of at least some minimum guarantees of legal rights and with the realization that the urban renewal program had benefited only those who least needed it, the academic-foundation complex has shifted its focus to urban affairs. While the Southern Regional Council has attempted to deal with a wide

spectrum of southern problems, it should begin to place more emphasis on those of the city.

This could be done, we feel, by becoming more involved with the programs and organizations now operating here in Atlanta. Extensive research into the problems of community planning and development could be accompanied by the actual sponsorship of local programs that could serve as laboratories for testing out new approaches to old problems. More thorough investigation of the programs such as Model Cities and Economic Opportunity Atlanta could lead to specific recommendations for improvement. Added emphasis on community development and organization should not be limited to rural communities, but should be extended to urban areas as well. Program for developing skills in community organizing and leadership could be initiated as well as a special fund for financing grass roots efforts.

The proposal for the creation of a center for Resources Development approved by the Executive Committee last March certainly goes a long way toward meeting some of the above objectives. However, more emphasis should be put on urban affairs, particularly in the community organization project. Every effort should be made to become more action-oriented, with SRC initiating its own programs and providing both financial

and technical assistance to those who request it.

Some recommendations for Model Cities

As was stated earlier, we believe that the principal problem with the Model Cities Program is one of attitude, that can be remedied only in most instances by a change of personnel and priorities on the part of those involved in planning and administering the program. Nevertheless, our assignment was to study youth involvement in the program, and it is in fulfillment of this objective that we wish to offer the following recommendations to the Model Cities staff.

(1) We feel that any effort to involve youth in the existing planning process will be futile. The meetings are too many and too dull; the objectives too nebulous and far away; and the planners too insistent on having their own way to lead one to believe that a young person would become interested and involved.

(2) We therefore feel that it would be impossible for young people to work within the existing Model Cities structure. At the same time, we wish to emphasize the necessity of making them aware of themselves and their community. Youth councils such as the one being set up in Grant Park would be one solution to this problem. Receiving funds from ac-

tivities of these groups could be: (a) operating community recreation centers that could be created by either purchasing or leasing houses in the neighborhood. This could be done relatively cheaply and also immediately. These centers could be equipped with games, ping-pong tables, etc. and could also include tutoring and arts and crafts lessons. (b) organize street dances, fairs, etc. (c) sponsor baseball and basketball games. (d) serve as the recreational council for the area (see below, # 3), (e) generally organize to see that the needs of the community are voiced and acted upon. Specifically this would mean political action such as what was done at Stanton Park this summer.

(3) In regards to # 2, we feel that the one existing Model Cities Committee that is of vital interest to the youth of the area is the recreation council. We feel that since recreation is almost exclusively of concern to young people that they should have the responsibility of planning for it. Youth Councils of the six neighborhoods could take this responsibility with the possible assistance of one of the neighborhood adults. These councils should hold meetings to determine the needs of their areas, and then possibly elect a representative to an area-wide committee.

(4) To help with these youth councils, we would recommend the hiring of six youth assistants, one for each neighborhood. These youths should live in the area and since the job would only be part-time, might have to be college students. Some arrangement with the college might be worked out so that they would receive credit for the work they did.

(5) Unemployment continues to be the biggest problem facing the young people of the Model Cities area. We don't pretend to have a complete answer to this problem, but we do think that there should be a stipulation in all contracts awarded by Model Cities to hire and train a certain number of young people in the area. An example of this would be in the construction or rehabilitating of houses, young people could be taught by the professionals certain skills basic to their trade. In this way, a significant number of youths could be trained as skilled workers.

Community Affairs

We would like to make these recommendations to the Community Affairs Department of Model Cities:

(1) Community Affairs' role must be redefined so that it does not simply become the apologist and propagandist for the rest of Model Cities. It must instead represent and fight for the views of the residents.

(2) Community Affairs personnel should be required to live in the Model Cities area. Every Model Cities staff member should be required to participate in the Cornerstone Project or some other program that would open their eyes to the people they all too often ignore. So also should the outside consultants.

(3) The Community Relations Assistants hired from the community must be used properly. They should be younger than they are now, preferably between the ages of 25 and 40

and the job should be part-time. They should be given specific duties. One of which should be to assist in the operation of the youth council and recreation center. They need not necessarily be females.

. . . .

(20 copies)

ALA.

Students Ad-Hoc Committee Hearing
Held At
St. Luke A.M.E. Zion Church
Greensboro, Alabama
Hale County
July. 15, 1972.

Mr. Andrew Marrisett, of The Alabama Community Relations Program With The American Friends Service Committee Field Representative of Autauga and Elmore Counties. Miss Georgia Bracy A student from Wetumpka (Elmore Co.) and Steve Williams of Autauga Co. left Prattville, Alabama at 7:40 A.M. And Arrived in Greensboro, Alabama at St. Luke A.M.E. Zion Church at 9:15 A.M. The Meeting was suppose to start at 10: A.M. but since there was no representation from others counties the Meeting was delayed.
At 10.A.M. hadn't any of the representatives from enough counties Arrived to show equal representation so their was a discussion about planning the Next Ad-Hoc Committee Hearing at a later date. but At this point Mr. Freddie Fox and James Burt of Montgomery Arrived, And Again their was talk of Not having the Meeting. Then Students from Perry County Arrived.
The Meeting was open With A statement by Mr. Marrisett, Being Concerned About Our Destiny.

Herbert Jones, Chairman and a student of Hale County, came forward and told the group how he tried to get parents and students to the Meeting. There were some recommendations for students to do durning their Ad-Hoc Committee Hearings. They are:

I. Each County Chairman should have a person or persons to take notes when the Meeting is in his/or her county. These notes completed should then be sent to [redacted] the Sect. in Autauga County Ms. Rose De Barlabean.

The Representatives from Autauga, Mobile Perry, Elmore, Montgomery and Hale were asked to come to the front to discuss the First Order of business. The first order of business is as follows:

Students Rights Handbook Suggestion.

Each student will bring information as to what they want in the students right's handbook.

Miss Loretta Young of Mobile Suggested points ~~Was~~ were that they use other students right's booklet and get the rights which applies to students in each county.

She said that they would have dress codes and Have rules to go by. and have suggestion on Corspal punishment. At this point Mr. Marrisett reminded the students that the 5th Circuit Court had ruled on Dress code Hair, and Corspal punishment and students wouldn't have a chance with the Principle on these issues.

Also they need Better School Boards and Better Principles. It was said that students wouldn't have a change on Walk-outs at schools this year enclosed you will find other suggestion on Lorretta's points. (See legal pad notes)

The Counties came forth in ~~[illegible]~~ in the falling order:

*Elmore, Georgia Bracy Chairman. Students in Wetumpka are planning a Students Rights Workshop. July 29, 1972. The purpose of the meeting is to bring more students together, and discuss the problems they are having in school. The workshop will be held at Elmore County Rehoberth District Center 9 miles west of ~~Montgomery~~ Wetumpka Alabama. ~~[illegible]~~ Among the speaker will Mr. David L Jacobs, Director of The Alabama Community Relations Program With The American Friends Service Committee Mr. Freddie Fox - of A. F. S. C. who is a field representative in Montgomery. Also Mr. Andrew Marrisett will be the adviser for the workshop.

*Hale, Hebert Jones - Was very discourage about the way things are going ~~[illegible]~~ in Greensboro, Ala. Mr. Marrisett spoke a word of encouragement to the ~~[illegible]~~ wonderful Brother Herbert Jones.

*Montgomery, James Burt a student at Jefferson Davis, said that their were no students groups participation. James is taking a survey for Mr.

David L. Jacobs Director of the Alabama Community Relations Program with the American Friends Service Committee. The purpose of the survey is to find out who has been suspended and why? One student he said has been suspended since Oct. 1970. reasons wasn't given.

Perry - Willie Sullivan a student in Marion, Ala. Perry County and Chairman for his county said that students think they have it made so far, until something happen. he said the main problem was getting students together.

Mobile. Miss Larretta young of Mobile said they were having trouble getting students together also.

Mr. Marriott made the following Recommendation for students of each County to do before each Meeting They were Motion and 2nd.

The Recommendation are:

1. Have a place to meet.
2. Getting people from the County to attend the Meeting with problems they are having in school.
3. Each County Chairman should try to raise Money in his/or her County to put in a (trust) and come up with a central place to start a saving account.
4. Be self supporting
5. Getting information out to all the other Counties no less than one week before the Meeting date.

6. Each County Chairman contact the local Leader and /or ESAP Director in his/her County to see if they will send students to the meetings.

Recommendation for students in Hale County, And the A.S.A.H.H.C Ways the Community peoples can support their Movement.

1. Using Genie such as:
A. Talent shows
B. Dances
C. Pagents - Plays
2. Students in Hale go from door to door to get support, And rap with Parents
3. Mc Calpine a student in Greensboro in Hale county said for student to approach the Progressive Association and ask for their support.

In the final order of business Chairman and students selected their Permanent Chairman, Treasure, Sect. And Assistant Sect.
They are:
Willie Sullivan - Chairman of The Ad-Hoc Committee
Mr. Rose De Barlabean - Secretary
James Burt - Treasure
Mr. Georgia Bray - ass. Sect.
Mr. Andrew Marriett - Serve as Adviser to Chairman.

ALABAMA STUDENT AD-HOC HEARING COMM.
(A. S. A. H. H. C.)

The Ad-Hoc Committe Name itself
~~was said that it would be called~~
The ~~Ad-Hoc Hearing Committee~~.
It was later change by two other
Chairmans after the meeting was over
in hale County to ~~Students Ad-Hoc Hearing Committee~~.
because they felt that it was
student involvement. The Chairmans
were Ms. Georgia Bracy of Elmore Co.
James Burt of Montgomery Co.

The next Students Ad-Hoc Hearing Comm.
meeting Will be held in Autauga Co.
On August. 19, 1972. at The
North Highland Recreational Center
Prattville, Ala. possibly
time 10:00 A.M.
The Meeting adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

"Any ~~Every~~ Meeting not worth organizing
isn't worth having. by Mr. Andrew Marriott

Power to the People!
Ms. Doris Lamar.
Note taker

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Student Ad-Hoc Hearing Co
July 15, 1972 Hale Coun

Student/Parent	Name	Address	County
Student	Frances Dobynes	Rt. 3, Box 39F marion, Al.	Perry.
Student	willie Sullivan	P.O. Box 62 marion, Al.	Perry
Student	Roberta Howard	Rt. 2, Box 55 marion, Al.	Perry
Student	Allen Daniel	P.O. Box 4 Greenboro, Al.	Hale
Student	Frank L. Leyles	Rt. 3, Box 56 Greenboro, Al.	Hale
TUTOR	Curtis Rhodes	Rt. 1, Box 246 Greenboro, Al.	Hale
Student	Raymond McCalpine	Rt 1, Box 239-B G, Boro	Hale
Student	Ralph E. Co[redacted]	Rt. 3, Box 116-B G, Boro	Hale
Student	Georgia Bracy	Rt. 4, Box 140-B wetumpka, Al.	Elmore
Student	Herbert Jones	Rt. 1, Box 60 Akron, Al.	Hale
Student	Arthur James Burt	628 Maggie St. Mont. Al.	Montgomery
Parent	Ms Doris Lamar	626-Easy St. Prattville, Al	Autauga
Student	Loretta Young	159 wellington St. Mobile, Al.	Mobile
Student Leader	Steve D. Williams	589-E. 6th St. Prattville, Al	Autauga
AFSC	A.L. Marrisett	153-7th St. Prattville, Al.	Autauga
AFSC	Freddie Fox	749-Clarke St. Montgomery, Al.	Montgomery

(20 Copies please)

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

To: Michele Alston
From: Butch
Date: July 26, 1972

Michele , this looks like a good job.

Can you double check spelling, grammar, etc., before the final draft. (Let the next typed form ~~the~~ be the last, ok?). This doesn't warrant too much attent ion, particularly if it detracts from your other responsibilities.

Please xerox a copy of the student listing for inclusion on the SDP mailing list.

page 1, 2nd paragraph-

Begin a new paragraph with the sentence ... The first order of business.. [redacted]er,

[redacted]

***

Student Rights Handbook (suggestions) [This should be the heading]

Under number 3, section B - the <u>overt</u> is followed by dictionary definition of the word. The definition should be omitted. The sentence will then read -- overt behavior....

In other places, I have marked where new paragraphs should be started

Section D- should be the material cirled in read- see your typed sheet

There should be a new section Section E on Search nd seizure with the information outlined in D see pen outline as an explanation.

Needs Proof reading

[redacted] STUDENT RIGHTS HANDBOOK (Suggestions)

A. The amount of time a student should attend public schools: hours; days; weeks; months; years.

B. Suspensions: You must have a hearing and other rights before being suspended.

1. Any temporary interuption of the right to attend classes is a suspension. If your report card is withheld or if you are "benched," "excluded," "debarred," or deprived of your right to attend class in any way whatsoever, you are actually being suspended, and you should demand your right to a fair hearing.
2. Types of Suspensions:
   a. Ordered by your principal
   b. Ordered by the superintendent
   c. Ordered by the Central Borad of Education
3. Procedures to follow:
   a. Suspension by Principal: Your principal may suspend you only if you overt[redacted] ~~as (per~~
      (1) [redacted]
      (2) [redacted]t
      (3) behavior actually disrupts school activities, or creates a danger or physical injury to other students occur. Other students or teachers must actually be prevented from continuing their activities.¶ An emergency must exist. If not the suspension is illegal. Your suspension shall continue only as long as the emergency lasts, but never more than _____ days. The suspension must be reviewed daily by the principal, some other person, or groups. A resolution might be affected on the first or second day after the suspension. Arguments with teacher, an administrator, or another usually don't last more than a few minutes, and there's no reason why suspensions for such confrontations should last more than a day.¶ You may not be put under more than _____ emergency suspensions in one school year, and these may not be consecutive. [redacted] ¶ Your parents must be notified immediately by telegram or telephone and a certified letter must be mailed also on the day of the suspension giving specific reasons for it. The letter must state "with clarity and definiteness" the specific reason for the suspension and also request the parent to call the school to arrange a mutually convenient date for a conference. The reasons must specifically state what you are accused of doing, not merely say you were "disruptive" or "preventing the orderly operation or the school." A copy of the Appeals Procedure Available to parents if they are not satisfied with the outcome of the hearing must be enclosed with the suspension letter.¶ When suspended you have the right to remain in school doing the day until the end of school or pick up by parent. <u>You must not be sent home</u>. The suspension conference cannot be held unless your parent or [redacted] ~~to you~~ is present.

guardian

More than One Thought Expressed, (Possible Additional Sub-Heading)

people to help

At the conference, your parent must be permitted to question the person who made the complaint against you, and must be able to present additional information in your behalf, including witnesses. Your parent may also bring ~~two along to help~~. These 6 people may be lawyers. ¶ The principal is also limited to bring two people in the conference unless both parties agree to the presence of more people. ¶ The conference is supposed to be for the purpose of discussing the specific reasons for your suspension. ¶ The discussion should be limited to the specific charges contained in the letter, and not include other matters compiled in your record.

Indent this on a separate line.

C. You have a Right to Determine Your Own Appearance: ¶ School authorities should not discipline you in any way for your dress or personal appearance unless they show the existence of an actual danger to health or safety directly caused by your manner of dress, such as long-haired angora sweaters in cooking classes, or cleats on a gym floor. ¶ A student shouldn't be punished by his appearance in any way. ¶ You cannot be required to wear special clothing for regular school assemblies. ¶ You shouldnot be required to purchase gym uniforms.because some students can't afford them. Also that will cost among students because they have to have it.

DD. ~~Speeches In the Schools~~ Do not consent to any of your belongings or lockers ~~by the police or school~~ officials.

STUDENT SPEECHES

You shouldn't have to submit your speeches to school authorities for their approval.

"...The statement of Right and Responsibilities does not require authorize that speeches be approved in advance. Any such rule would be unworkable at best and would constitute a serious impairment on the rights of freedom of speech.

¶ E. Search + Seizure;

By, Ms. Loretta Young (student)
Mobile, Ala.

By Ms. Loretta Young - Mobile, Ala. (student)

(20 copies)

Points for a Student Rights Hand Book

A The Amount of time a student should attend public schools
A week; Year; hours; days; months

B. Suspensions: You must have a hearing and other rights before being suspended.
1. Any temporary interruption of the right to attend classes is a suspension. If your report card is withheld or if you are "benched," "excluded," "debarred," or deprived of your right to attend class in any way whatsoever, you actually are being suspended, and you should demand your right to a fair hearing. ~~There are two~~
2. Types of suspensions
~~A) One ordered by the school~~
A) ~~One~~ Ordered by your principal
B. Ordered by the Superintendent
C. Ordered by the Central Board of Education
3. Procedures to follow:
A Suspension by Principal
Your principal may suspend you only if your overt → {Ō'vet, ō-vūrt'} 1. open public 2. in law done, outwardly; without attempt at ~~Concel~~ Con Concealment.} behavior actually disrupts school activities, or creates a danger of physical injury to other students occur. Then →

students or teachers must actually be prevented from continuing their activities. An emergency must exist. If not, the suspension is illegal.

Your suspension shall continue only so long as the emergency lasts, but never more than ____ days. The suspension must be reviewed daily by the principal, ~~or~~ some other person, or groups. A resolution might be affected on the first or second day after the suspension. Arguments with teacher, an administrator, or another student usually don't last more than a ~~day~~ few minutes, and there's ~~no~~ one reason why ~~why~~ suspensions for such confrontations should last more than a day. You may not be put under more than ____ ~~day~~ emergency suspensions in one school year, and these may not be consecutive (Kon-sek'yor tiv) following in order, with interruption; successive. 2 proceeding from one part or idea to the next in logical order).

Your parents must be notified immediately by telegram or telephone and a certified letter must be mailed also on the day of the suspension →

giving specific reasons for it. The letter must state "with clarity and definiteness" the specific reason for the suspension and also request the parent to call the school to arrange a mutually convenient date for a conference. The reasons must specifically state what you are accused of doing, not merely say you were ~~dis~~ "disruptive" or "preventing the orderly operation of the school." A copy of the appeals procedure available to parents if they are not satisfied with the out come of the hearing must be enclosed with the suspension letter.

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in your behalf, including witnesses. Your parent may also bring two along to help. These people may be a ~~[illegible]~~ a lawyer. The principal is also limited to bring two people into conference unless both parties agree to the presence of more people. The conference is supposed to be for the purpose of discuss~~[illegible]~~ing the specific reasons for your suspension. The discussion should be limited to the specific charges contained in the letter, and not include other matters compiled in your record.

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You cannot be required to wear special clothing for regular school assemblies.

You should not be required to purchase ~~any~~ gym uniforms. →

because some students can't afford them. Also that will cost stealing among students because they have to have it.

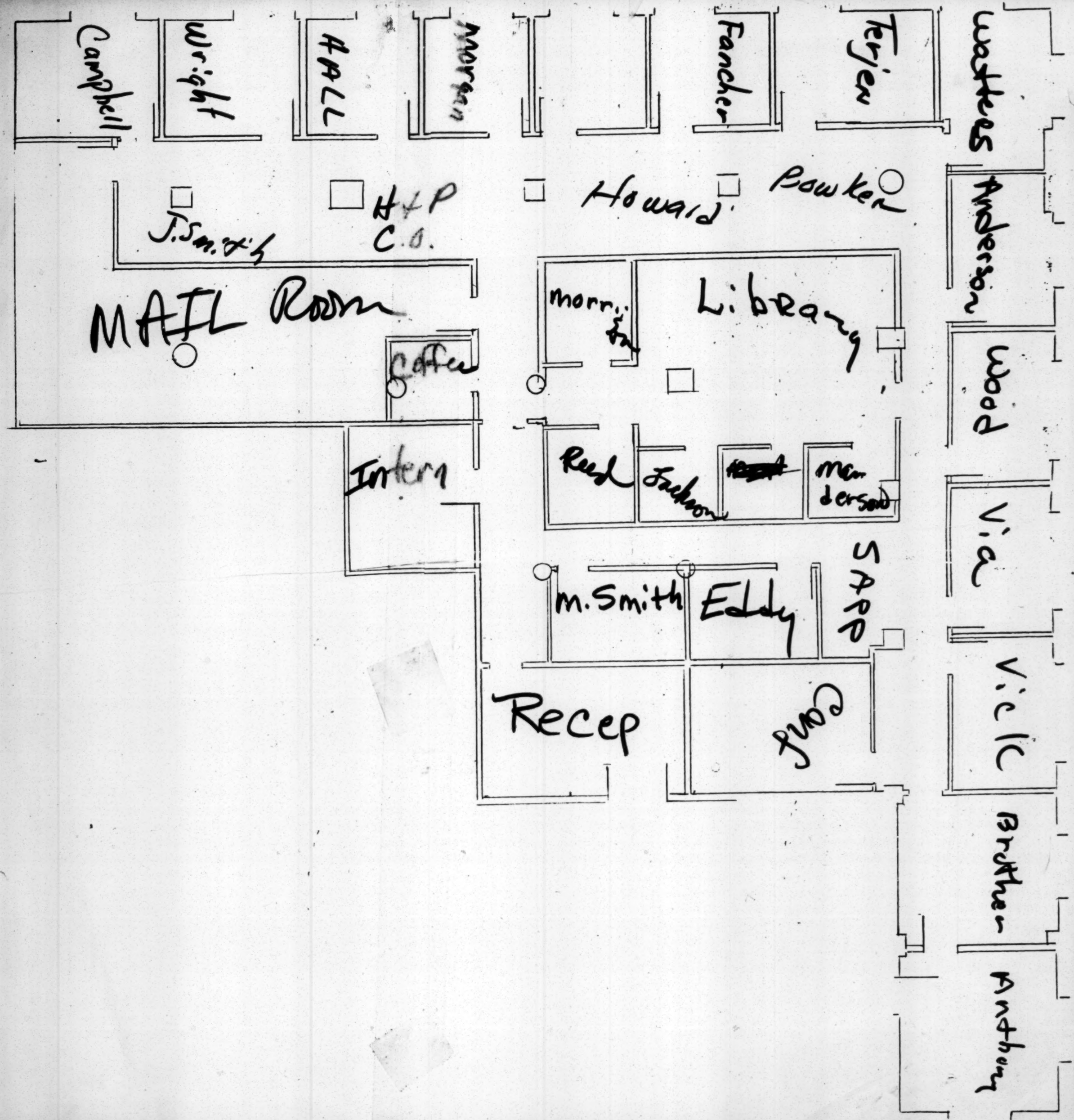
Speaches in the Schools

(5) Do not consent to any search of your belongings or lockers by the police or school officials

Student ~~Spec~~ Speeches

You shouldn't have to ~~stom~~ submit your speeches to school authorities for their approval.

"...The statement of Right and Responsibilities does not require authorize that speeches be approved in advance. Any such rule would be unworkable at best and would constitute a serious impairment on the rights of freedom of speech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